Poetry.

HEAVENLY SIGNS. (ST. MATTHEW XVI. 2, 3.) [From "Thoughts in Past Years," by the Author of the "Cathedral.

And can ye not perceive streaks that illume This world of sorrow, and a milder sky, (Which speaks a fairer morn beyond the tomb,) In gentleness and mercy kindling nigh? Have ye no heart, no ear, no eye,

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The glowing footsteps to descry,
Where 'mid this earth a Holy One hath trod,
'Mid things of man despised the better things of God? Have ye not seen Him? as that eye he raised, Beneath the guise of loveless poverty, One who hath gazing heard, and hearing gazed, Hath seen a more than Angel Majesty.
And from behind her secret screen,

Where shrouded Conscience sat unseen,

She found an ear that heard th' unspoken word, And an unwonted eye, still fear'd when not adored Have ye not seen Him, where the poor have throng'd-The lisping infant on His sacred arm?
That look hath not to mortal-born belong'd;

But on your eyes there is a blinding charm,
Which Satan more and more doth lay
Upon the heart that will not pray:
Earth's cherish'd toys grow on the longing eye,
And thence shut out the worlds that fill the mighty sky. Oh, ask no sign from Heav'n; catch but one note From Nature's lyre; from mount to listening vale, What undiscerned sounds thus dimly float?

Still does she utter one unvaried tale, That man is trembling, borne at will,
Upon the verge of good and ill;
Yet tells she not why daily doth she give, Still doth he live, still spared, still loved in vain; Yea, her appointed time the stork descries In Heav'n; and, faithful to her guide, the crane

Follows an unseen hand o'er pathless skies; The stranger swallows come and go At Nature's beck; the ox doth know His owner. Thou in thine own ways dost dwell Apart; and Me thou wilt not know, Mine Israel. Go, ask of Nature; to the pensive ear

She whispers,—often widow'd souls, forlorn,

Have felt One at their side in mercy near,

Though they of fellow-men have been the scorn;

Yea, surely as God sits on high, In wondrous meekness He is nigh;
Mid paths of lowly pity to be found,
And not where pride of earth and passion doth abound.

Yea, now He comes, as summer sunset mild, And Peace, 'mid parting storms and clouds of even,
Hath look'd from her calm hermitage, and smiled: This is no time for sign in rended Heaven. There is a time when lowering sky And clouds shall speak His coming nigh;
When rended Heav'ns, stars falling, mountains torn,
Shall usher in the wheels of the eternal Morn.

KING CHARLES THE MARTYR TO HIS (From 'Εικών Βασιλική.)

Above all, I would have you, as I hope you are already, well-grounded and settled in your religion; the best profession of which I have ever esteemed that of the Church of England, in which you have been educated; yet I would have your own judgment and reason now seal to that sacred bond which education hath written, that it may be judiciously your own religion, and not other men's custom or tradition, which

In this I charge you to persevere, as coming nearest to God's word for doctrine, and to the primitive examples for government, with some little amendment, which I have otherwhere expressed, and often offered, though in vain. Your fixation in matters of religion ill not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom Rarroosetveu that the devil of rebemon doth and the old serpent can pretend new lights: when ome men's consciences accuse them for sedition and faction, they stop its mouth with the name and noise of religion; when piety pleads for peace and patience, they cry out zeal.

So that, unless in this point you will be well settled. you shall never want temptations to destroy you and yours, under pretensions of reforming matters of religion; for that seems, even to worst men, as the best and most auspicious beginning of their worst designs. Where, besides the novelty, which is taking enough with the vulgar, every one hath an affectation, by seem-

ing forward to an outward reformation of religion, to thought zealous, hoping to cover those irreligious of censuring other men's opinions or actions. Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying to any public discriminations in matters of religion, contrary to what is in your judgment and the Church one side, gains you not so great advantages in some men's hearts (who are prone to be of their king's religion) as it loseth you in others, who think themselves hated, when he shall appear no better than a wolf unand their profession first despised, then persecuted, by der sheep's clothing.

you. Take such a course as may either, with calmness and charity, quite remove the seeming differences their simplicity follow those disguises; my charge their simplicity follow those disguises; my charge must stand to their courtesy, you are undone; the seracob's voice, but you shall feel they have Esau's

Nothing seemed less considerable than the Presbyterian faction in England for may years, so compliant were to public order; nor, indeed, was their party great either in Church or State, as to men's judghts; but as soon as discontents drave men into sidings (as ill humours fall to the disaffected part, which any novelties, adhere to that side, as the most remarkable and able and specious note of difference (then) in point of religion.

All the lesser factions, at first, were officious servants to Presbytery their great master, till time and to heal the wounds, that the smart of the cure may to heal the wounds, that the smart of the cure may military success, discovering to each their peculiar advantages vantages, invited them to part stakes, and leaving the Joint stock of uniform religion, pretended each to drive for their party the trade of profits and preferments, to the breaking and undoing, not only of the Church and State. State, but even of Presbytery itself, which seemed and hoped at first to have engrossed all.

Let nothing seem little or despicable to you in matters which concern religion and the Church's peace so as to neglect a speedy reforming and effectual supassing errors and schisms, which seem at first but as a handbreadth, yet by seditious spirits, as by strong winds, are soon made to cover and darken the whole

When you have done justice to God, your own soul, and his Church, in the profession and preservation for this is a greater argument of God's love to me than both of truth and unity in religion, the next main hinge any prosperity can be. which your prosperity will depend and move, is ingdoms, to which you are rightly heir, are the most but misinformation or misapprehension of things.

of the fruits of their industry, and the benefit of those anger upon the many. laws to which themselves have consented.

tion and ruin.

Your prerogative is best showed and exercised in there being nothing worse than legal tyranny.

In these two points, the preservation of established merit of God, but by his own mercy. proach of my sufferings, as to the world's censure, into the honour of a kind of metallic metallic ment, or lie down at night flurried with the rapture,
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to the lie ment at religion and laws, I may, without vanity, turn the reto the honour of a kind of matyrdom, as to the testi- us, and no subjects without a high degree of guilt and was promulated? It was in the Holy Scriptures as mony of my own conscience; the troublers of my sin can divest us of, then may I have better opportu- interpreted by the Church from the beginning. The kingdoms having nothing else to object against me but nity, when I shall be so happy to see you in peace, to Church of England holds neither more nor less than this, that I prefer religion and laws established before let you more fully understand the things that belong "the faith once (for all, ana belong the faith once (for all, an those alterations they propounded.

And so, indeed, I do, and ever shall, till I am convinced by better arguments than what hitherto have

these pressures and indignities, which his justice, by

reason, honour, and conscience I can; reserving only injury to my own soul, the Church, and my people, and of England) some lines, as in very good figures, may to you also, as the next and undoubted heir of my haply need some sweetening or polishing, which might

difficulties are insuperable, shall in his due time, after ed such rude alterations as would have quite destroyed Council, which was uncanonical in its convocation, ilmy decease, bring you, as I hope he will; my counsel all the beauty and proportions of the whole. and charge to you is, that you seriously consider the former real or objected miscarriages, which might occasion my troubles, that you may avoid them.

kingdom than any man's.

Next, beware of exasperating any factions by the crossness and asperity of some men's passions, humours, or private opinions, employed by you, grounded only upon the differences in lesser matters, which are but the skirts and suburbs of religion.

Wherein a charitable connivance and Christian toleration often dissipates their strength, when rougher opposition fortifies; and puts the despised and oppressed party into such combinations as may most enable them to get a full revenge on those they count their persecutors, who are commonly assisted by that vulgar commiseration which attends all that are said to suffer under the notion of religion.

Provided the differences amount not to an insolent opposition of laws and government or religion established, as to the essentials of them, such motions and minings are intolerable.

Always keep up solid piety, and those fundamental truths which mend both hearts and lives of men, with impartial favour and justice.

Take heed that outward circumstances and formalities of religion devour not all or the hest encourageaonly turn himself into an angel of reformation; and rewards to all as you find them for their real goodness, both in abilities and fidelity, worthy and capable of them.

This will be sure to gain you the hearts of the best, and the most too; who, though they be not good themselves, yet are glad to see the severer ways of virtue at any time sweetened by temporal rewards.

I have, you see, conflicted with different and opposite factions (for so I must needs call and count all those that act not in any conformity to the laws established in Church and State): no sooner have they by force subdued what they counted their comme enemy (that is, all those that adhered to the laws and to me), and are secured from that fear, but they are deformities whereto they are conscious, by a severity fiance against each other than against their first antagonists.

Time will dissipate all factions, when once the rough horns of private men's covetous and ambitious well settled; your partial adhering, as head, to any one side, gain your partial adhering, as head, to any one side, gain your partial adhering, as head, to any wrapped up and hidden under the soft and smooth wrapped up an the wolf is not less cruel, so he will be more justly

and offences by impartiality, or so order affairs in point and counsel to you is, that, as you need no palliations and counsel to you is, that, as you need no palliations of power, that you shall not need to fear or flatter any for any designs (as other men), so that you study realfaction: for if ever you stand in need of them, or ly to exceed (in true and constant demonstrations of pent will devour the dove; you may never expect less all those men that make the greatest noise and ostenof loyalty, justice or humanity, than from those who engage into religious rebellion; their interest is always tations of religion; so you shall nether text and mask tection, as they do who have but the face and mask de God's; under the colours of piety, ambitious policies march, not only with greatest security, but applause, see to the populace, you may hear from the ause: as to the populace, you may hear from them themselves so much good from any subject's as from the virtuous constancy of their king.

When these mountains of congealed factions shall, by the sunshine of God's mercy and the splendour of your virtues, be thawed and dissipated; and the abused vulgar should have learned that none are greater oppressors of their estates, liberties, and consciences, than those men that entitle themselves the patrons uses inflamations), so did all at first, who affected let then no passion betray you to any study of revenge let then no passion betray you to any study of revenge upon those whose own sin and folly will sufficiently

punish them in due time. But as soon as the forked arrow of factious emula-

not equal the anguish of the hurt. I have offered acts of indemnity and oblivion to so great a latitude as may include all that can but suspeet themselves to be any way obnoxious to the laws, and which might serve to exclude all future jealousies

and insecurities. I would have you always propense to the same way; whenever it shall be desired and accepted, let it be granted, not only as an act of state policy and necessity, but of Christian charity and choice.

It is all I have now left me, a power to forgive those that have deprived me of all; and I thank God I have a heart to do it and joy as much in the grace which God hath given me as in all my former enjoyments; tholic Church?

ingenuous liberties, which consist in the enjoyment above the meditating any revenge, or executing your purely Cholic; and if Rome will become truly Catho-

The more conscious you shall be to your own mer- testant. Never charge your head with such a crown as shall, its upon your people, the more prone you will be to Q. Built s said, do not what are called the Thirby its heaviness, oppress the whole body, the weak- expect all love and loyalty from them, and to inflict ty-nine Atices contain an exposition of the doctrines ness of whose parts cannot return any thing of strength no punishment upon them for former miscarriages: of the Chirch of England, and were they not first honour, or safety to the head, but necessary debilita- you will have more inward complacency in pardoning drawn up as they now stand, in the year 1562; and one than in punishing a thousand.

remitting, rather than exacting, the rigour of the laws; and my subject's affections towards you; both which | could she bea Church? and how therefore be united I hope you will study to deserve; yet we cannot in doctrine with the Catholic Church?

> If God shall see fit to restore me, and you after me, dom's peace.

How God will deal with me, as to the removal of established in the Church of England.

I have offered all for reformation and safety, that in | ny, and the meanness of fantastic anarchy.

here have easily been done by a safe and gentle hand; To which, if the Divine Providence, to whom no if some men's precipitancy had not violently demand-

The scandal of the late troubles, which some may object and urge to you against the Protestant religion established in England, is easily answered to them, or Never repose so much upon any man's single coun- your own thoughts, in this, that scarce any one who Religion, and of being, so far, a New Church. sel, fidelity, and discretion, in managing affairs of the hath been a beginner or active prosecutor of this late first magnitude (that is, matters of religion and justice) war againt the Church, the laws, and me, either was these twelve articles of the Council of Trent, which as to create in yourself or others a diffidence of your or is a true lover, embracer, or practiser of the Pro- was just now alleged in behalf of the Thirty-nine Arown judgment, which is likely to be always more con- testant religion established in England; which nei- ticles? May it not be said that they also were only stant and impartial to the interests of your crown and ther gives such rules, nor ever before set such exam- declaratory, and that, though first enounced at that

> THE ANGLICAN BRANCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

From "Theophilus Anglicanus," by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.)

V. THE REFORMATION OF ENGLAND A REMOVAL OF WHAT WAS NEW, AND A RESTORATION OF WHAT WAS OLD.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Q. Is it not sometimes said that the Church of England, as she now exists, arose at the Reformation, and is therefore a new Church, not more than 300 years old? How than can she be united by origin with the Catholic Church?

A. The language of the Church of England, when she reformed herself, was similar to that of the Fathers at the Nicene Council, in A.D. 325, TA APXAIA EΘΗ ΚΡΑΤΕΙΤΩ, Let the ancient customs prevail. Q. But you say she reformed herself; did she not

thus become a new Church? A No. She reformed herself, because she loved what was old, and did not law. 127—139) she was was before snown, (chap. 1. n. pp. 127—139) she was of time she had fallen; and she proceeded in all this gradually and moderately, lawfully and wisely, with the joint deliberation and co-operation of the Universities, the Clergy, and the people of England in Parliament assembled; and finally with the ratification of the crown. The errors of the English Church were not the Church herself; and in quitting them she did not quit herself, any more than a man changes his skin when he cleanses it, or loses his body when he recovers from a disease. The English Church after the reformation was as much the English Church, as Naaman was Naaman after he had washed in the river Jordan: indeed, as "his flesh then came again," so was she restored to her healthful self at the reformation. She might then have applied to herself the language of the Bishop of Carthage, "In quo nutaverit Veritas, ad Originem Dominicam et Evangelicam et Apostolicam Traditionem revertamur, et inde surgat

uctús nostri Ratio unde et Ordo et Origo surrexit!" Q. But since then the English Church was, as you affirm, restored at the reformation, can we say that she could have been properly called a Church while she was infected with so many of the corruptions of Pope-

ry as she was before it? A. Yes; she was then a Church, though an erring Church. The Israelitish Church still remained a Church even under Ahab; the Jewish Church still existed under the Pharisees; the Scribes sat in Moses' seat; and were to be obeyed in all things lawful and indifferent. Jerusalem was "the Holy City," though its rulers did not receive Christ. The Christian Church existed still, when the world groaned that it had become Arian. The ark of God was still the ark of God. even when in the hands of the Philistines; and the vessels of the temple were holy, even at Babylon. So the Church of England, though she had fallen from her former purity, was still a Church while under the Pope. If she was not a Church then, we admit that she is no Church now; and we would then allow that she was founded at the reformation, that is, that she was the work of men, and not of God; that she sprang from earth, and not from heaven. But no; we believe her to have been a true Church, and the same Church, before Papal times, in them, and after them.

Q. But can you explain further, how she could be

a Church in Papal times? A. Because as both the Israelites and Jews had the Law and the Prophets and a Priesthood in the worst times, and were so God's people as we have seenand were recognized by Him and by Christ as such so so received? in Popish times the Church of England, had by God's A. Let it be allowed, for argument's sake, that the

that of civil justice, wherein the settled laws of these who have done so, not out of malice, kingdoms to the settled laws of these who have done so, not out of malice, and this for a good reason, because the who have done amiss, have done so, not out of malice, Romish errors and corruptions, against which she pro-Be confident (as I am) that the most of all sides ratively recent, and this for a good reason, because the such, but from them as being therein reasonable and owns his people as subjects, not as slaves; whose safety, so it will never distinct property, peace, and safety, so it will never distinct property, peace, and subjection, as it preserves their property, peace, and characteristics.

Nestorius, at Chalcedon against Eutyches, so the have been guilty of the folly and of the sm of promotion and ing the cause of evil against herself. Safety, so it will never diminish your rights, nor their subject, so the nobleness of your mind must raise you tion, in order that she might be more truly and gainst herself.

lic, then te Church of England will cease to be Pro-

if so, where was the faith of the English Church before This I write to you, not despairing of God's mercy, that time' and if she had no Articles of Faith, how A. To this objection we might reply by the ques-

tion, where was the faith of the Universal Church of

to God's glory, and your own honour, and the king- saints." The Thirty-nine Articles contain no enactment of anything new in doctrine, but they are a decla-But if you never see my face again, and God will ration of wha is old. In them the Church of England been chiefly used towards me, —tumults, armies, and have me buried in such a barbarous imprisonment and affirms that NoLY SCRIPTURE "containeth all things obscurity (which the perfecting some men's designs | necessary to salvation," and that by Holy Scripture I cannot yet learn that lesson, nor I hope ever will require), wherein few hearts that love me are permit- she means "those Canonical books of whose authority you, that it is safe for a king to gratify any fac- ted to exchange a word or a look with me; I do re- was never any doubt in the Church;" in them she tion with the perturbation of the laws, in which is quire and entreat you as your father and your king, asserts that the three CREEDS, which have been rewrapt up the public interest, and the good of the com- that you never suffer your heart to receive the least ceived by the Catholic Church ever since they were check against or disaffection from, the true religion framed, "cught thoroughly to be received and believed." She reject in a sublic prayer in a I tell you I have tried, and, after much search and tongue of the Word of God, and the custom of the I retain in my soul what I believe is right before God. middle way between the pomp of superstitious tyran- Church in her Ordinal, Homilies and Canons. She is ready to be judged by the earliest and best ages of what I cannot consent unto, without an irreparable main, both for doctrine and government, in the Church Rome, on other occasions, and especially at the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century (A.D. 1545-63), imposed Twelve new Articles of faith (which she acknowledges not to be found in Holy Scripture) to be

> be truly said, she convicts herself of preaching a New Q. But may not the same defence be made for Council, they had been believed by the Catholic

legal in its convention, and uncatholic in its constitu-

tion; and thus she claims to herself the power of

publishing a quintum Evangelium, or rather, as may

Church from the beginning? A. This has indeed been said; but it is written in Holy Scripture, that "if any man speak, let him speak as the Oracles of God," and "if any man or even an Angel of heaven, preach any other doctrine" than what the Apostles have delivered, and the Apostolic Churches have received, "let him be anathema;" and the true "faith was once for all (ἄπαξ) delivered to the Saints;" and it is incredible that the Church should have believed from the beginning so many articles which it did not publicly profess till the Council of Trent; and no proof has ever been adduced of such a belief as is here affirmed. And further, the Thirtynine Articles not only do not enforce any new doctrine, but they affirm (Article xx.) that none can be enforced which is not found in Scripture; whereas the greater number of these articles of the Council of Trent were first declared then: and they, be it observed, are articles of doctrine: and are required to be believed as necessary to salvation. Now, a communion which enforces articles of faith which it does not find in Scripture, and which it allows to have been first dealered ers. Though 20 But it is farther uranged that these ways be necessary to salvation; it proves itself to have been very remiss in not having before declared doctrines which it asserts to be necessary to salvation, although it cannot show them to have been held before: it removes the Faith from the rock on which Christ has the authority of Scripture, and subjects itself to the

est scriptum, timeant V & illud adjicientibus aut detrahentibus destinatum!" Q. But, although the Church of England declares that the Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation, yet she is often said to admit the right of private judgment also, and may not therefore novel expositions of the Scriptures be publicly propounded with

anathema, "Adoro Scripturæ plenitudinem; si non

her permission by Ministers in her communion? A. The Church of England admits the right of private judgment so far as it is exercised by any one in determining whether he will engage to expound according to her public formularies; but she admits no right of private judgment to enable him, who has made such an engagement, to alter, weaken, and subvert, what he is by his own act pledged to maintain: on the contrary, she censures all impugners of her doctrine and discipline; and no minister of her communion may expound at all, unless examined, approved, and licensed by the Bishop, and all preachers are under the jurisdiction of their ordinary; and she asserts the authority of the Church "in controversies of faith." As, then, she professes no novelties herself, so she tolerates none in her ministers; and she has emphatically declared her reverence for Scripture, as exbounded by Antiquity, in her Canon of 1571, concerning Preachers; In primis videbunt Concionatores, nequid unquam doceant pro concione quod à populo religiosè teneri et credi velint, nisi quod consentaneum sit doctrinæ Veteris aut Novi Testamenti, quodque ex illa ipså doctrina Catholici Patres et veteres Episcopi colegerint; and with respect to discipline also, she says her xxxivth Article, "Whosoever through his private judgment willingly and purposely doth break the traditions of God's Church, which be not repugnant to God's Word, and be ordained and approved by common Authority, ought to be rebuked openly, that others may fear to do the like."

Q. But if the Church of Rome be chargeable with error and corruption in doctrine and discipline, is not the Church of England tainted with error and corruption, since she has derived so much from that of Rome? and if she wishes to be a pure Church, ought she not to renounce and utterly destroy what she has

mercy, the essentials of a Church, though greatly mar- Church of England has received from the Primitive red and obscured. She had the Christian Sacraments; Church many things through that of Rome, and not the Holy Scriptures; an Apostolic succession of Mi- rather through the medium of the ancient British, Irish, nisters; the Lord's Prayer; the three Creeds, and and Scotch Churches, and some few things from that the Ten Commandments; and thus she was a Church. of Rome herself. But the nature of the former, as, as to obtain fresh hopes of mercy, peace of conscience, Q. You speak of the Church of England as exist- for example the Sacraments, the Word of God, Holy ing before Popery, and as holding the ancient faith; Orders, Episcopal Government, Pravers, Creeds, Places but is she not called a Protestant Church, and is it for Divine Worship, the observance of the Lord's Day in the indisposition of his own heart. then consistent to say, that she is older than Popery, and of Fasts and Festivals, has not been impaired by when Protestantism is a renunciation of Popery? and transmission; and if, because they had been abused, how then can she be united by doctrine with the Ca- she had lost these, she would have lost herself; for the abuse of a thing does not take away its lawful use, A. The Church of England, as a Church, is as old but on the contrary, Is confirmat usum, qui tollit abuas Christianity. Her Protestantism is indeed compa- sum; the latter were not derived from Romanists, as

OBJECTIONS TO THE LITURGY ANSWERED.

(From Dean Comber on "Prescribed Forms of Prayer."

hindrance to zealous praying by the Spirit. Answer. Whoever makes this objection, and affirms must beware his ignorance betray him not into a dan- our prayers are attended with little profit, and no sengerous uncharitableness, and, perhaps, blasphemy .- sible delight? When the waves are swept by a Le-To come nearer still: have not France and Geneva of every danger. And these things, in their infinitely their forms? And did not learned Calvin, and the varying degrees and shades, are the materials of who are confined to pray in the speaker's words? -- corruptions, infirmities, dangers, habits, and necessithus we may better pray by the spirit in the words of shrinking beneath the wintry blast. Their's is the a form, than we can do when our mind is employed in march of angels; inventing new expressions; for, having a form, which believed on pain of damnation, on the authority of this custom hath made familiar, we have all things set down to our hands which we or others want, and we are at leisure to improve the good motions of the Spirit, having no more to do but to join our souls and affections to every petition, and follow them up to heaven in most passionate and zealous wishes that God would grant them; whereas, in extempore prayer, the petitions expire into air in a moment, for neither minister nor people knew them before, nor can remember them afterwards; the one being busy in inventing, the others in expecting a pleasing novelty: and, methinks, it argues more of the spirit of God, when we can attend the old prayers with zeal and love, than when we need variety and novel expressions, to screw us up into a devotion too much like artifice, and seeming rather to be moved by the pleasure of the fancy than the actings of the desire. We may judge of the effects of God's spirit rather by disposing our hearts to join in a well-composed form, than by filling our heads with new prayers, or opening our mouths in fluent expressions; both which may be done without the help of the spirit, but to be devout without it is most impossible. To which we shall only add, that many truly good men, and sound members of our Church, do daily serious and sincere devotion, as any in the world can do; and this they account a demonstration that the Spirit doth assist them in this form; and so it may assist these mistaken persons, if they will lay down their groundless prejudice, and strive to serve God thus as well as they can. So would the good Spirit assist their prayers, and make up our differences, giv-

and one mouth we might glorify one God.

Answer. We come not to the house of God for recreation, but for a supply of our wants; and therefore this might be a better reason of an empty theatre, than a thin congregation. We come to God in public to set it, and places it on the shifting sand; it overthrows petition for the relief of our own general necessities, and those of the whole Church, namely, for pardon of sin, peace of conscience, and succours of divine grace, and a deliverance from sin and Satan, death and hell; as also for food and raiment, health and strength, protection and success, in all our concerns; and, more generally, for the peace of the kingdom, the prosperity of the Church, the propagation of the Gospel, and the success of its ministers. Now, these things are always needful, and always the same, to be prayed for every day alike. Wherefore (unless we be so vain as to fancy God is delighted with variety and change as well as we) what need is there to alter the phrase every day, or what efficacy can a new model give to our old requests? Particular wants and single cases must be supplied by the closest devotions; for the public, whether by form or extempore, can never reach all those which are so numerous and variable; wherefore one form may fit all that ought to be asked in the church; and why, then, should we desire a needless and infinite variety and alteration? If we do, it is out of curiosity, not necessity. The poor man is most healthful whose labour procures him both appetite and relish in it, and a new strength from it every day.-And so it is with the sober and industrious Christian, sense of his wants, and consequently a fresh stomach the epicure and luxurious, the crammed lazy wanton, or the diseased man, that need quelques choses, or God a ransom for him." No substitute to bear the sauces, to make this daily bread desirable. And if this be our temper, it is a sign of a diseased soul, and an effect of our surfeiting on holy things. In this we resemble those murmurers (Numb. xi. 6) who despised fare no substitute? Simply because every one has to the "bread of heaven," because they had it daily, and loathed manna itself, calling it in scorn "dry meat." This was sufficient to sustain their bodies, and satisfy their hunger, but they required "meat for their soul," but a truly pious man can every day here exercise repentance and faith, love and desire, and so use them ncrease of grace, and expectations of glory: and who-

PRAYER! waste Leavest to par

(From Bowdler's Theological Essays.)

Prayer is a very considerable source of Christian experience. Many of us can remember the time when excellent rules you can govern by, which, by an admirable temperature temper feared, are conscious of considerable variations in the None will be more loyal and faithful to me and you industry, liberty, and happiness; and yet reserve who owns his people as subjects to the majesty and prerogative of the majesty and prevention of the majesty and prevention of the majesty and the spirituality of our injuries, will feel, in their own souls, most vertice.

These, doubtless, arise in part from the devotions. These, doubtless, arise in part from the devotions. These, doubtless, arise in part from the devotions of health and spirits. In part, too, they had chosen to destroy, instead of to restore, she would may not improbably be occasioned (so far at least as respects sensible joy and consolation,) by the differing fleeting state of man, never continuing in one stay.— Constantinople against Macedonius, at Ephesus against had chosen to destroy, instead of to restore, she have been guilty of the folly and of the sin of promot
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Restorius, at Chalcedon against Eutyches, so the have been guilty of the folly and great Redeemer, with reference to our situation and Par. Lost, Lib. vi.

wants, for our discipline and improvement. But by far the most considerable cause of the inequalities in devotion which some too frequently, and perhaps most Christians occasionally experience, unquestionably is Objection 1. It is said to be a form, and therefore a the increase and intrusion of tempers, practices, or pursuits, which are unfavourable to holiness. If the heart is soured by unkindness, or disturbed by the we cannot pray by the Spirit in the words of a form, commotion of angry passions, can we be surprised that For the saints of the Old Testament (Num. vi. 23. vanter, will they cease to rage merely because the blue Deut, xxvi. 3. Ezra xi. 5. Dan. ix. 1.) prayed by vault above is serenc and lovely? If we rise in the forms, and so did Christ himself in the New; (Matt. morning full of eager projects for our worldly advance-Have not all churches, since the Apostles' time to our a strange thing to find that our hearts, like our knees, days, had their forms of prayer? And did not the are bowed down to earth; that the incense of devotion devoutest men of all ages compose and use such? is in our hands, but there is no fire to make it stream Was ever extempore prayer heard of in public (till of to Heaven a sweet-smelling sacrifice? Prayer is the late) unless on special occasions; and do we think no touchstone by which our lives are tried. It is the church nor no persons prayed by the Spirit till now? magic signet that changes its colour at the approach best reformed divines, use a form before their sermons? Christian experience. We become acquainted with And is not an unstudied prayer a form to the people, the order of God's good providence; with our own And will you say these all pray without the Spirit of ties. Happy, happy they, in whom the spirit of real God? But sure we hug the phrase of praying by the devotion is ever increasing; who "grieve not the Holy Spirit, not attending the sense. For the meaning, Spirit of God by whom they are sealed unto the day our thoughts being composed, and our souls calmed, heavenly Father, and diligently watching their own the very unjust hands of some of my subjects, hath been pleased to lay upon me, I cannot tell: nor and I been pleased to lay upon me, I cannot tell: nor and I the Divine all-sufficiency, we can pray with a strong find, in its blessed exercises, an ever flowing spring of the Divine all-sufficiency, we can pray with a strong find, in its blessed exercises, an ever flowing spring of the faith and a fervent lave. When we are so intent upon the community, as Christian, but primitive Church." Similarly, she appeals to "An" the Divine all-sufficiency, we can pray with a strong find, in its blessed exercises, an ever flowing spring of faith and a fervent lave. When we are so intent upon the community are the faith and a fervent lave. faith and a fervent love. When we are so intent upon life, and strength, and consolation. They are the our requests that we duly weigh them, and pursue every fruitful, the joyful, the established Christians. Their's Not but that (the draught being excellent as to the the Church. But, on the contrary, the Church of petition with pressing importanity, ardent desires, and are not the wanderings of earthly pilgrims, feeble and vigorous affections, this is the spirit of prayer; and way-worn, labouring up the rude mountains, and

> Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
> Nor straitening vale, nor wood, nor stream divides,
> Their perfect ranks: for high above the ground Their march was, and the passive air upbore

Prayer is our chief security in seasons of difficulty and temptation. Our lives are not long; compared with the eternity that is opening upon us, they are almost nothing; yet such is our present weakness, that we are seldom able to preserve an equal tenor even through these short portions of existence. Distresses come upon us before we are aware, and find us ill prepared. Past favours render us justly distrustful of ourselves; and our happiest hours are saddened with the thought that perhaps temptations may hereafter arise too powerful for our strength; or a new state of things may insensibly turn our minds from spiritual pursuits, and steal from us the little hope and joy we have been labouring to attain. Now, Prayer is that blessed mean by which a correspondence is maintained with God Himself, and through which spiritual strength and knowledge may always be derived from Heaven, proportioned to our needs. The princess who, by touching a talisman, could summon use these prayers with as much spirit and life, with as afraid of her enemies though otherwise defenceless. A man, who has liberty to draw without limit upon a wealthy friend, will not be apprehensive of want, though his own resources may be scanty. Let us not be fearful. Elijah was faint with his journey, and requested that he might die: but angels brought him food from heaven; and in the strength of that meat he travelled forty days, even to the mount of God .ing us one mind and one spirit, that with one heart Angels are still "sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation." God himself is ever preous by daily use, and consequently become an imberiline to describe the described the described to describe the described to described to describe the described to described to describe the described to describe the described to described to describe t medium for communication with Him. Only let us continue to improve it; let us become acquainted with all the power of prayer, and capable, by active and unremitting exercise, of proving its full energy in the day of our necessity. If this heavenly path be kept open and unobstructed, we may encamp with security though placed in the midst of our enemies. Our supplies are safe; we are in no danger of discomfiture. "I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest; for it is thou Lord only, that makest me dwell in safety."

> THE CHRISTIAN'S LAST WAR. (From " Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects, by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A.)

There is one way by which, in human things, the soldier may escape the fulfilment of his pledges to serve in battle-by finding a substitute. He may, in the ardour of youth, in the strength of those first feelings-of religious love with which the young man cried out to Jesus, "I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest," have enrolled himself under Christ's banner to serve in the war against death; but as his first eagerness cooled down, when he finds that the captain under whom he is to fight, "though the birds of the air have nests, and the foxes holes, yet, he has not where to lay his head;" he may, seeing this, on the princidigestion, who seldom changeth his dish, yet finds a The day of battle, as it draws nearer and nearer, seems more terrible; he would fain escape. While t was distant; while he was young and vigorous and who, busying himself in serving God, gets daily a new healthy, he thought not of its approach; he mocked at its terrors, he despised its threats. But now a deto these holy forms, which are never flat or dull to him, caying body, a sinking spirit, the dim eye, the feeble that brings new affections to them every day. It is hand, these all cry aloud to him—The war is coming. But "no man can redeem his brother, nor give to

agony of that bitter encounter can be found. There

is no discharge in that war.

And why is it that there can be found in this warcontend on his own account. If any were exempt, then some might serve for others, and we should have the rich, and the wise, and the mighty, and the noble, offering their fairest bribes to purchase the suffering (Psalm lxxviii. 18,) that is, to feed their fancies and of others in their stead. But it is not so. The rich their lusts: even as we do, for whom the Church hath cannot say to the poor, "Let me purchase your serviprovided prayers sufficient to express our needs, but ces," because the poor has to serve for himself. The not to satiate our wanton fancies, nor gratify the lusts ignorant cannot say to the wise, "Your wisdom may of our curiosity; and we complain they are insipid; invent for me some means of escaping this bitter conso, perhaps, they are to such, for the manna had no flict," because he will be answered, "Alas, I cannot taste to the wicked; but it suited itself to the appe- do it for myself." The young, and the fair, and the tite and taste of every good man, as the Jews tell us beautiful, cannot say to the aged and feeble, "You in their traditions. (Wisd. xi. 21.) Sure I am, it can have no longer any pleasure in this world's glories, is true here; for if we be curious and proud, or carnal bear for me this penalty," because nature, and every and profane, there is no gust in the common prayers; day, and every night reminds them, their own hearts continually announce to them, that God looks to each man for himself; that he is no respecter of persons; that "every one must bear his own burden."

Behold the universal course of nature. Everything ever finds not this, the fault is not in the prayers, but that we see, handle, look upon, all that we witness before our eyes in the revolutions of the seasons, every animal which renews its coat, every tree that sheds its leaves, every seed that rots and perishes, betokens this universal war, which no man or thing can escape.-"The autumn, with its fruits, provides disorders, and the winter's cold turns them into sharp diseases; and the spring brings flowers to strew our hearse, and the reality we never prayed. Most of us, it is to be summer gives green turf and brambles to bind upon

cannot call an hour our own. The child in the cradle, were broken," and the fountain and cistern were dry. "It affords much encouragement to the friels of truth and a solemn mourning, and the body carried forth, cherish as the result of his plan:-"dust to dust, and ashes to ashes," and so it ends .-"Vanity of vanities," saith the preacher. How quickly gracefully bestowed, almost before it was asked forthat day may come! How surely it must come!-With little aids and assistances we may postpone it. With little props and defences we may weaken its approach. With care and temperance we may mitigate its terrors; but neither men nor angels can finally exempt us. There stands before us all "The valley of the shadow of death." There remains for us all the bitter agony, the gasping breath, the quivering limbs, the last sigh; and there is, by no means or device of mortal contrivance, by no help, or privilege, or exemption, or substitute, "any discharge from that

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The war of eternal death differs from the war of temporal death; no substitute can be found for the one, but thanks be to God, for it is the only way left; it is the only possible contrivance by which we can escape; there can be a substitute for the other. I need not say who that substitute is; I need not announce to you, my brethren, who have read the Gospel, how the vicarious suffering of death, on the part of one, has redeemed, exonerated, and discharged the human race, both soul and body, from the penalties of eternal death. It is, of course Jesus Christ.

While we, in absolute despair, conscious of our inability, finding a law in our members warring against the law of our spirit, wishing to do righteously yet finding our righteousness turned into sinfulness, casting about for a deliverance, searching for an exemption and all in vain-while we cry aloud, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death? Who will discharge me from this war? Lo, Jesus Christ, the Saviour, the Deliverer. 'He comes to do thy will, O God.' He comes to endure the war for me." "Ye were not redeemed with silver and gold; but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot." It is that "Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world." It is Jesus Christ dying "the just for the unjust." It is Jesus Christ bearing our stripes and suffering our punishment. He is chastised-we are saved. He is beaten in the dust-we are lifted up on high. Here is our atonement, our substitution, our vicarious bearing of that heavy warfare which otherwise would have weighed down the very bravest, and the most noble soldier. Here, my brethren, thanks be to God, is our discharge in full.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1847.

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In these times of comparative political quiet .when men, it is to be hoped, have learned the folly of agitation, and have a rational perception of the benefit of a calm and steady prosecution of their private and social duties,-the letters of Mr. Howe, a leading politician of Nova Scotia, have excited a good deal of interest and thought.

The theory contended for in the first letter of this gentleman, and the practical improvements so elaborately proposed in his second, seem to us at variance with each other: by the first, we should be placed in a position of virtual independence on the Mother Country, at the same time that, by the second, we seek to be amalgamated and identified with it. It has often been urged, make every Colony in international privilege and benefit like a County of England,-let Canada, for example, stand in the same relation to the Parent State as Yorkshire, -let our mutual sympathies and interests be thus similarly intertwined, -and separation must become a thing well nigh impossible.

Making some allowance for geographical distance and difficulties inseparable from this, we have no hesitation in adopting the same conclusion: at the same time, however, we must repudiate, as incompatible with the just working of the system by which this couclusion is to be arrived at, the investiture of our Colonial Legislatures with powers and privileges as extensive and comprehensive as those they now possess .-A county of England, sending its two or three members to the Parliament in London, and having at the same time a separate and independent parliament within itself, permitted to deal not only with its own local affairs, but often with great principles which affect the very integrity of the institutions of the Empire, would be an anomaly of which no statesman would tolerate the introduction.

We have often argued for the benefit of some such arrangement as Mr. Howe in his second letter proposes. It would unquestionably be a great boon to the Colonies if they should be directly represented in the Imperial Parliament, so that measures, designed for their welfare and advancement, both internally and relatively, should be originated, discussed, and decided upon there. Time would thus be saved, expense reduced, and, more than all, the measures adopted would be free from the bias of local prejudices and partialities, better matured, and more beneficial in their working. But in such a case, our Colonial Parliaments must be correspondently reduced in the magnitude of their powers: they must be brought down to what the legislatures of Colonies must originally have been intended to comprehend,—the management of local affairs, the carrying out of local improvements, the local working of the machinery which, in a higher quarter, was constructed and set in motion.

species of municipal councils on an enlarged scale, entrusted with local taxation and the management and legislative influences made to pander to schemes of advocates of heresy and schism would be more shunned ambition and plans of self-interest. We should, by and abhorred than they are. such an arrangement, have some safeguard for our political morality and our religious stedfastness; for

"We must needs die, and are as water spilt upon the current of maternal love and filial devotion would circle vancement, the character of the Church isecoming ground, which cannot be gathered up again." We round, and know no cessation until "the golden bowl more clearly understood, and her efficiency creased:

and the boy in his laughing gaiety, and the man in the Mr. Howe enters with no little enthusiasm into his in these days of darkness, to see the clear lig of Aposvigour of his strength may be arrested, they know not when; we continually see them arrested; they are second an admirable Letter. It proposes many valuwhen; we continually see them arrested; they are borne away by the hand of the destroyer, and their place is not found. Look one day upon the domestic hearth of your friend, you will find all life and health and gaiety; look another day, and they will be gone. tors, as far as practicable, in every thing that is dear There is youth, and beauty, and riches, and a proud to the honest pride and ambition of a British subject; anticipation of future years of distinction, and life and binding them thus by stronger and more indissomay seem as the oak that resisteth the power of many luble bands to the homes and altars of our father-land. storms-but anon there is bitter sickness, and a fall- We transcribe the following passage, as shewing the ing away, and physicians called, and pains, and suf- carnestness with which Mr. Howe deals with his subfering, and weeping; and then there is a grave dug, ject, and the high hopes which he allows himself to

> "Now, my Lord, would not such a concession as thisstrengthen the Empire? Would it not put republicans and sympathizers hors de combat, without a bayonet or barrel of powder? It would be worth half a dozen of citadels; and, on the day that those ten members took their seats in the House of Commons, you might withdraw thousands of men who are kept here at an enormous expense, to defend a country, the population of which, too happy for discontent, would guard with spirit the privileges thus peacefully secured."

> We are not willing to damp the ardour of this patriotic enthusiasm; but we must, and of the need of this we think we could persuade Mr. Howe, go a little deeper if these great results are to be realized. We have no confidence in a loyalty which is sustained by utilitarian considerations only; nor will that allegiance be lasting which is yielded merely from an impression of temporal advantage. Speculations are variable things, and mutations in worldly prosperity are proverbial. If, therefore, we limited ourselves to the torce and influence of passing and capricious advan-tages, our loyalty would become so shifting and vacillating a thing, -swelling and blossoming in the bright day and shrinking into nothingness in the dark one,that its very essence by and by would be lost, and the mocking shadow of its name be all that is left.

We must, we repeat, have a deeper principle settled and established as the stay and safeguard of allegiance, omething that is independent of considerations of self, -something, in short, that looks beyond time and the world, -and something, therefore, which is impervious to the shock of adversity or the lure of temptation. A high moral feeling must be infused as the preservative of a real allegiance, and that can only be egotten by a sentiment of genuine and deeply grafted religious principle. In Mr. Howe's calculations for the real prosperity of the Colonies, let not this, therefore, be overlooked. Loyalty, unless directed and offuenced by such a principle, will be an unstable and perishable thing: no organization of society, in short, an be maintained without it; and the first care of the statesman,-it was so once,-should be to place the diffusion and perpetuation of Gospel truth upon a basis which will be beyond the reach of human capriciousness, and intangible by the theories of political specu-

We have said that it was so once, and the well known provision for the Colonial Church which was established by the 31st of George the Third, shows how, at a comparatively recent date, the force of that how, at a comparatively recent date, the lorde of that obligation exerted itself. It is too late now to retrieve the political error which was committed in infringing so sacrilegiously upon that good monarch's boon; but it will never be too late, we grieve to think, to feel the practical and every-day effects of the great national practical and every-day effects of the great national say, "what objection can lie against it on the score of resign which was incurred in alienating the possessions of sin which was incurred in alienating the possessions of God's Church to secular objects, and in diverting what was intended to maintain the unity of the faith, to the consolidation of religious error and the perpetuation of religious discord.

Mr. Thomas Ryall will leave this Office on a and the removal of commercial restrictions: let it be cement of loyal duty, the great basis of social quiet, sense of what is needful is to be resured to the property leave grand foundation of national pro t unregarded and unnoticed, and what follows? The clatter of our manufactories may be increased, the whizzing of our steam-engines may be multiplied, but whizzing of our steam-engines may be multiplied, but whether his rules are adopted and followed. we shall still be a distracted, a discontented, and an unhappy people. The "stalled ox" may be ours, but it will be partaken of amid strife and hatred; there will be the bustle of business and the din of industry, but the heart will only be confirmed in its selfishness: there will be no fear of God, and no abiding good-will

> Since the suggestion was thrown out in the Literary Garland, transferred a little ago to our columns, that the benefits and perhaps the interests of this journal would be much promoted by its being made to assume the magazine rather than the newspaper shape, the ecommendations of that suggestion, conveyed to us from various quarters, have been so numerous and offuential that we felt it but dutiful to give it a serious and immediate consideration. Our own feelings are strongly in favour of this change of size and shape,the adoption of a large octavo instead of a huge folio; and if our brethren of the clergy and our agents generally, as they shall have occasion to communicate with this office, would kindly be at the pains of stating their opinion as to this proposed alteration, we should feel such less difficulty, than we must do now, in coming to a decision.

We are the more desirous of ascertaining this, as it would be a matter of great convenience to enter upon the proposed change in July next, at the commencenent of a new volume; for there would be arrangements consequent upon the alteration which it would equire a considerable time to prepare for. We would only further observe that this change of shape and size, if adopted, would enable us, we think, materially to improve the present arrangement of the paper, and ntroduce a more pleasing as well as edifying variety in its subject matter. At the same time, we would beg to have it recollected that the alteration in formwould make no difference whatever in the amount of matter furnished weekly.

We have had for some little time in our hands a Discourse, entitled the "Difference between the Church and Dissent," composed by a very shrewd writer and a very indefatigable clergyman, the Rev. Evan M. Johnson, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn. We have not, however, had time to do more than merely glance over its pages, without being able to give them time or attention enough to say how far we can concur in his arguments or adopt his couclusions. We perceive that Mr. Johnson approaches his subject now, as on all other occasions, with great bold-The Imperial Parliament would, in this case, be our Legislature; and our local legislatures would be a ness, and it is impossible not to admire the fearless and uncompromising honesty with which he advances his own convictions. This, combined with prudence expenditure of our local revenue. And one happy re- and discretion, is the only way by which to make truth sult of this new condition of things would be, that our respected; and if truth be accepted and maintained legislative halls would no longer be the theatre of with a becoming reverence, and for its own sake, the angry disputations upon political theories, nor our incompatible and contradictory tenets put forth by the

In publishing the following extract from the Letter both, in spite of every honest and legitimate lesson of a kind friend, we are not taking a liberty, we hope, which can be directed against the degeneracy and the of which he will disapprove. We make use of his retemptation, are likely too soon to give way beneath the marks not for the sake of extolling our own unworthy crushing and blighting influences of Responsible Go- labours, but to shew that we stand not alone in mainvernment. As the result, too, of such a re-organizatiou of our political condition, we should cease to hear Journal to circulate. We believe those principles to any painful discussions upon the probabilities or the constitute the truth; and we have laboured to recombenefits of separation from the Parent State: specula- mend them, as such, to others; and it must be cause tions like these, making allegiance a mockery and of rejoicing to all Christian people who entertain a like loyalty a play-thing, would then be irrelevant and persuasion, that the opposition which these principles abandoned: the Atlantic itself would, in this case, be no check to the full course of affection and duty: the stendy progress; and that, with their continual ad-

own weakness and instability induce a more stdfast adherence and more fervent applications to Him wo alone is able to keep us from falling. I own mysitsomewhat depressed by the present aspect of our Colmil Church, by the little progress made towards enlighening the French Canadian population, who appear is early immersed in superstition and idolatry as they were a century ago. The Sabbath here is very littleregarded. cannot but think that the time is at hand when some visible and remarkable display will be made of the divine displeasure. That true religion is much bette known or practised amongst our so-called Protestant ongregations, is what I hardly dare venture to affirm. That there is any cordial unity amongst Protestant Disserters, or any disposition of mind or heart answerable to that expression of the Apostle, 'That ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gospel,' is what no man in his sober senses will venture to assert. 'As many as walk according to this rule, peace be on them, and mercy, and on the Isael of God.'"

Communication.

THE NEW COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir, - As the new Act, which assigns to the Clergy certain functions in the management of the Common Schools, has lately come into force, I have been induced to look over it to ascertain what is permittel to us, or expected from us, under this new piece of experimental

ination," officially connected with the neighbourhood

in which any school is situated.

Section xv. makes it lawful for them to visit, if practicable, all the schools in their township,—to attend the quarterly examinations,—to examine and ascertain the progress of the pupils, and to give such advice as they may deem expedient. The Visitors are also to meet, whenever the senior Justice of the Peace, or any two of their own number, may require them, in order to devise their own number, may require them, in order to devise measures for the efficient visitation of the schools, for the establishing libraries, and for the diffusion of useful knowdge in their respective neighbourhoods. They may also camine teachers and grant certificates of qualification. short, with the exception of the District Superintendent's annual inspection, the whole local supervision of the schools, as far as education is concerned, devolves upon these Visitors. The Trustees have to do only with the pecuniary affairs of the school, the repairs, &c. One thing, however, connected with the educational part, is reserved to the Trustees, viz., the selection of the books be used in the school. (Section xxvii.)

I think, Sir. the Clergy may justly complain that there is a great amount of duty required of them by this Act, without a particle of authority being entrusted to them; the triffing instance excepted, of their certificate to a teacher holding good for one year for any particular school. (Sect. xvi.) Whenever actual and positive duties are assigned to any individuals, it is but reasonable to expect that a corresponding amount of power should be re-posed in them for effecting the ends for which such duties are required of them. But here is nothing of the kind: the Visitors cannot give one order, or make a single al-teration. It is evident that the Clergy are merely to be ligion? The Clergy are to visit and inspect the schools

onduct all the examinations, and so forth."

But let us see how far the office of the Clergy with reference to the schools actually extends. By Section xv. a Visitor, after examining the progress of the scholars and religious discord.

Let politicians look to this as of paramount considered the state and management of the school, may "give such advice to the teacher and pupils as he may deem expedience to the teacher and the teach deration, amidst the claims for agricultural protection and the removal of commercial restrictions: let it be Mr. Thomas Ryall will leave this Office on a Collecting Tour in behalf of this Paper, to-morrow, for Hamilton, and places West of that as far as Delaware.

and the removal of commercial restrictions: let it be Schools." Why! In the mere matter of advice and suggestion, the utmost extent of his office, he is to be tethered by the "regulations and directions for Visitors." He may is thus, after all, only to suggest whatever he may imagine

whether his rules are adopted and followed.

Again, in the very important matter of books, the Clergymen, visiting a school, must not have a word to say; that is vested in the Trustees, whose duty it shall be "To select from a list of books made out by the Board of Education the books which shall be used in the school." (Sect. xxvii.) What jealousy of the Clergy is evinced in this! Look at the general tenor of the duties evinced in this! Look at the general tenor of the duties assigned to the Visitors and Trustees respectively, to the former the whole educational inspection of the schools, to the latter the entire secular business, and yet vice versa, the books are to be selected by the latter, a duty which plainly belongs to the department of the former, who, besides, it will be acknowledged, are likely to be much

ore competent for it.

What list of books the Board of Education may have made out I am not aware. I should be glad to know if the Catechism of the Church of England is in the list; or whether it is made out with as meagre an exhibition of Christianity as possible, that not being a branch of "useful knowledge" in modern popular phraseology.

Now, if a Clergyman, in the conscientious discharge of his duty,—and his line of duty, he may be thankful, is

plainly marked out for him, quite independently of Pro-vincial Acts of Assembly, and Superintendents, and Boards of Education, and newly-imported systems,—if a Clergyman, a Visitor of a school, in "devising such means as he may deem expedient to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge," (I speak according to the Act), should suggest that some part of the school hours ought to be devoted to religious instruction exclusively; and if for the children of members of the Church of England he should suggest. and if for the children of members of the Children of England he should suggest—merely suggest—that they should be regularly taught the Church Catechism.—No, Sir, the Trustees may reply, there is not such a book as that in the Superintendent's list, or, at least, not in our selection from that list. Thus a negative may be put upon his just endeavours to have the children of his flock efficiently and thoroughly instructed in the principles of the Christian faith and in the fear of God,—in his estimation the most useful of all knowledge. I am aware that legislators may say, As makers of laws

we know nothing of the Catechism of any particular We recognize no denomination of religionists.-Very taking with those who belong to none. We seek to legislate for all alike and for the good of the whole.—Very plausible, but mere affectation after all. Legislators cannot but know that a very great part

all. Legislators cannot but know that a very great part of those whose benefit they may be presumed to intend, are members of the Church of England. They cannot but know that a large number of the "Clergy and Ministers recognized by law" are the Clergy of the Church of England. And if "honourable gentlemen," in their legislative capacity, choose to forget their own religious profession, which ought to be paramount to every official consideration, or to be ashamed of it, let them know that we will not forget it, nor be ashamed of it, nor sink it, to aid a system of education decidedly defective in what our Church, and all religiously disposed men with it, must believe to be the most essential part of education.

It may, perhaps, be pleaded in favour of the system, that the Superintendent and the Members of the Board are leading men of the several religious denominations in the Province; but the appointment of these individuals rests with the Governor, the Act provides no guarantee that the Board shall always be of this character.

For my part, I do not quarrel with the Act because it

does not give us the whole control of Provincial educa-tion; I would ask for no authority over the schools prejudicial to other men's liberty of conscience, or t ight of parents to have their children taught what they elieve to be best for them, for I would desire to be believe to be best for them, for I would desire to be in charity with all men, of all denominations. But this I conceive we have a right to ask—fair play. We have a right to demand for ourselves what we readily concede to others: and when, with all the weight and formality of a legislative enactment, a plan of education is enforced in which the Clergy "shall be" the Visitors of the schools, and a large amount of onerous and important duties is assigned to them, I do unhesitatingly denounce it to be ross injustice to deny us the slightest voice in directing what the children of our own Communion shall be taught in those schools. The injustice of the principles on which this Act is concocted is still more palpable, when we notice that it recognizes and accords certain privileges to the Church of Rome, but recognizes no Church of England: of the members and Clergy of the latter there is no recognition, no mention, but as they may indirectly be included under the term "Protestant," a negative term, which may include forms of infidelity as unchristian as any Romish idolatry.

ething of a dilemma. It might have been designed that if they took part in this grand educational procedure, they must sink their Churchmanship and their distinctive tenets and principles; or else, refusing to do this, they must leave the results are the results and principles. must leave the management of popular education to Ministers of other denominations who might be less particular; ters of other denominations who might be less particular; and thus, that they would lose much of their influence, with the discredit of ungraciously refusing to co-operate with the Government in its plans for the good of the people. If such was the anticipation, it will scarcely be fulfilled: for without instituting comparisons, or saying what Clergy are most likely to be stedfast to their principles, and leaving the "Ministers of whatever denominaples, and leaving the "Ministers of whatever denomination, recognized by law," to act as they please, there can be little doubt but that the Clergy of the Church of England will generally withhold their countenance from the present educational experiment, and will take the plain straight-forward course which they perceive pointed out to them by their obligations as Ministers of the Gospel and Clergymen of the Church. However unsatisfactory their doing so may be to the framers of this Act, there need be little fear of its impairing their general influence, or diminishing their ministerial usefulness.

Indeed I cannot conceive how any religious man can ples, and leaving the "Ministers of whatever denomina-

Indeed I cannot conceive how any religious man can approve of this system, It insures no religious instruc-tion of any kind. By Section xxxi. a parent may forbid his children being taught any form of religion which he has objections against, but he cannot order them to be taught his own. Really those members of the Church of England, if there were any, who were aiding and abetting in passing this Act. in passing this Act, must possess an elasticity of conscience and a latitude of principle upon which I cannot congratu-

The character of the New School Act may be summed up in the following imaginary, but not at all improbable,

First Parent.-I wish to have my children religiously educated, as Christians, according to that faith which I profess myself; and so do many others who have children

Trustee or Teacher.—Very sorry, Sir; can't comply; aite against the Act, Sir.

Second Parent.—I wish to have my children taught no religion at all. I desire that they read no Bible, Testament, Prayer Book, Catechism, or any thing of the kind. pr. Traustee or Teacher.—I understand, Sir. Section xxxii.

nded to. Sir. This is the system for which Churchmen, in common with others, are taxed; and any Trustee elected to that office, and refusing, as a conscientious man justly might, to have any thing to do with it, may be fined £5. (Sect. xxiii.) Perhaps the next improvement on the system will be to fine the Clergymen who refuse to act as Visitors.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House.

The Society met on Wednesday, 6th January, 1847. The LORD BISHOP in the chair.

After the customary prayers, the minutes of the last

eeting were read. The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the able, shewing a balance of £389 13s. $11d.\frac{1}{2}$

The receipts during the past month have been:-Collections Missionary Fund...... Land Account 1st instalment returned..... lections Missionary Fund ... Do. on account of Trinity Ch., Toronto... Expenses on Comm'n., returned by B.U.C.

The payments during the past month have been:-Payments as per audit 2nd Dec., 1846....... £95 10 Paid grant to Rev. J. McIntyre, Travelling Expenses

Gore & Wellington District, Rev. D. Fraser, 22 12 8 From the Sept. Fund 50 0 0

The Standing Committee recommended that the Trearer be authorised to pay the following accounts:-Insurance on Stock in Depository..... £ 7 10 Gas and Water Company..... James Browne, Freight ... Thos. Champion, month's salary...... 10 8 4

Messenger's wages(Agreed) .041 0 W. H. RIPLEY, Soorolary. Arrival of the Hibernia, and the Gover-

nor General, Lord Elgin. TWENTY-FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. DV TELEGRAPH.

Thursday, January 28. The Hibernia reached Boston on Monday, the 25th instant. By the Telegraph of Wednesday night, we have the followg items of intelligence, which though not very explicit clear. indicates a very considerable advance in the prices of grain

LIVERPOOL .- Flour imported 5 and 6s. stg. Wheat, Is. 6d. p quarter. Corn, 12 @ 14s. p qr. Meal, 5s.

December 4, advanced generally. Flour in bond 37s. @ 38s. Corn in France 73s. Lard,-large sales in London. Rise of corn 3 @ 4s. on the 28th December to 3rd Jan.

Cotton, 3s. 4d. @ 1s. p tb. The Hibernia brings, as passengers, the Right Hon'ble. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, with eight men servants, Miss Orr, Mr. J. McKenzie and lady, Mr. Banbernon, Mr. S. H. Myer, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. E. Peters, Mr. Morton, Mr. Balders-

NEW YORK MARKETS. Ashes dull, sales, 487 brls. 563 casks pearles.

Flour sales, 12,000. Michigan and Genesee at the close, offered by several sellers

Freight have advanced 6s. 9d. @ 7s. to Liverpool. THE TELEGRAPH is now in working order, but it is evident that the arrangements on the lines with which the Toronto and Buffalo Telegraph is connected are not yet complete. It was expected that a communication would be made direct from

received further east than Hartford, Con.
From lack of more important matter with which to occupy
the wires, the Operators amused and gratified themselves and

the Reporters by holding conversations with each other. Amongst other questions, the Toronto Operator asked if the Governor General had arrived, to which a reply was immediatey obtained from Albany, "The Albanians have heard of his Lordship's arrival, and he sends his compliments to the Albany The Troy Operator complained that the Toronto nians were keeping him up late.

Colonial.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY .- Until a permanent arrangement is established, the Press are to have the benefit of a daily communication between this City and New York, free of expense This is an act of liberality which deserves a special acknowledg

Messrs. Wells and Brough, Civil Engineers, have left this city on a survey in the western districts of the Province.

TORONTO AND GODERICH RAILWAY. We very readily accede to the request made in the following Communication: the document to which it alludes will attract very general attention.] (To the Editor of the Church.)

Bay-street, January 26, 1847.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Committee of the Toronto and Goderich Railway, held on the 23d inst.; the Hon'ble Henry John Boulton in the chair. The accompanying Prospectus was adopted, and the following resolution in reference thereto That the Editor of the several papers in this City, in which

the resolutions of the former meeting of the Committee have been published, shall be requested to give gratuitous insertion to the Prospectus adopted in like manner. I have therefore to request the favour of your inserting the Prospectus in the next impression of your paper,—by adding also that Messrs. Brough and Wells, Civil Engineers, have departed upon the survey, you will oblige Sir,

Your ob'dt, serv't. JOHN W. GWYNNE, Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Hon. Henry John Boulton, Holland House, Toronto; John Cameron, Esq., Wellington-street, Toronto; Alexander M. Clarke, Esq., Rosedale, Toronto; Thomas Galt, Esq., Church-street, Toronto; William C. Gwynne, Esq., York-st., Toronto; John W. Gwynne, Esq., Bay-street, Toronto; George Herrick, Esq., Church-street. Toronto; Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq.

The above gentlemen being desirous of having a Railroad constructed by as direct and practicable a line as is possible between Toronto and Goderich, upon the plan suggested by Mr. Gwynne, in his letter published in the Globe of the 9th December last, have themselves subscribed, and have procured subscriptions from others, for the purpose of making a survey of

the route, and for other preliminary proceedings.

The Committee confidently recommend this project to the public, satisfied as it is, that no reasonable objection can be suggested to the proposed plan, and that success must inevita-bly ensue, if cordially supported by that portion of the country ost directly interested therein.

The amount already subscribed has justified the Committee

in employing, and it has accordingly employed, competent Engineers to proceed immediately upon the Survey of the Route from Goderich to Fergus, through the waste lands of the Crown.

Accurate information as to the nature of the country through these waste and unsurveyed lands is the more important, inasmuch as the allegation of the existence of very serious obsta cles to the construction of a Railway through them, appears to be the only objection which has been, or can reasonably be, suggested against the proposed scheme. The committee, however, from the information it already possesses, is satisfied, that upon the survey being made, it will appear that there is no foundation in fact for such an allegation.

It is the intention of the committee to proceed with the survey to Toronto, either in the direct line, or by a line passing through Guelph, in such a course as may be found to be most advantageous and beneficial to the country.

The completion of such an undertaking, upon the plan suggested, would, in the opinion of the committee, be attended with consequences of inestimable benefit to the City of Toronto, as well as to the Province at large, because:

Firstly—The proposed line presents the shortest possible route from Toronto to the shores of Lake Huron.

Secondly-It is in direct continuation of the propomunication by Steamers with Oswego to the East, and by the establishment of a line of Steamers from Goderich to Lake Michigan, to the West, the shortest, and most expeditious route New York and Lake Michigan will be established.

Thirdly-The facilities for communication between the At-lantic and the Western States of America which this line would present, the very great saving in time and distance which would be effected, cannot fail to secure to this route the transit of the greater proportion of the Emigrants annually proceeding to these States, and would attract to Lake Ontario and to this line a great part of the trade now passing to Buffalo through that part of the Eric Canal lying to the Westward of

Syracuse.

Fourthly—In the event of goods being permitted to pass from one State to another through Canada, in bond, this line would attract a very great proportion of the traffic of goods and merchandize proceeding to and from Lake Michigan.

Fifthly—It would secure to Canada a very large proportion, if not the whole, of the trade which is annually being extended upon Lake Superior; and

if not the whole, of the trade which is annually being extended upon Lake Superior; and,

Lastly—In the opportunities which this line presents for bringing into cultivation upwards of 3,000,000 acres of waste lands which, without such a communication, would not in all probability be opened within the next half century, and in the facilities for the adoption of a comprehensive scheme of Emigration here presented, by opening to settlement the adjacent Crown-lands, this line possesses features which no other proposed line in Western Canada does, and which eminently entitle it to the character of a great Provincial undertaking, and

posed line in Western Canada does, and which eminently entitle it to the character of a great Provincial undertaking, and to the favour and support of the entire public.

The committee therefore solicits the cordial and liberal contributions of the public, for the purpose of procuring the survey to be efficiently completed, and of taking all necessary preliminary proceedings calculated to ensure the success of the undertaking.

dertsking.

The committee pledges itself that the funds placed at its disposal shall be applied in the most economical manner, and only for the purpose of completing the survey, and taking the necessary preliminary proceedings.

All persons desirous of securing to themselves the privilege of becoming original Shareholders, in the event of the route

being found practicable, may do so, by the contribution of any sum not less than £1 5s.; but this advantage shall not be ex-tended to any one subscribing a less sum nor to any person who shall not at any time of his subscribing signify to the commit-tee his wish to have this privilege secured to him; and the interest which any such subscriber shall have, shall be hereafter determined at a general meeting to be called of such subscribers, in proportion to the amount subscribed by each; which meeting shall be called as soon as the committee shall be of opinion that the matter is advanced to a sufficiently matured stage All other subscriptions will be taken as gratuitous contribu-

tions, and as such acknowledged.

The committee will account in the public newspapers for every item of receipts and expenditure.

Subscriptions will be received by any member of the committee. mittee; and persons will hereafter be appointed to collect throughout the City, and in the country interested in the con-

struction of the proposed road.

The committee confidently relies upon the liberal and enlightened public for its assistance and co-operation, in procur-ing the accomplishment of a work pregnant with so many and so great advantages; and to accomplish which, the Committee is resolved to use every exertion, and not to relax its efforts so long as its proceedings meet with countenance and support.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY .- The Annual Meeting of this venerable National Society, and valuable was held in the Society's Rooms, Old City Hall, on Wedneswas held in the Society's Rooms, Old City Iran, or day creating the 20th inst. As the President was absent from indisposition, his place in the Chair was occupied by W. B. Jarvis, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents. There was a good attendance on the occasion, and some new members were en-rolled on the Society's List. The following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :-1st. Resolved, That G. A. Barber, W. H. Boulton, and W.

Wakefeld, Esquires, be requested to act as a Committee to so-licit Life-donations from members of this Society for the purpose of creating a permanent fund on a respectable scale.

2nd. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to Capt. Richardson, to D. Bethune, Esq., to Capt. Willo and to the Captains of the Lake Steamers generally, for their humane attention to poor Englishmen recommended by this

Society.

3rd. Resolved, That Mr. Rowsell be requested to allow the Minute-Book to remain in his shop, in order that members may have access to it for the purpose of inscribing their names, and such other particulars as they may desire to record. 4th. Resolved, That the Committee be requested to divide their duties during the next season, for the purpose of inquiring

nto cases needing relief; and that the names of the acting members for each week be published in such of the city papers 5th. Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of Messrs. Birchall, J. Moore, J. D. Ridout, Champion, the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, (3 to form a quorum) be requested to

examine whether the principle of relief to our own members in sickness, &c., can be properly adopted in this Society, and if so, in what manner—the Committee to report at next quarterly 6th. Resolved, That a correspondence be opened with other St. George's Societies on this continent respecting the mutual

admission of members of their and our societies without pay-ment of the entrance fee, under such restrictions as may be ar-Extracts from the Report.

The number of new members is 41-of those who have been

lost to the Society by death, removal, or refusal to subscribe, 18—making a present total of 180.

Assistance has been afforded, in money or otherwise, to 46

families, comprising in all about 100 persons. During the last six months a Register of Relief has been kept, in which members who are desirous of ascertaining exactly in what way the Society's funds are expended may do so readily. By a reference to the Treasurer's Report it will be seen that the demands on the Society's funds have more than kept pace

with its income—there is consequently a deficiency on the year to the extent of £7 18s. 8d., against which, however, should be set the amount due for arrears of subscription, most of which set the amount due for arrears of subscription, most of white-will doubtless become available. The amount invested since January last is £17 17s. 0d.—making the total amount of our permanent fund now invested, £113 15s. 0d.

Your Committee would respectfully call attention to a re-commendation of their predecessors in the last Annual Report,

that this Society should open direct communication with other St. George's Societies on this Continent. Every year presents fresh proofs of the advantages that would result from such an intercourse, not only in the greater means of usefulness which it would mutually afford, but in the advantageous suggestions which might be received or given for perfecting the internal arrangements of our Societies.

In the Report of the St. George's Society of Quebec for 1846,

it is stated that the amount invested as a permanent fund by that Society exceeds £1000, a large sum, which has been mainly raised by members commuting their annual for life subscriptions—a measure recommended by a former patron of the Society, the Earl of Durham, who said in alluding to the magnificent Charitable institutions of our beloved native country "Many of those now gigantic charities in England had a be ginning as humble as yourselves, but were made permanent and lasting by Life-Memberships," and added—" that it was only Life-Memberships that would impart a permanency to nis young Institution, which time or circumstances could not take." Your Committee would suggest that active measures be taken for increasing our own permanent fund by the same means, in accordance with the resolution on the subject adopted

at a former meeting.
Your Committee would also suggest, as a result of their own experience, the propriety of dividing the Charitable duties of the Committee in such a manner, that each member alternately shall undertake the responsibility of enquiring into cases of distress, and thus relieve the President, Treasurer, and Secre-

somewhat heavily upon them. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, Captain William Gordon, re med her trips between this port and Niagara yesterday mornng, having been cut out of the ice at the Wharf on purpose. The travelling community will we, are sure, duly apprec Bethune,-Herald.

METHODIST UNION .- At the Quarterly Meeting of the British Weslevan Methodists of the Toronto Circuit, of 23rd Nov., 1846, amongst a number of pretty pungent Reso;

lutions, the following was passed:-That, we consider it a duty we owe to ourselves, to our chilaren, and to Methodism, to humbly but firmly enter our unqua-lified protest against a UNION on the basis proposed; and add-that as a British Methodist Society, we are determined not to accede to articles of UNION that will not embrace the following conditions, namely, the extinction of the Christian Guardian, and the security to the British Conference of all the Chapel property in the Province now in possession of all the Chapel property in the Province now in possession of or belonging the Canada Conference, as well as all the future Chapel property; or some other guarantee sufficient to secure to the British Conference supreme content to secure to the British Conference supreme contents.

HOME DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Friday, January 21. TAXATION FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—A report from the Committee on Roads and Bridges was brought in and read by Mr. Perry. The report showed a surplus revenue of upwards of £3000, and that they had loaned to schools the sum of £1000; but, said Mr. P., that is to be refunded when called for. The report recommended that £3000 be set apart to be equitably divided for the making and repairing roads and bridges in the District; and also that 50 per cent. be raised, either by subscription or contribution to the contribution of the co subscription or contribution. He (Mr. P.) contended this would give a proper opportunity of testing the popularity of a tax on Townships, or voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of improving roads, &c. Reports having been raised that some localities complain that they should be obliged to subscribe one half to the Government grants, he (Mr. P.) wished he could persuade the people it would be to their advantage to do voluntarily what they must do in some way that is hely thomselect. tarily what they must do, in some way, that is, help themselved. He would like to see them a people energetic, laborious, and powerful—able to make their own roads. As far as possible every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and not depend on the state of the state Government grants for improvements in their own immediate neighbourhood, for in fact the improvement of their own property. Let every one freely and readily put his hand into his pocket and give liberally, from which they themselves will receive the greatest profit. The system of this Bill shews that ceive the greatest profit. The system of this Bill shews that if the £3000 be granted, there will be £4,500 raised, either by

voluntary subscription or taxation. He (Mr. P.) therefore moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Campbell, moved—That the port be referred back to the committee, and that the sum to be raised be 25 per cent. instead of 50, as the basis of either tax

The amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Gamble moved—That the report be adopted, with the exception of all that part of it after the word "forasmuch" which will leave the mode of raising the money by subscription. as heretofore; and said that direct taxation was, in his op the better way of collecting taxes. (Cheers.) Our taxes had which would not be the case had the mode of taxation been direct. He (Mr. G.) contended that the powers of the Council, in this instance, cannot exceed in law in the in this instance, cannot exceed in levying a tax of 2d. in the pound. And as we really have not the power, that is the reson I move that that part of the report should be struck out. Upon a division, the original report was adopted.

The following letters extracted from Sir Francis "Head's Emigrant," have already appeared in some of the Provincia could we have found space to insert them along with the spirited remarks with which Sir Francis introduces them. we have not yet room for, but cannot longer delay the letters themselves. Nothing can more fully display the utter folly of putting the least reliance npon that piece of joint stock humburg to which Lord Durham's name has been attached, though in all probability he never read a word of it.—Patriot The great Conservative leader, however, very confidently akes to those who complain the following ingenious explana

"It is true that the Union of the Canadas has not answered the expectations which we were all led to form of it, and that it has forced me to elevate a party there whose liberal politics it would be difficult for me altogether to instifut the individu it would be difficult for me altogether to justify; but, individually, I had no personal knowledge of the country, nor had any of my colleagues; and as a nobleman of high rank had been sent out by Her Majesty's Government to acquire the information of which we were all ignorant, and as the Report of this time of the country of the cou impartial and distinguished statesman recommended that Upper and Lower Canada should be joined into one Province, I

deemed it advisable to support to the utmost of my power his Lordship's deliberate recommendation, based upon the experience which he had gained in his mission."

The moment for the explosion has arrived. Reader! peruse the following letters:-1st. From Sir Allan Macnab (Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly of the United Canadas).

2nd. From W. B. Jarvis, Esq., (appointed by Sir John Cobborne, Sheriff of the Home District). 3rd. From the Honourable Justice Hagerman (late Het

Majesty's Attorney General). 4th. From the Earl of Durham. "Legislative Assembly, Monte "28th March, 1846.

"My Dear Sir Francis, -I have no besitation in putting of and myself on the subject of the Union. He asked me if in favour of the Union; I replied, 'No.' He replied, are a friend to your country, oppose it to the death."

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "ALLAN. N. McNAB.

(Signed)
"Sir F. B. HEAD, Bart."

(2. From W. B. Jarvis, Esq.) Toronto, March 12, 1846.

"Dear Sir Allan,—In answer to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 2d inst., I beg leave to state that in the year 1838, I was at Quebec, and had a long conversation with the learl of Durham, upon the subject of an Union of the Provinces of Union and Lower Control of the Provinces of Union and Union and Union of the Provinces of Union and Union and Union of the Provinces of Union and Unio

ces of Upper and Lower Canada; a measure which I had understood his lordship intended to propose.

"I was much gratified by his lordship then, in the most understood his lordship intended to propose.

"I was much gratified by his lordship then, in the most understood his lordship then, in the most understood his strong disapprobation of such a measure, as tending, in his opinion, to the injury of this province; and he advised me, as a friend to Upper Canada, to understood his influence I might possess, in opposition to it. all the influence I might possess, in opposition to it.
"His lordship declared that, in his opinion, no state

could propose so injurious a project, and authorised me to sure my friends in Upper Canada, that he was decidedly are to the measure.

"I have a perfect recollection of having had a similar inquiry made of me by the Private Secretary of Sir George Arthur.

have no copy of the letter which I sent upon the occasion the substance must have been similar to that I now send Jo I remain, &c. W. B. JARVIS." (Signed)

"Sir ALLAN MCNAB." (3 From the Hon'ble. Justice Hagerman.)

"31, St. James street, London, 12th July, "My Dear Sir Francis,—It is well known to many perform that the late Lord Durham, up to the time of his departer from Canada, expressed himself strongly opposed to the Inion Arthur of the then two provinces. I accompanied Sir George Ard on a visit to Lord Dniham, late in the autumn, and a few day only before he threw up his government and embarked for t country. In a conversation I had with him, he spoke of t Union as the selfish scheme of a few merchants of Montreals no statesman would advise the measure, and that it was absterned suppose that Upper and Lower Canada could ever exist harmony as one province.
"In returning to Toronto with Sir George

me that Lord Durham had expressed to him amiliat and had at considerable length detailed to him reason guments which existed against a measure which he congriss

would be destructive of the legitimate authority of the proper Government, and in which opinion Sir George declared he C. A. HAGERMAN. (Signed)
"Sir F. B. HEAD, Bart."

4. From the Earl of Durham. " Quebec, Oct. 2, 1838, "Dear Sir,-I thank you kindly for the account meeting, which was the first I received. I fully expect

MONTREAL PROJECT, BEGINNING AND ENDING IN MONTEL "Your's truly, (Signed)

Major RICHARDSON." Is it really true, that the prospects of every loyal subjethe Queen in the Canadas have been blasted by Parlit having innocently but ignorantly administered—as frought late Lord Durham's prescription—a remedial measure his Lordship, to the last hour of his transatlantic administration. tion, vitally opposed—which he recommended the subjects to oppose to the death, and which now turns

have been rank poison! Have the British people been decel Have they been falsely dealt with? If so, without caring may have been the nameless culprits, who are the sta that ought to have prevented it?" EVILS OF NATIONALITY .- One thing connected with Council's (Municipal Council of Toronto) proceedings must notice in terms of marked reprobation. attempt to get up a cry of nationality, in connexion will election of chief magistrate. If this sort of folly is tole there will be an end to everything like harmony or peace province, and the streets of Toronto will periodically ring the streets of Toronto will periodically ring. the ancient gathering slogans, such as,—Merry St. Ge FOR GURNETT, CANNY ST. ANDREW FOR CAMERON

tary from some portion of a burden which has so long pressed HONEST ST. PATRICK FOR HAGARTY. cause to complain of proscription, it is our friends north Council Board. But we will be bound to say that of tish brethren have too much good sense to make this thus shown to their wants and wishes by Mr. of grievance. Moral charcter, independent circumstar is a sine qua non), public spirit, active business babits, and

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Council have set to work in right good earnest. They have, of course, a great deal to attend to, in order to bring all matted with the city into effective organization. therto in the apportioning of salaries, their proceedings have been marked with strict economy. The present state of the funds, and the debt with which the city is burdened, justifies this course. However, some members seem to carry their ideas on this point too far,—for instance, they refused to sanction by their vote, the very essential appointment of Stipendiary Magistrate, provided for by the Act, because a salary of £150 is attached to it; when at the same time it was remarked that the "fees and fines," which went into the city treasury, would make up that amount. In the salary of the treasurer, it appears to us, that the onerous and responsible duties attached thereto, have not been properly considered. The treasurer has to act also as collected thereto. to act also as collector, -he has to furnish security, himself in £5000, and two others in £5000 more—probably the sum of twenty or thirty thousand pounds will pass through his hands, and for all his several duties and responsibilities, he is to get £87. It is well to begin cautiously, but from one extreme one is apt to get to the several duties and responsibilities. The several duties are the several duties and responsibilities, he is to get milly, and young female, 8 in number, on the several duties are the several duties and responsibilities. The several duties are the several duties and responsibilities are the several duties and responsibilities.

as apt to go to another.

On Wednesday evening last, the council held its first meeting, "for the description of husiness." It was chiefly occupied ing, "for the despatch of business." It was chiefly occupied in discussing and adopting rules and regulations for their future

The device for the seal of the city was also adopted. There were two designs furnished,—and the one submitted by Mr. E. Aeraman, of the St. George's Hotel, was chosen. The council have entered into arrangements with the Gore Bank, whereby all audited accounts will be at once paid;—the bank advancing the sum of £650, on the credit of the citythe interest only to commence from the date the several sums

we are glad to perceive that one of the first acts of the council is connected with supplying the city with water. A committee of four have been appointed to take this most desirable object into consideration, and report thereon. The committee is composed of Messrs. Carpenter, Freeman, Miller, and Mills. We shall look with some interest for their report.

The following is a list of the officers appointed by the council.

The following is a list of the officers appointed by the council: City Clerk-Chas, H. Stokoe, Esq. urer-R. J. Hamilton, Esq. Bailiff-S. Ryckman.

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CITY ASSESSORS. St. Patrick's Ward-Robt. Kelly. St. George's Ward-Colin D. Reid. St. Mary's Ward-Robt. J. Scott.

St. Andrew's Ward—E. Acraman. St. Lawrence Ward—Geo. F. Lynd. Chimney Inspector—J. T. Thom. Pound Keeper—James McCracken.

was elected to this office, subject to the approbation of the Executive, by a vote of 8 to 2. Solicitors To THE CITY COUNCIL-Messrs. Beasley and Burton were appointed Legal Advisert and Solicitors to

are paid by tees .- Hamilton Gazete. Secretary. While we cannot agree with all that he advances, try, there are many of his propositions, which, if carried into operation, would tend, in our opinion, to the prosperity of our American colonies, and the maintenance of British connection. and one which has frequently occurred to ourselves. A few ships of Toronto and Trafalgar. tation of the House of Commons. This is an excellent idea,

wise cordially assent to the expediency and justice of this proconsolidation of Her Majesfy's dominions.—Streetsville Review.

The T

THE LAW COURTS. -- Some weeks since we gave a passing notice to the "rumoured changes" said to be contemplated in the constitution of the Courts of Law and Equity for Upper Canada and Equity for U Canada. We think we have at length traced these "rumours" to a source on which we can depend, and bave now no doubt that a bill for the purpose spoken of will be among the first measures of the session. The chief defects proposed to be remedied are, the want of a proper and influential Court of Appeal from the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Vice Chancellor's court, the read property of taking exidence. lor's court; the present method of taking evidence in Equity causes, and the expense attendant upon the transacting business in the master's office; as well as the evil to which we alluded on a former occasion, of the great labour of the Vice Chancellor's Court being thrown upon one judge. To obviate these difficulties, a plan, something like this will, we believe, be proposed. To place three judges on the Equity Bench, instead one, one of the new judges being brought from the Common Law Court, which would then only number four, and one more to be appointed. The Court of Queen's Bench would then consist of four judges, and the Court of Chancery of three, while the seven, with the addition of one or more retired judges, ould form a Court of Appeal from both courts. The advan tage of such a Court of Appeal from both courts. The advanhave their causes re-heard in a court composed of several judges, who had not yet heard them, as well as some before whom the question had been already tried. The reduction in the strength of the common Law Bench, would render it necessary that that court receive some assistance in the circuit business. For this purpose, it may be provided that one of the Equity judges take circuits, by commission, as is done in England by the barons of the avel. the exchequer. There can be no objection to this, if the person a lected for the purpose be one whose learning and experience fit him for the difficult business of nisi prius; a branch of judicial duty. cial duty, in the efficient discharge of which, all classes of the great deal of unnecessary expense may be saved, and more disfactory conclusions arrived at by the judge on circuit, hear ing the evidence and deciding the facts in Chancery suits, to be afterwards argued before the full court of Toronto. Should afterwards argued before the full court of Toronto. Should this plan be carried out, another heavy charge upon litigants will be saved by the removal of the business now done in the master's office, and its being disposed of by one of the Equity judges sitting in Chambers, as is done in the Queen's Bench. In that case, the serious item of "master's fees" will be saved to the suitor. The plan, then, embraces all the required improvements; the formation of a good Court of Appeal, which is the principal thing to be considered, being of the very greatest importance to the country and the profession; the more efficient morking of the country and the profession; the more efficient and a most important reduction in the ex-

and a most important reduction in the exthe of Equity. The main fact in favour of this scheme, and it is one of great importance, is, that to carry it out completely, it only requires the addition of one judge; whereas more are required in other plans that have been proposed. The proposed change is only required in other plans that have been proposed. ange is one deserving general attention, and more especially consideration of the "gentlemen of the robe," on whose art we would part we would recommend a careful perusal of the bill when it may be brought forward, and to speak their minds upon the ubject in any manner in their power. During the session we hall again a week time we may shall again advert to the subject, and by that time we may know for whom the new appointment shall be intended. At present, we have no sufficient data to warrant us in mentioning names: names; but hope that such a selection may be made as shall give and the condition of the selection may be made as shall give and the selection may be made as shall give and the selection may be made as shall give and the selection may be made as shall give and the selection may be made as shall give and the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give as a selection may be made as shall give an accordance to the selection may be made as shall give as a selection may be made as shall give as a selection may be made as shall give as a selection may be made as shall give as a selection may be made as shall give as a selection may be made as shall give as a selection may be made as a selecti give satisfaction to the public and the bar.—British Canadian.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - On the evening of Saturday last, a will to Garrafraxa, was attacked by footpads, near Norval, and obbed of the sum of £20. His assailants were four in num-er, and all wore white hats. One of them held a pistol to his acad while bec, and all wore white hats. One of them held a pistol to his kinaon can ill afford to lose the sum of which he was despoiled to the discovery of the offenders will not fail to so without delay. Streetsville Review.

Crop in England last year, and should bring a tair price nere for exportation. We should increase the cultivation of this grain, because it will not impoverish the soil as other crops, and by careful culture, will be a profitable produce to dispose of in many ways.

Indian corn has succeeded well last year, the season being public service is not obstructed by anything which the Whigs have done or neglected to do. They have shown themselves have done or neglected to do. They have shown themselves have done or neglected to do anything which the

learn that Mr. Horace Sharpe, of this township, met with a very serious accident while engaged in assisting a neighbour in thrashim. ing some grain on the afternoon of Tuesday last. It appears that by some means his right hand was caught in the cylinds. Inder of the machine now in common use amongst the far-ers, and was lacerated in such a manner as to render ampuattendance, and the operation was performed by the first named gentleman in a very skilful manner, and Mr. Sharpe, we are lessons that her operation. This is another of the many lessons that her operation. as that have been taught of the necessity there is of persons using the greatest care in the management of these useful but dangerous (if carelessly used) machines.—Brantford Courier.

ACCIDENT FROM A FOWLING-PIECE. - A melancholy acci-

tions which a rational elector would insist for in a candidate for civic honours. The man who would stir up national animosities to form.

evening previous, and that the newly elected Councillor for McNab, Mr. Paris, and some other persons arrived about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Connor and the servant man got up and got tea for them, and all retired to bed about 11 o'clock. The travelthe girl and three of the children, in one adjoining, which had the travellers been aware of, when they escaped, it is thought they could have saved them too. The remains of Connor and

An inquest was held on the remains of the unfortunate family, and young female, 8 in number, on Saturday last before Dr. Holmes, Coroner, when the following verdict was returned: -That "Patrick Connor, Jane Connor, his wife, Margaret Connor, Ellen Connor, Thomas Connor, Rose Connor, Dennis Connor, his five children, and Margaret Donnahue, came to their deaths by fire, and that the said fire originated accidentally in the kitchen of Patrick Connor's house, situated in the township of Lanark."

What an awful warning to careless persons to think that when they lay their heads on the pillow at night—it may be the sleep of death!—ushered without preparation into eternity!
—Bathurst Courier.

A VOLCANO AT WORK .- We last week recorded a very **Counts against the late board, as well as to settle an execution and in the sheriff's hands. The council have ordered, that the than hall over the new Market, he fitted no for the meetings of that body. The expense of fitting up, &c., is estimated at \$162; itenders are advantaged for the meeting of the council have ordered a very wonderful conversion on Lake Ontario. We have this week recorded a very wonderful conversion on Lake Ontario. We have this week the meeting one equally wonderful, as having taken place in Rice Lake, twelve miles to the north of this town (Cobourg.) Late The late was seen to be in great commotion, the ties the description of the petty wonderful conversion on Lake Ontario. We have this week recorded a very wonderful conversion on Lake Ontario. We have this week the meeting of meeting one equally wonderful, as having taken place in Rice Lake, twelve miles to the north of this town (Cobourg.) Late The late was the meeting of the that body. The expense of fitting up, &c., is estimated at ice (eighteen inches thick) undulating in every direction.—

Last Thomas of the north of this town (Cobourg.)

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Last Thomas of the north of this town (Cobourg.) We are glad to perceive that one of the first acts of the a pile to the height of ten feet, in which position it now lies .-

tler in the locality. Observing the "kindly work of nature," this they passed through the Dining Room, where was displayed in the disposition of the land, the course and fall of the river a profusion of wine and cake, to which many of the visitors, we and other advantages, and taking into consideration the urgent want of a Grist Mill, for the accommodation of the infant settlers in this and the adjoining townships, he erected one—a boon which many an old farmer at the present day remembers with lively a set of the set of

The village has gradually increased since that period, and there can be no question from the great advantages which its water privileges hold out for mills and manufactories, that its advance would have been more rapid, were it not for the existence of certain hindrances, which have hitherto acted as drag-chains to its growth. In particular, the principal village lots STIPENDIART MAGISTRATE.—Geo. H. Armstrong, Esq., that the bare mention of them is sufficient to frighten the intending purchaser into the bush. This short-sighted folly prevails to a greater or less extent throughout this portion of the country, and the consequence, as might rationally be expected, is, that what might have been thriving towns, years ago, Salaries.—Clerk, £100. Treasurer—£87 10s. Stipendiary Magistrate—£150. Bailiff—£100. The other officers slowly shead. One or two substantial buildings have been slowly shead. lately erected, and more are in contemplation for the ensuing summer. Beyond all question, it is destined, sooner or later, COLONIAL POLICY.—Mr. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, has summer. Beyond all question, it is destined, sooner or later, Just addressed two very able letters to Lord Grey, the Colonial to be one of the most important villages in this part of the coun-

Churchville is situated on the third concession west of Hurontario Street, in the township of Toronto, and is built on both sides of the line. From the direction of the roads leading Among other things, he advocates a complete incorporation of the colonies with the mother country, by means of a represennorthern and eastern lead out of the townships of Caledon and

more for our real interests than the motley legion of spouters of which our House of Assembly is generally composed. York-being as much a fractional part of the British Empire as the other.

Mr. Howe further recommends that the doors of preferment, in the civil and military services, should be thrown open to colonists, as well as to residents in the father-land. We like-wise cordially assent to the expediency and justice of this pro-

the principal town-Picton.

States among whom were several U. E. Loyalists. At that period it was the sole resort of bears, wolves, otters, eagles and ospreys. Those hardy adventurers had to undergo great privarious at first, having to erect log huts, and bring all their implements of husbandry and food with them; but their spirits were undaunted, and the present generation, their successors, now reap a rich reward for their industry.

ago, was about twelve hundred, since then another hundred

nay be safely added. - P. E. Gazette. IMPROVEMENTS IN CHATHAM .- Our friends in the country will be pleased to hear that two new Grist Mills, with two run of stones each are to be immediately built in Chatham North. One by Mr. J. Northwood, and the other by Mr. C. Davis. Some twenty other buildings are contracted for by different persons, and material is already getting out. This business state of things has been brought about by the decision of the Board of Works respecting the precise location of the intended new Bridge over the river Thames, at Chatham. The Board have determined to place it at the foot of Fourth street. We are happy at being able to state, that the decision has given

been a very large one, did not the extremely dry and warm weather prevent the filling of the grain, and ripen the straw bescarcely a doubt, lessened the produce of wheat nearly one balf in measure for the farmer, though not in value for the miller.

And I have known crops that, from their appearance when ing of the Executive organ, that the change "must growing, I would estimate at over twenty bushels to the acre, that did not thrash out fifteen, and, in some cases not twelve. The grain is, however, hard and dry, and yields well in flour,

than the late sown, though, perhaps it would not be safely har-vested, if cut down about the last of July, when there was considerable rain. The crop of barley generally suffered by extreme drought and heat, as well as the wheat, and much of the grain is small, though very sound, and will

fered from the same cause as wheat and barley, and the sample | for its own advantage, sees fit to prescribe. is far from good with few exceptions. This should be one of the first sowing with the farmer, and it cannot be sown too early when the soil is fit to harrow. Oats sell at present, in Montreal market, for nearly double the price that hay sells for, in proportion to their comparative value as food for domestic and the Executive Bill which they are asked to make a law, is countried.

most favourable. I cannot, however, give any idea to what extent this grain has been cultivated, but I believe it is not large, from the uncertainty of our climate for the profitable production of this crop. When the crop succeeds well it is a most profitable one, but if the summer is not hot and dry, it will not generally succeed, unless on suitable soil, which will have a great influence in ordinary seasons. Dry and sandy soil is the must be terminated honorably and successfully. The Amerionly one it should ever be planted in, in Eastern Canada. can flag must be defended, if need be, by all the valor and all the treasure of the American people. And the gallant men seed rotting, which it is very liable to do in cold or clay soils, if the month of May, the period for planting, be not fine and warm.

Country must be sustained in their endeavor. The charge of hindering the public service lies solely at the door of the Ad-

the country is favourable for producing a more valuable grain, wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to the name of Morris accidentally shot himself with his own gun, subject to gargut, and it appears extraordinary that this stand he was very respectable young person, and had lately and sound grains. The crops of grain taken generally in Canada East are far from yielding a produce in quality equal to their favourable appearance in the month of July; but, from wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to wheat; and the wheat fly is more destructive to rye than to rye in the same in its duties and its perils. It has erected its wheat; and the wheat fly is also very subject to gargut, and it appears extraordinary that this country must first take his stand upon that. None must aid this City be requested to public to country, who will not first bow down and serve the Party; and sound grains. The crops of grain taken generally in Canada East are far from yielding a produce in quality equal to the same time, fight for the good of the party, and with party is wheat; and the wheat fly is also very subject to gargut, and its queltance in the country must first take his stand upon that. None must first take this country flow subject to gargut, and its queltance in the Resolved Seventhly,—That the country must first take his stand upon that. None must first take his stand upon that. None must first take the country mu

questioned loyalty to the British Crown, are the only qualifica-

civic honours. The man who would stir up national animosities to forward his views in this or any other matter, be it civil or religious, most assuredly takes a leaf out of O'Connell's black book; he virtually strives to repeal the happy union which has so long existed among all classes in our father-land, and which has raised that land to its present palmy greatness and grandeur. Sincerely do we trust that on no future occasion will any one be found, foolish or wicked enough to attempt unloosing the compact bunloosing the previous to act as servant, all perished in the flames.

Various rumours are aftent, some of them very unpleasant ones, in reference to this dreadful circumstauce; and it is very difficult to get at the real facts connected with it. We are the members of the committee, and about thirty more sleights. informed that the family had gone to bed about 9 o'clock the evening previous, and that the newly elected Councillor for and proceeded to Mr. Jack's hotel at the Basin, where an abundant and well-served entertainment was provided, and to which about sixty guests sat down. After the usual toasts, the health of Mr. Colville and of Mr. LaMoine, the members lers and servant man, we are told, slept in a room up stairs, and the girl and three of the children, in one adjoining, which had accompanied with an expression of grateful thanks for their parliamentary exertions in obtaining the legislative appropriahis wife were found in the bar-room. The place where they slept was in a room off the bar, and from the circumstance of their having been found where they were it is believed they were endeavouring to effect their escape; but having got stupified or bewildered, could get no farther. tion, by means of which the bridge has been completed. 180 feet, is covered and built on the suspension prinriple. The work is considered highly creditable to the contractors, Mr. Fraser and Mr. John Wilson, of Beauharnois.—Mon. Gaz. CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD. - After de-

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE And Continued ducting expenses and Dividend of 4 p cent, a balance remained leaving as a Contingent Fund for future operation....£ 1,736 6 5

THE LEVEE .- His Excellency's Levee at Government a miscellaneous assemblage of respectable citizens and strangers who deemed it their duty to pay their respects to Her Majesty's

taneously in Halifax, St. John, Fredericton, Quebec and Mon earliest moment, and without being dependent upon the United

We have no doubt this important matter will receive full sideration form our Legislature, and be treated with every regard for the interests of our fellow colonists .- New Bruns

Brunswick, during the Quarter ending 30th June, Do. during the Quarter ending 30th September,.....1037
Do. during the Quarter ending 31st December,.....216

Whole number during the year Number of Emigrants from Ireland, 9703; ditto from Eng-

United States.

It is in the township of Hallowell, situate at the north-eastern extremity of the District, built on two high hills divided by a ravine, an estuary of the Bay, over which there is a bridge. It cannot command either the money or the men, which the war demands. Its most cherished schemes a ravine, an estuary of the Bay, over which there is a bridge. It cannot command either the money or the men, which the war demands. Its most cherished schemes are thrown to the winds by its own adherents. Why is this? What has caused this strange position of public affairs? How water must first go to Kingston, from whence a steamboat plys daily during the season. In consequence of a proclamation by Gov. Simcoe, about 50 years since, inviting settlers with the offer of free grants of land, a number of enterprising hardy individuals came over from the tional nonout and the responsibility for this anomalous and critical condition of public affairs. They have always shown themselves ready to sustain the Executive in any measures n cessary to a vigorous, honorable and successful prosecution of the war, into which his counsels, whether rightfully or not have plunged the nation. They have uniformly voted to place in his hands all the money and all the men he might require ow reap a rich reward for their industry.

The population at the last census, which was taken 2 years

and then to demand that he strike such blows as should put a

converse particular the meaning of require

to put at his disposal the whole resources of this great country

and then to demand that he strike such blows as should put a speedy and honorable end to the existing war. Why has he not availed himself of these resources and accomplished this

to sustain it; -but the most resolute determination has bee prosecution. But the executive has actually vetoed any such union, by prescribing conditions which cannot be acceded to.—
It has made all its measures for raising money, and all its plans CROPS IN Lower CANADA.—The wheat crop was most limediately concerned; and which is more cat deal of unnecessary expense may be saved, and more external considerably by the fly, the crop altogether would have party ends. Loco-Focoism destroyed the protective tariff and external considerably by the fly, the crop altogether would have party ends. party ends. Loco-Focoism destroyed the protective tariff and substituted a tariff of its own. That tariff proves inadequate changed, and that the Whigs should aid in changing it. ing of the Executive organ, that the change " must involve no departure from the principles of the existing tariff." The Whigs must aid to change it and make it better; but they must also aid to keep it strictly a Loco-Foco bill; for Loc

> be very desirable to increase the cultivation of this grain—not to make whiskey, but good sound ale and beer, that every individual in the country would be able to partake of constantly, but in moderation, and I believe there cannot be anything better for a labouring man.
>
> It that law were repealed, or if its most obnoxious features were only suspended for a time, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the loan. And the Whigs point to that as the proper course to be pursued. But the Administration is opposed to domment of party principles, and of course cannot be tolerated the course to be pursued. grain is small, though very sound, and will consequently, be more profitable for the brewer than for the farmer. It would only suspended for a time, there would be no difficulty in ob-The Whigs must sustain the country; but they must, at the The oat crop, sown as it generally is here much too late, suf- same time, do it in the precise manner which Loco-Focoism,

> in proportion to their comparative value as food for domestic animals, and this must always, when it occurs, be a disadvanlage to the farmer. tage to the farmer.
>
> Peas were a promising crop, though they have suffered by worm in the grain. Like oats, they require early sowing to insure a certain and profitable crop. Peas have been a poor crop in England last year, and should bring a fair price here for exportation. We should increase the cultivation of this grain have been a poor crop in England last year, and should bring a fair price here for exportation. We should increase the cultivation of this grain heaves it will not intended, to inflict the most wanton injustice upon the gallant officers now in the field, to supersede them in the service they have so highly honoured, and to place over Scott and Taylor, because they happen to be Whigs, a superior in command taken from the ranks of party service. And when the Whigs refuse to accede to a proposal so unjust to the whole country, and so insulting to themselves,

though it should not be made much use of as the food of man.

Rye is not much grown in Canada, because it is considered not only in its commencement, but in every step of its prosecu-

war it is waging. It must cease its endeavours to render the war simply a tool for establishing and renewing its power, before it can count upon the aid of those who believe that power

to be a curse to the country. tion of this city, blowing down the wall of the Clinton Foundry, situated a few rods below the Troy Railroad Depot on the Troy and Greenbush Railroad, sweeping away some ten or fif-teen feet of the roof of the building on the west side, killing three of the workmen employed in the establishment at the

Moulders at work upon the different floors of the building adoining the west wall. The crash occurred almost instantan ously, the wind spending its force with great suddenness, and permitting the workmen no opportunity to escape from the falling bricks and timbers. It is almost miraculous that a larger number were not killed, as all were much exposed to dandership advantage to himself. ger. The west wall of the building was 96 feet in lengthsome 50 feet directly in the centre was blown down .- Troy

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE .- A servant girl (about 18 years of age), residing with a family in Church-street, short distance above the Romish Cathedral, in this City, comnitted Suicide yesterday morning at an early hour, by suspe ing herself from the banisters of the stairs. It appears that some news she had heard relative to the distress of her family, in Ireland, had for several days preyed on her mind,—this, to-gether with a disagreement she had with a young man, who had been paying her attentions, produced fits of melancholy, in one of which she committed the rash act.

Commercial.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)

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0 00000177040000 Sales of Bank of Upper Canada and Commercial Bank Stock have een made at 2½ per cent. disct. Twelve Shares of British America Fire Insurance Stock were sold to-day for £50. A very considerable dyance on our last quotation, which was just before the dividend was

| Banks. | Private. | 104 | 9 @ 10 | | New York on London. | 5 @ 6 | | Toronto on New York | 20 | |

CHURCH SOCIETY.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Feb. next, at Six o'clock, P.M. D. B. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

EASTERN BRANCH.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR.

(From the New York Courier & Enquirer.)

It begins to be evident that the Administration is not strong pough to carry on the war, into which it has plupped the course.

The Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held at Cornwall, on Thursday, 11th February, 1847, immediately after Divine Service. It is necessary that the Reports of the Parochial Societies be sent to the undersigned as soon as possible. EDWARD J. BOSWELL, Secretary. AND AND PRESIDENT PIST

> The District Annual Meeting will be held at Hamilton, or Tuesday the 9th February, at 7 P. M. Divine Service at 6, in Christ's Church. A full attendance of the Clergy and Laity at the above Meetings is earnestly requested.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES. N. B.— The Clergy are requested to appear at the District Annual Meeting in their robes.

To the Members of the Eastern Clerical Association. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed that the next Meeting of the Association will, D. V., be held at the Parsonage, Cornwall, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 10th and 11th, 1847. Divine Service each day in Trinity Church, at half-past 10 A. M.
H. PATTON, Secretary.

RAILROAD FROM TORONTO TO GODERICH.

A T a meeting held in the 16th day of January 1847, consisting of Alexander M. Clarke, William C. Gwynne, George Herrick, Henry J. Boulton, Joseph C. Morrison, Tho's. Galt, Esquires, and others, favourable to the construction of a Railroad from Toronto to Goderich, on the plan proposed by John W. Gwynne, Esq., in his letter published in the Globe of the 9th December last, Mr. J. W. Gwynne informed the meet-ing that since the 9th December he had solicited subscriptions in Toronto, for the purpose of having the proposed line explored, and that the above named gentlemen and John Cameron, Esq. Cashier of the Commercial Bank, having consented to act with Mr. Gwynne himself, as a Committee of Management for the due appropriation of such funds as had been already or should hereafter be subscribed for the above purpose, he (Mr. Gwynne) had paid into the Commercial Bank the subscriptions already received to the credit of the Committee as Trustees. Mr. Gwynne also conveyed to the meeting Mr. Cameron's regrets

that a press of business prevented his attendance.

Alexander M. Clarke. Esq., was then called to the chair, and John W. Gwynne, Esq., was appointed Secretary, and the

following Resolutions were passed:—

Resolved Firstly,—That a Railway communication between the City of Toronto and the Port of Goderich by the most direct practicable route, passing through the waste lands of the Crown, would be attended with incalculable advantage to that section of the country through which such Railroad would pass, and would in an especial manner enhance the value of property in this city in particular, and would increase in a very important manner its wealth and commercial prosperity, and that such a railroad would also open to settlement a vast tract of waste uncultivated lands which must long remain unoccupied without such a communication, and that by the construction of such a road s scheme of systematic emigration might be adopted, highly be-neficial to the Province at large and to all persons who may embark in the undertaking,

Resolved Secondly,—That it is expedient to have an imme-

diate survey made of the said route. Resolved Thirdly, - That the state of the funds already subscribed for this purpose and promised to be subscribed as reported to this meeting by Mr. Gwynne, is sufficient to justify the employment of competent Engineers to enter upon this survey without delay, commencing at the Town of Goderich; and that the Secretary be directed to open subscription books for the raising a sufficient sum to complete the survey and for other necessary proceedings.

Resolved Fourthly,-That Messrs. Galt and Gwynne be a

committee to communicate the above resolutions to the Engineers with whom Mr. Gwynne has been already in corresponence in relation to the survey of the above route, and to au thorise them to proceed upon the survey of the above line from Goderich to Fergus without delay, under the instructions of the head Engineer now before the committee.

Resolved Fifthly,—That this committee will co-operate with

such committees as may be formed at Goderich, and other parts of the country interested in the construction of the above line; in bringing this project and its advantages strenuously under the notice of the Government and the House of Assembly, in order to secure the favourable reception of the proposed mea-sure; and that the Secretary do communicate these resolutions to John Macdonell, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Huron, and Chairman of the meeting lately held in Goderich, upon the subject of the proposed Railway; requesting him to convey to the inhabitants of Goderich the wish of this committee, that a committee should be formed at Goderich for the above purpose. Resolved Sixthly,-That the Secretary do enter into corres. ndence with parties resident at Guelph and Fergus, with the of enlisting the co-operation of the inhabitants of the Wellington district in like manner.

Resolved Seventhly, That the Editors of all the papers in this City be requested to publish these Resolutions, with the

A. M. CLARKE, Chairman. Toronto, 16th January, 1847.

vacant, by the resignation of the present incumbent, ons desirous of being Candidates for that office, are requested send in testimonials as to their attainments and ge qualifications, on or before the 20th day of February next, (pre-paid), addressed to "The Chairmon of the Trustees of Welling-

ton District Grammar School. Guelph."

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

Assistant Wanted.

CLERGYMAN, (GRADUATE), resident in a pleasant part of the Diocese of Toronto, is desirous of engaging the services of a Young Man, who can assist in the manag ment of a Small Classical School, particularly in Teaching Arithmetic and Geometry. A Candidate for Holy Orders would have the opportunity of pursuing his studies with consi-

GOVERNESS.

A N ENGLISH LADY, who has for some time been accustomed to Turtion, is desirous of engaging herself as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. Address to A. H., Box 321, Post Office, Toronto. January 18, 1847.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches. Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all

kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTH MONTHLY MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, the 1st February, 1847, at Seven o'clock, P.M., at which the Seventh Monthly Subscriptions will be received, and New Members admitted as Original Shareholders.

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording for the content of the content o n paying up the back instalments since August, 1846.
The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance Five

ded for by the Directors.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, to allow The Secretary will be in attendance at SIX o'clock, to allow Members in arreat to pay up, and new Members to be enrolled, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847.

before the Chair is taken. By Order of the Board. W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, Jan. 19, 1847. Toronto Building Society.

NOTICE.

SUCH persons as intend to become Members of the " Toor ronto Building Society," can do so until the 2d of February, 1847, on an equal footing with original Shareholders, by paying up the back Instalments from August, 1846. All those entering after the 1st of February, 1847, will be charged a premium of Two Per Cent. in addition to their Instalments.

The Society extends to the whole of the Home District, and Property situated any where within the limits of the District, may be accepted as security for loans or advances to Members of the Society.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treusurer

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1846. THOMPSON'S TRAVELS.

SHORTLY will be published, in two Crown Octavo, or three Duodecimo volumes. The Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held (D. V.) at
St. Mary Magdalen's Church. Picton, on Wednesday, the 10th
The Travels of David Thompson in the Great North West,

DURING TWENTY-EIGHT CONSECUTIVE YEARS. The work is prepared from a complete Journal, noting the vicissitudes of each day, and the Author's remarks thereon.—Copious notices of the various parts of the Rocky Mountains—the District of the Columbia—the Great Lakes and Hudson's Bay, and the several Settlements of the North West Company, will be given. The Author's experience in Exploration and Survey, together with his literary acquirements, justify the Publishers in beligving the Subscription List will be early filled, when the has volume will be immediately issued.

ROBERT W. S. MACKAY, Montreal, SCOBIE & BALFOUR, Toronto,

At whose Stores the Lists lie for Signature. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. 62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO, A SELECTION OF SUPERIOR VESTINGS,

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most 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.

THOMAS WHEELER, WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, 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 nearly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass iveted and repaired. * Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

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

could inform them, that he has just received direct from Eng- ville, Esquire, third son of Rear-Admiral Sir William George and, CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES. rom 5 to 18 inch diameter, which he offers on reasonable | Hector, Esquire. terms. Also, in connection with his former assortment of Spectacle, Mathematical Instruments and Jewellery, he has received Ladies, and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver L'Epine.

On the 23rd insts. in St. George's Church, Grafton, by the Rew. J. Wilson, George Burnham, Esq., Surgeon, of the town of Peterboro, to Adeline, daughter of T. M. Spalding, Esq. of Lever and Vertical Watches, ditto, ditto, Chains, Broaches and Grafton. Pins, and Rings; Silver Snuff, Scent and Presentation Boxes; pure Gold Wedding Rings; Tea, Table and Soup Spoons; Venble, Aachdeacon Stuart, Mr. Charles J. Clarke, R. Eng'r. Sugar Tongs; Plated Candlesticks; Salvers; Cake and Fruit Depart., Bytown, to Mary, daughter of the late Abner Ives, 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 trial, will be exchanged. All kinds of Instruments. Spectacles, Jewellery, and Watches, made and repaired Wood, of Quebec. to order, by experienced Workmen, Nov. 26, 1846.

GEORGE SAVAGE. CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Jeweller, Silversmith, &c. Bhas REMOVED from his old stand, King Street West, to Magistrate.

54, VICTORIA ROW, And next door to Mr. Joseph, Optician &c., King Street. Also, that he has just received a splendid assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated and Bronzed Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Jeweilery, Flated and Bronzed Ware, Ladles' and Gentlemen's Dressing-Cases, and Writing-Desks, Work-Boxes, Papier Maché Goods, superbly finished; Small and Table Cutlery, of exquisite workmanship; German Silver Goods, and do. plated on German Silver; COMMUNION SERVICES, Cloth and other Brushes;—all of which will be sold at unusu

19th Nov., 1846.

R. CUTHBERT. BOOKBINDER,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c., RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful ac-knowledgements to the Gentry and Inbabitants gene-rally of Toronto, for the liberal parronage he has hitherto-received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand,

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

N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including LAW, MUSIC, AND SCRAP BOORS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1846.

Prable advantage to himself.

Apply to Thos. Champion, Esq., Church Society's House, oronto.

Language 28, 1847.

497.4

Hall & Sons FF and FFF, in Cannisters, in half-pounds and

Hall & Sons FB, F, FF, FFF, Coarse + at Private Sale. Toronto, January 4, 1847.

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS

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

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canads—it has more than doubled

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance Five Hundred Pounds of the Funds of the Society, or such further sum as may he at their disposal, which will be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in manner already proviat Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District

F GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, having

496-2 Metallic Strung Plates, with all the recent improvements, and made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of COLLARD & COLLARD, London. For sale cheap. THOS, CLARKSON & Co. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

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

Apply to C. Jones, L.M.P., Surgeon, &c., at the late resis Guelph, Nov. 26, 1846. Young Ladies' Seminary.

RS. CROMBIE begs to announce in the same re-opened her and the public generally, that she has re-opened her seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the business of the same research in th RS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons,

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

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEN, owhom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cohourg. JOHN TURNHULL, ESQ., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any pers

EDUCATION.

MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of voung Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsucce-sful in these efforts, she is hankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for educaion, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School.

TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer. 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

A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. alified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of s

Classical and General Education. Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal. July 14, 1846.

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

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.

MARRIED. On the 27th inst., at the Cathedral, in this city, by the Honand Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Henry Parker, of Cooksville, E.q., second son of Rear-Admiral Sir William

Parker, Bart., to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Thomas

On Thursday, the 21st inst., at Willow Cottage, by the

Esq., Kingston.
In Montreal, on the 16th inst., at Christ Church, by the

In this city, at the residence of her Brother-in-law, J. P. Clarke, E-q., on the 22nd, Susan Tillerton, aged 33.

In Cobourg, on Saturday the 23rd inst., Mr. Wm. Grieve,

DEGS to inform his friends and the public generally, that he warm friend of the Church, and for many years an efficient At Picton, on the evening of the 4th, of consumption, aged

26 years, Jane Catherine, the beloved wife of Captain W Johnson, and the second daughter of the Hon. Simeon Wash-On Jan. 14. Roxana Maria, the beloved wife of David Can-

rem. Rev. W. A. Adamson, add. sub. and rem.; Mr. W. 487-14 Harvey; Thos. Benson, Esq.; The Lord Bishop of Montreal

PIANO FORTES. THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four

MEDICAL STUDENT.

dence of Dr. Clarke, Market Square, Guelph.

ness thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on ap-

on who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

Thorold, August, 1846.

Bath, 7th Nov., 1846. WANTED.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

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.

G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, 56, King Street. Toronto, returns
his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, and
his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, and
eville. Esquire, third son of Rear-Admiral Sir William George

Jr., aged 33 years and four months.
On the 24th ult., Richard Lowe, Esq., of Hay Bax, Adolphustown, in the 71st year of his age; the deceased was a

field, Esq, of Ingersoll, West Oxford.

The Morning Chronicle of the 8th Dec., mentions the death

of the Hon. Robert Dickson, of Niagara, Canada West. Mr. Dickson died at Leghorn on the 27th of Nov., after a short ill-

ally low prices for cash.

Thursday, January 28: Gold and Silver Spectacles and Eye-glasses made on the Rev. A. Palmer; Rev. C. J. Morris, rem.; Rev. W. Abbott,

rations Number of passengers,52,477 Number of tons, goods and lumber.17,969 NOVA SCOTIA.

Representative on the first day of the year. His Excellency appeared in General's uniform, looked remarkably well, and evidently enjoyed the occasion. After paying their respects to the Lieutenant Governor, the company were severally intro-duced to Lady Harvey, who received them in the room at the STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF CHURCHVILLE.—Churchville south end, where an interesting tubleau presented itself, in the presence of some of the junior members of the family; from

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN NEW BRUNSWICK .- We sion. It would not at all astonish us, surprising as it may seem, if within two years, the first information of the Mail steamer being off Halifax should be made known almost simul-Yet such would be the case, and any important news by the Mail would be promulgated within fifteen minutes after the steamer's arrival at the wharf in Halifax, at each of the places named. The merchants of Montreal are desirous of being possessed of the information by the English Mails at the

THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS who have arrived in New

gress, in full possession of all a rescent the laws which the springers, it is still too weak to enact the laws which the

Simply because it was determined that the war should be a party war, waged upon party principles and for party ends.— The Administration from the beginning has sought to conduct he war opon party grounds. The whole nation has been called manifested, to crowd the whole nation upon the narrow platform of the Loco-Focos. All parties have been willing to over-look, for the present, the causes of the war, and to unite in its

The grain is, however, hard and dry, and your and will be in excellent order for shipping in spring.

The early sown barley had a better chance of filling perfectly.

Whigs may make.

So, too, of the Sub-Treasury law. A public loan is wanted, So, too, of the Sub-Treasury law. to understand that the Sub-Treasury law must not be touched.

This policy must be abandoned, or the Administration must | Wellington District Grammar School. ousent to take all the burden and all the responsibility of the FATAL DISASTER .- About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening,

sudden and tremenduous gale passed through the lower portime, and badly injured several others.

At the time the wall was blown down, there were in all 18

poetrn.

THE NEW JERUSALEM.

[The following is a version of some lines by Petrus Dam manencing "Uno pané vivunt cives utriusque patriæ"] In that far land the citizens all share one equal bread, And keep desire and hunger still, although to fulness fed : Unwearied by satiety, unracked by hunger's strife, The air they breathe is nourishment and spiritual life! Around them, bright with endless spring, perpetual roses bloo Warm balsams gratefully exude luxurious perfume; honey run; Unbroken droop the laden boughs with heavy fruitage bent,

Of incense and of odours strange the air is redolent;
And neither sun, nor moon, nor stars, dispense their changeful But the Lamb's eternal glory makes the happy city bright!

THE DEIST RECLAIMED. (From "Tales of the Village," by the Rev. Francis E. Paget, A. M.)

The next day Julian seemed so much better that ters-his "darling sisters," as he loved to call them proceeded:--before the week's end. But how awfully true it is, that in the midst of life we are in death! While his passages to convince you of what many other texts duce in a gossiping neighbourhood. Some people father was sitting by the bedside, Julian gave a slight would abundantly confirm, that the affliction under said that Mr. Flint had been ruined by gambling, cough; it was followed, in a few moments, by another which you are now bowed down was intended by the some that he had turned methodist, some hinted that hardly more severe; but the poor boy seemed desi- Almighty, not as a vindictive display of his power there was madness in the Flint family; but the grearous of raising himself. Mr. Flint bent forward to (though, as I have said, even that could have given ter part agreed with wonderful unanimity that avarice assist him; at the same instant the cough was repeat- no cause of complaint), but as a positive act of mercy was the secret mainspring of Mr. Flint's actions, and ed, the blood-vessel again gave way, a crimson torrent to yourself. But this is not all: it was likewise an prophesied that in a few years he would outdo Gideon burst forth from the sufferer's mouth and nose—there was a gasping, gurgling noise of suffocation—a slight think what he has been spared. If he had lived, he looked a little more carefully, they might pershiver—and then the eyes closed, the head fell back, must needs have been exposed to a multitude of temp- haps, have discovered for themselves that the wealth and that gentle spirit returned to God who gave it! tations and trials of which hitherto he knew nothing; of that wretched miser was at last being sanctified to

growing cold and stiff.

wholly unconscious of what was passing round him. (Wisdom iv. 11.) Finding that I could be of no service, I followed Michael Foster's suggestion, and went up to Baggesden though it is a thought more calculated to give me dis- of blood; then in a few years more, his little Susan Hall to break to the two little girls the event of their may than comfort; for if there has been mercy in was removed, after an illness of not many days; and brother's death. It was a grievous task; but when poor Julian's removal, it is because he is removed lastly, the flower of the flock, the light of his eyes, the the first shock was over, their tears flowed abundantly, from the influence of my example : perhaps he has pure and gentle Mary, fell into a deep decline, and and nature gave them that relief which she had hith- already suffered from it! Oh, what a miserable withered away just as she arrived at womanhood, and erto denied their parent.

with him, or rather for him, and he knelt as I offered ceived." them, but he hardly seemed to know what he was doing; later in the day we offered him food, but he do, let me entreat you to remember that you have still blessed be the name of the Lord." He had learned usual time, and I had hoped that he might get some but you may take care that they are brought up in the he now felt the tremendous danger he had incurred sleep; but Michael (himself all but heartbroken, yet nurture and admonition of the Lord." exerting himself to the utmost), who sat up with him, his master had closed his eyes.

his poor boy lying in his coffin failed to produce more he was what he ought to have been, how he must have who view such an act with indifference, and look upon than a transient effect upon him. He gazed on the despised me!" calm, pale face, which even death had not stripped of the beautiful expression which it had worn in the and which now had a placid sweetness about it that state of mind when you remember the last conversation. From both of these states Mr. Flint was mercifully injustice: you cannot say that you know little of his preserved; so long as he conversely that daily penitence and self-abasement were the least

from the stupor of grief. Thither, therefore, he went; but the change seemed shewed that he had never seen it before. rather to augment his misery than relieve it. This "I value that volume," said I, "as much as even was to be expected at first; and the burst of grief you can do; but I am not the person who ought now consequent upon an arrival at home was probably that to possess it; and I feel I shall best fulfil his wishes to which Dr. Bailey looked, as being likely in the end by giving it to you. If you were unlikely to apprecito produce a beneficial result: but we were disap- ate it, the case would have been different; but you hours, he became seriously ill, -so ill, that his atten- nance; and it is wonderful that so young a boy should

I was not sorry to hear him remark upon the fact, but ential affection for you." observed that my profession gave me privileges which Mr. Flint took the book in his hand and commenthe persons he spoke of did not possess. I did that ced reading; but how far he proceeded I know not, as a matter of course, which, if done by them, might for, before a minute had elapsed, the tears which had seem an indelicate intrusion.

nobody but you."

bring alleviation under bereavement but time itself. broken and contrite heart. I think you have other feelings now."

Flint's mind the conversation (recorded in a former do the work which the mere force of argument, perchapter) which took place between us on his wife's haps, would never have accomplished, was not sent since that time had gradually been taking place in his related, the combined causes of sorrow and remorse hopes and feelings. He did not now, as then, glory in brought on, as was to be expected, a severe athis shame; he had no pride in professing sceptical tack of illness, which continued for some weeks, but

was a groan; but, after a pause, he said, "Ah, Mr. man-he was no longer an infidel, but had cast off-Warlingbam, the only difference now is, that my mise- and, as the event proved, cast off for ever, -the evil ry is tenfold deeper than it was then: I have been principles which had so nearly been his ruin. brought to see the truth of religion only to find that

eternal perdition in the next, surely, surely you are gerous, and far more common, error of presumption, being mercifully dealt with. You have been guilty on the other. of the greatest affront to Him of which a creature can It is unnecessary to dwell on the various conversaheavy visitation was sent. You speak of the motive himself and all that belonged to him. as vengeance: it is not vengeance, but love. He who From being one who never set foot within the walls has declared that He willeth not the death of a sinner, of the church, he became the most regular and exem-

has declared likewise that His chastenings are the to- plary of the congregation; not contenting himself FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, kens of His love. How earnestly does St. Paul warn | with attendance on Sunday-services, but eagerly availus against 'forgetting the exhortation which speaketh | ing himself of the opportunities which the fasts and unto us as unto children, My son, despise not thou festivals of the Church afforded him (for, alas, as yet the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art the daily service is not restored) of visiting the house rebuked of Him: for whom the Lord loveth He chas- of God. teneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth.' the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous, never- he learned to appreciate them and to live by them.theless afterward it yieldeth the peaceful fruit of righ- From being one to whom reason was every thing and Red crocuses and lilies white, shine dazzling in the sun;

Green meadows yield them harvest green, and streams with Green meadows yield them harvest green, and streams with Heb. xii. 5-11.)

And, with respect to the purpose minded follower of his Saviour, thankful for what has smarting: 'It is good for me that I have been in though they have not seen, have yet believed. troubled, I went wrong; but now have I kept Thy ter and appearance of his household. His establish-

(Psalm exix. 67, 71.) claimed Mr. Flint; "for when evil thoughts occur, and the epicure, and the costly follies of the upholand I am tempted to go back to disbelief, I cannot sterer ceased to be held in favour at Baggesden Hall: recal such passages as these-they do not come into in a word, Mr. Flint had become conscious of the my mind as naturally as they do into yours." And grievous error he had committed in supposing that his his father was admitted to see him; and a promise he referred to the texts I had quoted, and read them wealth could be safely expended upon himself. was given that, if all went well, he should see his sis- over more than once. When he had done, I thus It was not, of course, to be expected that such ex-

Michael Foster was the only person in the room he would have incurred the tremenduous responsibili- the glory of God and the good of man; they might besides Mr. Flint when the event occurred; and so ties of being a rich man, and, in addition to having his have seen that the hungry were fed, the naked clothed, instantaneously did it take place, that he had scarcely own soul to answer for, he would have had to render the sick tended; they might have wondered less how time (as he afterwards informed me) to run across the an account for the souls of his family and dependents. it happened, that whenever a church or a school, a chamber, and ring the bell for more help, before help And what if, through your example or teaching, he hospital or an almshouse, was to be erected or endowed was unavailing. As for the bereaved parent, he could had been brought, like yourself, into a state of doubt in the neighbourhood, an anonymous contributor was not realise to himself that Julian was no more; but or unbelief? What if, casting away the fear of God, sure to be found, whose munificence made the desired continued rubbing the dead boy's hands with increas- he had given up his youth and manhood to profligacy object attainable at once: yet no eye but His which ed vehemence, and could not be induced to quit the and the unbridled indulgence of his appetites? What seeth in secret could have detected the full extent of bedside, till the medical attendant, who arrived about if-bat I will pursue such thoughts no further, for I Mr. Flint's alms-deeds, or the self-denial which (even an hour after, declared that hope was at an end, and see how they pain you. Only, my dear sir, reflect with his large fortune) he was in the habit of exercisthat life had been so long extinct that the corpse was how far his actual condition was from any thing like ing, in order that he might have adequate funds at his this. And will you not try to feel that you have great | disposal. Mr. Flint then suffered himself to be led out of the cause for thankfulness? that you could never have room as passively as if he had been a child; he said done so well for him yourself as God has, who has. Father was still upon him, as if for the purpose of nothing, shed no tear, sat down at once in the chair borne him over the waves of this troublesome world weaning his heart more and more from the things of we offered him, and there remained with his eyes fixed so swiftly and so safely: who has taken him 'from this world, and keeping him in that submissive, humon the opposite wall; he now and then shuddered, the evil to come,' (Isaiah lvii, 1); yea, who has ble state, which is the best preservative against relapand there was an involuntary twitching of the corners speedily taken him away, lest that wickedness should ses into sin. Blow after blow fell upon him: first, of the mouth; but otherwise he seemed as if he were alter his understanding, or deceit beguile his soul?" poor old Michael, his faithful attendant through so

"I ought to have thought of this, Mr. Warlingham, severe as though they had been connected by the ties thought, that I may have made him less fit for death seemed destined to be the prop and comfort of his de-After a while I returned home, but found my un- than he would have been, if he had died before his clining years. happy guest sitting just as I had left him, and not poor mother was taken from us; but I did not wilhaving spoken once in the interval. I read prayers fully mislead him, indeed I did not. I was self-de- fell on him, he had so far disciplined his own mind as

"If you feel this as acutely, sir, as I am sure you

was unable, the next morning, to say for certain that ed, "What a miserable, guilty wretch I am! I see it all now: I see how I have neglected my poor chil- pentance, and in such a condition have been cut off. And this state of things continued for some days dren; and my boy, I know little of his state of mind, Alas, how many more, who seem to think it a matter longer, with hardly any alteration; even the sight of __if he was as I am myself, he was not fit to die; if of course that they must break their baptismal vows,

seemed hardly to belong to this world; but the sight tion with him which I witnessed: and, as for despising that could be required of him, and that no chastisedrew no tears-he gazed for a minute or so, and then, you, here you shall judge for yourself. This book, with a passionate cry, flung himself from the room, said I, "was his legacy to me; and, as you see by its deserved; but in the bosom of the Church he found and never shewed the slightest disposition to return envelope, his wish was that I should not open it while a peaceful resting-place; her teaching filled him with

Hall: the sight of that place, and reunion with his packet which Julian had given me, so shortly before surviving children, might, it was hoped, rouse him his death, and laid it before Mr. Flint, who seized it, his heart might have been expressed in the touching and turned over its pages with an eagerness which words of one whose life is the best commentary on his

pointed-he became more abstracted and silent than will find a blessing in it, that will make you prize it as ever; and before he had been at Baggesden many it ought to be prized. I see wonder in your countedance at Julian's funeral was out of the question. have made such an admirable collection of meditations The morning after the last sad rights had been per- and prayers. A few at the beginning, in a different formed, I repaired to Baggesden Hall early, and read hand, are, I conclude, his mother's writing: she, perin Michael Foster's swollen eyes and worn-out look haps, it was who suggested the plan, but he has folthe intelligence that his master was no better. On lowed it out with much piety and much good sense. being admitted to Mr. Flint, he received me as gladly Here are prayers against his boyish faults-prayers as he had always done of late; and he muttered some- for his sisters, and for others who were near and dear; thing, not very coherently, which seemed to intimate but that to which I would specially direct your attenthat he had a comfort in my presence—that in times tion is upon the last page—it is a prayer for yourself, past he did not know me, had been prejudiced - 'for my dearest father;' and when you have read against me; but that now he found me standing by it, you will, I think, allow that it is a sufficient proof him, while none of his old associates came near him. of his own deep humility, and his all-absorbing rever-

been so long pent up began to flow, sobs choked his "Well, well, I want nobody but you -I will see utterence, he rose from his chair, pressed my hand, and retired to an inner chamber, to weep there, where "The time has been, my dear sir," said I, "when, no eye could see him, and no ear could hear the outas you have just said, you had no such wishes, and pourings of mourning penitence, but His Whose sacwhen, if you remember, you spoke as if nothing could rifice is a troubled spirit, and Who despiseth not the

The remainder of my tale is soon told. The af-I said this with the object of recalling to Mr. fliction which, by the great mercy of God, came in to death, and of thus reminding him of the change which in vain. Within a few days after the incident just the sickness was not unto death: and when my par-My companion's only reply, in the first instance, ishioner rose from his bed, he came forth an altered

It will readily be believed, that throughout the pro-He whom I have offended is pouring out the vials of gress of his malady, and subsequent convalescence, I His vengeance upon me. What gain is there in this?" was as seldom absent from the sufferer as possible; "Even admitting the case to be as you describe it, and that, while with all plainness I set before him the I should contend that there was a great and positive enormity of his past transgressions, I endeavoured to gain. If God is awakening you by judgments in this keep his mind in that right mean which is as far from world, instead of allowing you to fall into certain and despair on the one hand, as it is from the not less dan-

be guilty: I do not mean to say that there may not tions that passed between us: suffice it to say, that be extenuating circumstances in your case; but your with deep thankfulness I have to acknowledge that life has been one of unbelief, and, I fear, of great im- my labours were successful. Mr. Flint's penitence morality besides: you have not only broken the vows was no mere transient ebullition of feeling, caused by you made at baptism, but you have actually renounced his sudden bereavement, and destined to pass away as your allegiance. What wonder, then, if God should the recollections of it became less acute. As he bepour upon you the cup of trembling, and should make gan so he continued to the end, earnest and consistyou feel his vengeance? Would it be more than you ent; and the growing evidence of his increasing holihave deserved? But, I entreat you, do not so far ness of life was continually before my eyes in the mistake the purpose and the motives for which this various changes which were gradually developed in

From being one who cared nothing for Church-And he reminds us, that though 'no chastening for principles, and saw no value in the Church-system, teousness unto them which are exercised thereby.'- faith was nothing, he became in all things an humblefor which God sends tribulation, hear David's testi- been revealed, but content with that, and eager only mony, who had the very trial under which you are to obtain the blessing pronounced on those who,

trouble, that I may learn Thy statutes. Before I was Nor was the change less remarkable in the characment was reduced, his hunters and costly equipages "Would to God I had read my Bible better!" ex- sold, his table was no longer the envy of the glutton

tensive changes could take place without creating the "I trust, my dear sir, that you see enough in those usual quantity of wonderment which such events pro-

Meanwhile the chastening hand of his heavenly many years, was taken from him, -and the loss was as

These were bitter trials; but by the time the last to be able to say from his heart, as well as with his lips, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; could not touch it. At night he went to bed at the two other children. What is past is irremediable; to see, in all its blackness, the guilt of his early life; in wilfully and deliberately casting aside his baptismal Another groan burst from Mr. Flint as he exclaim- privileges. Alas, how many are there who, having partaken of his sin, have failed to partake of his retheir future forgiveness as equally a matter of course! ments, however grievous, could be more than his sins to it. At length the physician grew uneasy, and recommended that he should be removed to Baggesden

As I thus spoke, I drew from my bosom the little

such godly hope and consolation, that his trust in his and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, the lived."

As I thus spoke, I drew from my bosom the little stedfast and unmoveable; and the constant feeling of writings :-

So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still Will lead me on, O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till The night is gone:
And with the morn those angel-faces smile Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile!

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All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend

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RICHARD SCORE. MERCHANT TAILOR,

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Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846.

Western Dawn Western Dawn ost correct style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846.

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Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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New York, February 14, 1845.

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