THE COMMONPLACE BOOK.

No. III. THE CONFIDENCE OF FAITH.

That flower which follows the sun, doth so even in cloudy days: when it doth not shine forth, yet it follows the hidden course of it. So the soul that moves after God, keeps that course when he hides his face; is constant, yea, is glad at his will in all estates, or conditions, or events. And though not only all be withered and blasted without, but the face of the soul little better within to sense, -no flourishing of graces for the present, -yet it rejoices in him, and in that everlasting Covenant that still holds ordered in all things and sure, -as the sweet singer of Israel sweetly expresses it. For this, says he, is all my salvation, and all my desire, although He make it not to grow. That is a strange although, and yet he is satisfied even in that .- Archbishop Leighton.

Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends;

Has he not always treasures, always friends,
The great good man? Three treasures—love and light
And calm thoughts regular as infant's breath;
Three firm friends, more sure than day or night—
Himself, his Maker, and the Angel Death!

SOCINIANISM.

If I durst choose between poison cups, I would take Deism rather than Socinianism. It seems better to reject as forgery, than, having received as truth, to drain of meaning; to use without reserve the sponge and thumbscrew;—the one when passages are too empire will be shaken by our assaults. plain for controversy,—the other, when against us, till unmercifully tortured .- Rev. Henry Melville.

Agur said, - give me neither poverty nor riches ;and this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manincomes should be like our shoes, if too small they will gall and pinch us, but if too large they will cause in my youth; -that through every part of my literary us to stumble and to trip. Wealth, after all, is a career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own relative thing, since he that has little and wants less, is richer than he that has much and wants more.-True contentment depends not upon what we have: -a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world sound foundation of learning and science. was too little for Alexander .- Colton.

TEXT STRAINERS.

Some preachers will bring any thing into the text. The young Masters of Arts preached against non-residency in the University; -whereupon the heads thing but what was in the text. The next day one that Abraham was resident, for if he had been non- for the happy effect of it. - Bishop Ken. resident he could never have begat Isaac; -and so fell foul upon the non-residents! - Selden.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

There is no greater argument, though not used, against Transubstantiation, than the Apostles, at their first Council, forbidding blood and suffocation .-Would they forbid blood, and yet enjoin the eating of blood too?—Ib.

Plante. Lorde, in me the tree of godly lyfe; Hedge me about with the strong fence of faith; If Thee it please, use eke Thy pruning knife, Lest that, Oh Lorde, as a good gardiner saith, If suckers draw the sap from roots on hie, Perhaps in tyme, the top of tree may die. Let, Lorde, this tree be set within Thy garden-wall

Paradise, where growes no of Sir Nicholas Breton,

CONVICTION OF SIN. I have read a story of a certain King of Hungary,

who being on a time marvellous sad and heavy, his brother would needs know of him what he ailed .-"Oh brother," says he, "I have been a great sinner against God, and I know not how I shall appear before Him, when He comes to Judgment." His brother told him they were but melancholy thoughts, and made light of them. The King replied nothing at the present; but in the dead time of the night sent an executioner of justice and caused him to sound a

trumpet before his brother's door, -which, according to the custom of that country, was a sign of present execution. This royal person hearing and seeing the messenger of death, sprang pale and trembling into his brother's presence, beseeching the King to let him know wherein he had offended. "Oh brother," replied the King, "thou hast loved me, and never offended me; and is the sight of my executioner so dreadful to thee?—and shall not I, so great a sinner, fear to be brought to judgment before Jesus Christ .-

THE OMNIPRESENT GOD. Thou uncreate—unseen—and undefined, Source of all life—and footnain of the mind,— Felt through all time, and working in all space-Imagination carnot paint the spot,
Around—250ve—beneath, where Thou art not. Rev. R. Montgomery.

POPERY.

Our Lord said of false prophets, By their fruits ye shall know them; -and however the mind may be entangled theoretically, yet surely it will fall upon certain marks in Rome which seem to convey to the simple and honest enquirer a solemn warning to keep clear of her while she carries them about her: such as her denying the cup to the laity, her idolatrous worship of the Blessed Virgin, her image-worship, her recklessness in anathematising, and her schismatical and overbearing spirit .- Newman.

A POPULAR WORK.

In former times a popular work meant one that adapted the results of studious meditation or scientific research to the capacity of the people; presenting in the concrete, by instances and examples, what had been ascertained in the abstract by the discovery of the law. Now, on the other hand, that is a popular work which gives back to the people their own errors and prejudices, and flatters the many by creating them under the title of the public, into a supreme and unappealable tribunal of intellectual excellence.

THE BIBLE.

To whom God has granted grace To read, to fear, to hope, to pray, To lift the latch and force the way; But better had they ne'er been bo Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

Within this awful volume lies

The mystery of mysteries!

HUMILITY. To be humble to superiors is duty; -to equals, is courtesy; -to inferiors, is nobleness; -and to all, between study and arms, politics and literature, that safety:-It being a virtue, that, for all her lowliness, he had to struggle against several more apathetic and

REFINING POWER OF RELIGION.

Since I have known God in a saving manner, paintme before. I have received what I suppose is a taste for them; for religion has refined my mind, and made it susceptible of impressions from the sublime and that he had ever worn either, so completely did he beautiful. Oh how religion secures the heightened devote himself to the duties of his collegiate office, and enjoyment of those pleasures which keep so many of his sacred profession. from God, by their becoming a source of pride!

Henry Martyn.

Sir Walter Scott.

INGRATITUDE.

found unaccompanied by other viciousness.-Fuller.

IMPATIENCE

Is a quality sudden, eager, and insatiable, which grasps at all, and admits of no delay; scorning to wait upon God's leisure, and attend humbly and dutifully upon the issues of His wise and just providence.

THE POOR CHRISTIAN'S PRAYER. He looks abroad unto the varied field Of nature; and though poor, perhaps, compared With those whose mansions glitter in his sight, Calls the delightful scenery all his own. His are the mountains, and the valleys his, And the resplendent rivers. His to enjoy With a propriety that none can feel, But who with filial confidence inspired, Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye, And smiling say, "My Father made them all!"

ATTACHMENT TO THE CHURCH. Without individual holiness, attachment to the Church is but an unmeaning name. There may, no doubt, be a carnal zeal and a party affection, but there will be a worldliness which will taint the one, and a hollowness which will disgust men with the other. But when zeal for Christ's Church has ite root in an awful sense of those evangelical gifts which in this holy society He bestows upon mankind -when it is evident by a devout and self-denying life, spent in obedience to his laws,-then may we hope that God will bless our efforts, and that Satan's

Archdeacon R. Wilberforce.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY IN YOUTH.

If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse hood the opportunities of learning which I neglected ignorance; and that I would at this moment give half

Sir Walter Scott.

CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.

To give to an ill man may be a mistake, but no me, unless what was given was given him to an ill purpose. Nay, to give to an ill man, and knowingly, made an order, that no man should meddle with any is our duty, if that ill man wants necessaries of life, -for as long as God's patience and forbearance inpreached upon the words, Abraham begat Isaac: dulge that ill man life, life to lead him to repentance, When he had gone a good way, at last he observed, we ought to support that life God indulges him, hoping the true view of the case.

Cusac Smith, and the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, ble, and definitely fixed; and therefore that in one the true view of the case.

WONDERS OF REDEMPTION.

If Alexander the Great who conquered the Eastern world, had stooped to have given up his life for a few ants, even after they had annoyed him, his conduct would have vielded but a faint image of the infinite condescension of Jehovah-Jesus in the salvation of His redeemed.—Ambrose Serle.

> THE LATE BISHOP OF CORK. (From the St. James's Chronicle.)

We cannot permit the death of such a man as has lately been taken from us, to pass without a more respectful notice than the bare announcement, that the

When the Almighty vouchsafes to confer upon any of mankind the possession of rare talents, and the opportunity of exercising the gifts, he allows to him an option to employ those talents for his own fame and aggrandisement on one side, or for the good of his fellow-creatures, and the glory of the giver. He who makes the selfish election needs and merits no commemorator of his virtues, but justice and gratitude command to honour the memory of him who, in his perfect self-denial and devotion to the interests of others, has omitted to raise monuments to himself .-In this latter class a high place is due to the venerable man whose loss we lament. In the whole history of our Church, rich as it is in noble characters, we shall in vain look for a more complete model of what a Christian gentleman and a Christian prelate ought to be, than is presented by Dr. Kyle. Endowed with natural talents of a high order, talents to which he added all that the most extensive and profound learning could supply, the Bishop was from first to last the most laborious of servants, to the duties successively cast upon him in the course of a long and active lifewe say servants, not slaves, for his was a willing service -a service for which, indeed, he sought no hire in

trust he now has "his exceeding great reward." The right reverend lord, descended from a respectable family of the North of Ireland, was born in the county of Londonderry, about the year 1771. Having received his education at the diocesan school of Derry, he entered with distinction the University of Dublin, of which he was to be at a later day the honoured governor, in the year 1788; and succeeded, after a contest, which is always a severe one, in obtaining at the earliest period, that by the college statutes, he could obtain it, a foundation scholarship; he was either the first, or very near the first, among the successful candidates; but, if we are rightly informed, he was the very first. Through his undergraduate course, Mr. Kyle carried away all the honours, and, upon his taking his degree, the universal opinion of his seniors common strife. Among the fellows and foundation and contemporaries—among whom may be named scholars a predominant pro-Romanist party had existed Magee, Graves, Elrington (Bishop of Ferns), and fellowship, the highest prize that the Irish University affords, and a rich one, but one which, for that reason, as it is always honestly awarded to merit, exacts from the aspirant to it enormous labour. Thus encouraged, Mr. Kyle undertook the task. The years, however, which he was to devote to peaceful and secluded study were the most agitated years in (at least modern) Irish history; they were the years preceding the rebellion of 1798, a time which called for the active exertion of every loyal and brave man, and Mr. Kyle was not of a character or spirit to disregard the call. His principles were those of his Orange family-thoroughly Protestant Principles-which he undeviatingly maintained to the last moments of his life. His temper, though not to be surpassed in gentleness, had in it still something warlike and romantic-he became an officer, and, as his contemporaries used to say, the best officer, in the splendid volunteer corps formed by the students of Trinity College, and, if not misrepresented by some who have spoken of him, the master of the principal Orange Lodge formed among the young men of the University. It was in this season of strife, commandeth those souls it stoops to .- Sin. T. Moore. therefore more steadily reading men for the prize wrought for through long years of labour. He was, nouncing for ever the sword and the Orange sash; nor could any one who ever saw him from that time suspect

system of education.

Never man cultivated this relation with more zeal oon became a favourite; they were almost universally distinguished for a literary proficiency beyond their not in after life continue to love him as a well-nurtured cribe to his teaching whatever might be his good success as a scholar. This unequalled popularity was not addition to the instruction of their own particular useful stations. Within two years from his accession tongues, for all of which duties he was pre-eminently in it. these pages, let such a reader remember, that it is examiner at the quarterly examinations. His young worth, and we will say that it is their duty to do so.— more or less abundantly, or rather different spheres of cumstances; and the evil, we fear, will never be of the logic of Aristotle, and developed the masculine of those who have been the objects and the witnesses reasoning of Locke, studies which he loved, as all men of those services. of powerful minds who make their near acquaintance We have but to add, that in all the relations of prilove them; or the depth of his Greek and Oriental vate life, the late bishop was as happy as he deserved if by so doing I could rest the remaining part upon a learning, though he was among the best Greek scholars to be. He married early Miss Moore, a lady of a were many more in one case than in the other:—I should be like an army—not consisting only of private kind of affectation and faste, his uniform courtesy, worthy of their parents. feel as if the lecturer's entire zeal was devoted to his found in any land. We may name as among their most arisen. individual improvement.

for it was a kind of lottery, the secret wish of every who still happily survives, as youngest among them. heart the word must flourish, in another that it could lit is therefore with great satisfaction that we learn. one was that "he might have Mr. Kyle;" the imper- There were others, now at rest, not unworthy of such never germinate at all, in others that it could only that a scheme is on foot for a new Colony, something fectly prepared were as desirous of him, as the most society, but whom it does not become us to name. fairly arose out of the books proposed for the exami- consolation of his sorrowing friends. nation—every man could answer in proportion to his They grieve that they have lost him—for who can sing, that it shall come to a successful issue. (Com- of a Colonial Settlement, in which, from the first, all old be an indulgent one; hence the

universal wish for Mr. Kyle. and how violently the whole bias of a youth's principles and even the destiny of his life is disturbed by his first suffering from what he regards as injustice.-Be the merits of a fair examiner, however, small or great, they characterise the man, and evenness of mper, zeal in the discharge of every duty, with an applacable hostility to affectation in every shape, from mere frivolity of manners up to black hypocrisy, were, with the sweetest and most ingenuous manners, the characteristics of Mr. Kyle, characteristics that adered to him to his dying hour, and through all the high offices to which he was deservedly elevated.

In 1820, Mr. (now Doctor) Kyle was selected, while still a junior fellow, for the governorship of the University as Provost, upon the promotion of the learned Doctor Elrington, to the Bishopric of Ferns.

The appointment of a junior fellow to the provosthip was unusual, if not absolutely unprecedented, as we believe it was at least for a century and a half; but so universally were Dr. Kyle's various and exalted this world, but for which we may, without presumption, merits acknowledged, that his appointment did not provoke one murmur of disapprobation; and well did his government of the University for the eleven succeeding years justify the universal, if tacit, decision in

The eleven years of which we speak were years of anxious and almost angry controversy through the whole United Kingdom, and more particularly in Ireland, as the country which the controversy principally concerned. In those years the "Catholic question," as it was called, was incessantly debated, until, as it was vainly hoped, -alas! for the wisdom of those who were accepted for statesmen-it was in 1829 set for ever at rest by concession to the Romanist sect .-Trinity College did not enjoy any immunity from the learning and genius—recommended him to read for a to parliament as their single representative (the Uniafter Mr. Grattan's death the chief leader of the pro-Romanist faction.

Protestant, and placed at the head of a divided body in the very heat and crisis of their struggle, his task would have been a difficult one to any less honest and vigorous minded man. The provost, however, justly estimated the rights and duties of his high and responelections presented less than the usual amount of selves from the surrounding heap.

government to the Bishopric of Cork.

Oxford and Cambridge, every student must, at his in succession, necessarily the acquaintances of the alter the everlasting relations between right and the next day they are. [This will remind us of the It is the abridgement of all baseness, a fault never entrance, obtain an introduction by some one of the Provost of Frinity College; but it was impossible for wrong—who, when the light appeared, did not refuse 'short time' and half-pay of our manufactories; and junior fellows, who thenceforth stands towards him in any one, of whatever rank, to become his acquaintance to be drawn to it, even though they knew that it also of the amusements by which they eke out their the relation of private tutor, and actually in loco parentis, without ending as his firm and affectionate friend. Of would condemn their darkness—that it would require time when wages and work are short—such as Chartist and of a very vigilant and affectionate parent too. The the Marquis of Wellesley, it was made subject of com- an entire remodelling of their lives and hearts: such meetings, or, as in Paris, planting trees of liberty, and tutor, as this junior fellow is called, lectures his pupils plaint, that he delighted so much in the society of the were the Matthews, and the Zacchæuses, all who so forth.] In this manner the Lydians went on for carefully in the books in which they are to be examined provost as to neglect for its enjoyment the duties of confessed their deeds, justifying God. Not that I eighteen years! but when matters did not mend, but at each approaching examination-arranges with the his office. "How can I help it," was the apology of would prefer to instance these as examples of the rather got worse, King Atys divided his subjects into University all their pecuniary affairs—defends them the learned and accomplished viceroy; "it is the only good and honest heart, except in so far as it is need-two portions, and then drew lots between them; one against all oppressions, insults, and unjust charges, relaxation I have; do not grudge me the conversation ful to guard against a Pelagian abuse of the phrase, portion to stay at home, and the other to go and form and, where he cannot defend, exerts himself to obtain of one man of amiable manners, and deep and varied and to show how the Lord's language here does not a colony. The part of the nation to whom the lot fell from the governing powers, the utmost possible miti- knowledge, from whom I hear nothing of jobs and condemn even great and grievous sinners to an incapa- to emigrate, took Atys's son Fyrrhenus for their king; gation of punishment. This is as endearing a relation political manœuvres, of which, heaven knows, I hear city for receiving the word of life. Nathanael would and they went down to Smyrma, and built ships; and as can exist among men not united by the ties of blood; so much from every body else as to weary my very be a yet more perfect specimen of the class here alluand to the superior, if he be a good and prudent man, soul." Lord Melbourne and Lord Stanley, also ded to-"the Israelite, indeed, in whom was no guile" goods and chattels, sailed away to the coast of Italy, it gives a right of advising and directing the conduct learned and accomplished men, found the same charm -which was saying in other words, the man with the and formed the colony of Tyrrhenia, or Tuscany." of his juniors—which fulfils the conditions of a perfect in the Provost's company, and formed a like warm soil of an honest and good heart, fitted for receiving The point in this narrative which is most to be attachment to him.

limited to those who were properly his own pupils. - manifested the same devotion to duty and the same preaching of the word of the kingdom; and thus when institutions, too often carried out notions of Church The Dublin University system requires of the junior calm energy which had distinguished him in less that word comes, it finds some with greater readiness and State widely different from those of old England. fellows to discharge the duties of general teachers, in eminent, but not less responsible, or, perhaps, less for receiving it, as a word of eternal life, than others. And it must be confessed, with regret, that the mother pupils, and Mr. Kyle was, in succession, a lecturer in to the Diocese, he had augmented by no less than -that the seed brought forth in some an hundred Colonies in this respect. Considerably more than a logic, in the Greek language, and in the Oriental forty-five the number of places of public worship with- fold, in some sixty, and in some thirty, it seems diffi-

of Europe, and profoundly versed in the ancient lau- respectable family of the city of Dublin, who survives should suppose, however, the former.—The words soldiers, but officered, organized, and provided with all guages of the East; but they could appreciate his him, after nearly fifty years of uninterrupted affection, which St. Luke records (ver. 18), "Take heed there- things necessary for their expedition. Only, instead perfect good temper, his absolute freedom from every and who gave him a numerous family, all every way fore how ye hear, for whoseever hath to him shall be of swords, give them spades; instead of muskets, pitch-

distinguished ornaments outside of the college walls

studious competitors for honours. The reason for this We have not alluded to the personal religion of the was simple-Mr. Kyle was sure to bring out fairly late Bishop, because it was unnecessary to do so. Our whatever was in him from every man whom he examin- sketch must be unfaithful indeed, if it has not described. By a rapid fire of questions, threefold more rapid ed the career of a man of sincere and ardent piety.than the interrogatories of any other examiner, he gave | There is nothing but that "fear which is the beginning to every man an opportunity of answering something of wisdom," that could sustain so long, so even, and ception of that word, for every event will have tended names of Bishops, noblemen, and other influential if he knew anything, and as his questions were never so consistent a walk in the faithful and zealous discouched in the form of riddles, but put in the most charge of every duty, wholly regardless of celebrity or heart, and will therefore render it more or less probaintelligible shape—never esoteric, or what are called of aggrandisement. A sincere and devoted Christian ble that the seed of God's word will prosper there, "a full representation of the parent state, a complete in our Universities "coach questions," but such as the late Bishop was, and that he was such is the high yet it lies in him now to take heed how he hears, and segment of society to be the germ of a new nation."

reading, and his capacity of making use of a fair lose that which they have loved without a sense of pare Jam. i 21.) examination, and the good nature of the examiner gave grief?—but they grieve only for themselves. "He," like a shock of corn to the earth These may seem small merits to those who are not to his reward; and contemplating the clouds that over- root—that every act of sin, of unfaithfulness to the be formed entirely of members of the Church of Engaware of the effect upon the minds of young men of a hang his country, they must be disposed to feel "that light within us, is, as it were, a treading of the ground land, accompanied by an adequate supply of Clergy, ense of university wrongs, who do not know how often the righteous is taken away from the evil to come."

THE SEED IN THE GOOD GROUND.

We learn that "he that receiveth seed into the good

round, is he that heareth the word and understandeth it. which also beareth fruit, and bringeth forth some a hundred fold, some sixty, and some thirty," or with the mportant variation of St. Luke, "that on the good ground are they, who in an honest and good heart having heard the word keep it, and bring forth fruit with atience"-important, because in it comes distinctly forward a difficulty, which equally existed in the paraable, as recorded by the other Evangelists, but did not come forward with an equal distinctness, and yet on the right solution of which a successful interpretation must altogether depend. What is this "honest and good heart?" how can any heart be called good before the Word and Spirit have made it so?-and yet here the seed finds a good soil, does not make it. The same question recurs, when the Lord says, "He that is of God, heareth God's word's;" (John viii. 41) and again, "Every one that is of the truth heareth my (John xviii, 37.) But who in this sinful world can be " of the truth," for is it not the universal doctrine of the Bible that men become "of the truth" for many years, as they (then the only electors for the of "an honest and good heart,"—all signify the same and feelings of the old country. Miller, now the sole survivor of that constellation of University borough), proved by constantly returning thing. Inasmuch as they are anterior to hearing God's words-coming to the light-bringing forth fruitve sity had then but one,) Mr. (since Lord) Plunkett, they cannot signify a state of mind and heart in observe, that the Holy Scriptures, if viewed merely as which the truth is positive and realized, but they in- an ancient historical parrative, afford more valuable dicate one in which there is a receptivity for the truth. Dr. Kyle had been, from first to last, a thorough No heart can be said to be absolutely a good soil, as none is good save God only. And vet the Scripture speaks often of good men; even so comparatively it may be said of some hearts, that they are a soil fitter for receiving the seed of everlasting life than others. Thus the "son of peace" will alone receive the messible office. His rights he asserted by unequivocally, sage of peace, (Luke x. 6) while yet not anything exand without concealment, maintaining, in his indivi- cept the reception of that message will make him dual capacity, his own true Protestant principles; and truly a son of peace. He was before indeed a latent his duty he discharged by governing with the strictest son of peace, but it is the Gospel which first makes and most ingenuous impartiality, a body composed of actual that which was hitherto potential. So that the Protestants on one side, and of pro-Romanists, and preaching of the Gospel may be likened to the scatactual Romanists on the other. Except on the occa- tering of sparks: where they find tinder, there they sions of elections the college enjoyed undisturbed fasten, and kindle into a flame; or to a loadstone peace during the eleven years of his rule, constantly thrust in among the world's rubbish, attracting to itadvancing in the cultivation of letters and of every self all particles of true metal, which yet but for this useful and graceful art, and even the saturnalia of would never and could never have extricated themlicense. This was all due to the known impartiality Not otherwise among those to whom the word of

and vigour of the provost and to his characteristic Christ, as actually preached by himself, came, there mildness, ever the accompaniment of an honest and were two divisions of men, and the same will always firm temper. With such success did he bear himself subsist in the world. There were first the falsethrough the stormy period, that no breath of suspicion hearted, who called evil good and good evil-who however, signally successful in the contest, and in ever imputed to him any wrong. No pro-Romanist, loved their darkness and hated the light that would 1798 obtained his fellowship, and, as a matter of or Romanist, ever charged upon him injustice or op- make that darkness manifest, and refused to walk in ing, poetry, and music, have had charms unknown to statutable necessity, took orders in the Church, re-We know not which of Lord Grey's colleagues is to Christ came in contact. But there were also others, it. According to the system of Trinity College, Dublin, tion. Lord Wellesley, Lord Melbourne, and Lord of positive law much greater sinners than those first, —as dice, and chess, and billiards. The way they which, in this respect, differs from the systems of Stanley became, as members of the Irish government, but who yet acknowledged their evil—had no wish to managed things was this,—one day they played, and —"Six New Points for the Charter."

and nourishing the word of everlasting life, and bring- noted is, that the King of Lydia did not "shovel out" To which of the three Doctor Kyle's promotion to ing forth fruit with patience; -one of a simple, truth- his poorer subjects, and send them away to live or or success than Mr. Kyle, or made a better use of it; the episcopal bench is to be ascribed, however, we ful, and earnest nature; who had been faithful to the starve as they might in a foreign land, but sent out his pupils were unusually numerous, for such a tutor cannot say, or whether it was not the effect of their light which he had, diligent in the performance of the half the nation, with his own son at their head. This joint recommendation; but whoever may claim the duties which he knew, who had not been resisting is the difference between emigration, as at present honour, it is a high one, for as Doctor Kyle's political God's preparation for imparting to him his last and practised, and colonization. Scarcely any of our contemporaries, and he never had one pupil who did opinions were notoriously opposed to the political best gift, even the knowledge of his Son. For we Colonies, in modern times, have been formed upon opinions of the government of which they were mem- must keep ever in mind that the good soil comes as sound principles. At one time bodies of men used to son loves a careful and an indulgent father, and as- bers, the virtues and accomplishments of the object of much from God, as the seed which is to find there its go forth, who were dissatisfied with the institutions of their favour could be his only recommendation to it. home. The law and the preaching of repentance, their country; and then, instead of forming off-shoots Elevated to the Bishopric of Cork, the late Provost God's secret and preventing grace, run before the from the mother country and cherishing these ancient

in its season." They humbly trust that he has gone soil in which the seed of eternal life should have taken million acres in New Zealand. into more hardness, so that the seed shall not sink in with all the appliances requisite for carrying out her it, or a wasting of the soil, so that the seed shall find discipline and ordinances, and with full provisions for no nutriment there, or a fitting it to nourish thorns extending them in proportion to the increase of the and briars more kindly than the good seed; yet on population: as by preserving unity of religious creed, From "Notes on the Parables of our Lord," by the Rev. the ether hand, even for those who have brought the difficulties which surround the question of education of educations are the ether hand, even for those who have brought the difficulties which surround the question of educations are the ether hand, even for those who have brought the will be availed applied a problem of the problem. themselves into these evil conditions, a recovery is tion will be avoided, ample provision will be made for come rich and deep-and the soil beset with thorns a "really valuable body of men," of all classes, to join open and clear. For the heavenly seed in this differs in their plan; and that it will form a model for future from the earthly, that the latter as it finds its soil, so colonies of the same sort. it must use it, for it cannot alter its nature. But the it is allowed free course, transforming and ennobling preserve the blessings of religion and eivilization, eternal life.

COLONIZATION. (From the English Churchman.)

The subject of Emigration is one which naturally presses more and more upon the public attention, as through hearing Christ's words, not that they hear his the numbers of our population yearly increase. We words because they are of the truth—that the beart are glad to observe that the term "emigration" is doubt whether the nation has time to wait for its is good, through receiving the word, not that it re- gradually giving way to that of "colonization," which development as an example. We are inclined to think ceives the word, because it is good? This is certain- is, in many respects, a very different thing. Emigration, that colonization on an extensive scale, is one of those ly the scriptural doctrine, but at the same time those as practised in recent times, is the gradual removal of remedial measures which must be adopted at once by passages from St. John as well as this present parable, individuals, generally of the poorer sort, with their our Government, if the nation is to be saved from the and much more also in the Scripture, bear witness to families, to seek their fortune, unaided and unprotected dangers of its present over-crowded and ill-employed the fact that there are conditions of heart in which in a foreign land. Colonization is the removal of a population. We fear that our people will not be conthe truth finds readier entrance than in others. "Be- "segment of society," properly organized and super- tented to work and play alternately, as the Lydians ing of the truth,"-"doing truth,"-having the soil intended, who carry with them the laws and customs did for eighteen years, with food on one day, and

The first instance of colonization on record, is that be found for our present yearly increasing difficulties. mentioned in the book of Genesis. And we may here information on such subjects than some persons suppose. The account is as follows:-

" And Abram went up out of Egypt, he and his wife, and all that he had, and Lot with him, into the south. And Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold * * And Lot also, which went with Abram, had flocks, and herds, and tents, and the land was not able to bear them, that they might dwell together: for their substance was great so that they might not dwell together. And there was a strife between the herdsmen of Abram's cattle, and the herdsmen of Lot's at the present moment, twelve students are in regula cattle * * * * * And Abram said unto Lot, let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my berdsmen and the herdsmen for the society for the Propagatory of the and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we tion of the Gospel, and four are assisted from local funds be brethren. Is not the whole land before thee?-Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if from time to time, it is annecessary to repeat it.] thou depart to the right hand, I will go to the left."

divide, and part of them to seek a new territory.

Herodotus gives a curious account of one of the earliest colonies :-

them, drawing back further into their own darkness famine in all the land of Lydia. The Lydiaus bore it In 1831, Dr. Kyle was promoted by Lord Grey's -self-excusers and self-justifiers, such as were for patiently for a long time, but the famine not abating. To this exercise in the delivery as well as composition the most part the Scribes and Pharisees, with whom they began to devise what remedies they could against of Sermons, is added the reading of the Liturgy, with Some thought of one thing, and some of another; claim the principal share in the honour of this promo- sinners as well, often as regards actual transgression and, amongst other things, they invented various games tion. Lord Wellesley, Lord Melbourne, and Lord of positive law much greater sinners than those first, -as dice, and chess, and billiards. The way they

When the different measures of prospetity are given country has sadly neglected the interests of her cult to determine whether these indicate different the "plantations" in North America. The system of qualified. He, moreover, in common with the other It is, however, for the Clergy over whom he pre- degrees of fidelity in those that receive the word, ac- transportation to penal colonies, again, has been most junior fellows, was required to act constantly as an sided for seventeen years, to record their sense of his cording to which they bring forth fruit unto God prejudicial to the settlements formed under such cirrespondents might not be able to appreciate the acute- A man who gives his whole life to services compara- action more or less wide, which they are appointed to repaired. During the last few years vast bodies of ness of mind with which he disentangled the intricacies tively of mere usefulness, has a right to the testimony occupy, as to one servant were given five talents, to emigrants have gone out, both to America and our own another two; in which instance the diligence and Colonies; but with so little advantage of superinfidelity appear to have been equal, and the meed of tendence or assistance from their mother country, that praise the same, since each gained in proportion to they may have perished miserably. A colony, as we the talents committed to him, though these talents have seen it observed in a recent series of Tracts,* given, and whosoever hath not from him shall be taken forks; instead of cannons, ploughs. Thus provided and his anxiety to impart as much as he could of his The numerous friends of his youth and middle age even that which he seemeth to have," (see also Mark iv. with weapons of peace, they will soon be able to adopt overflowing stores of knowledge. There was not one have, for the most part, passed away before him; but 23,) are very important for the avoiding a misunder- Napoleon's practice, of quartering themselves on the of his class of, it might be, a hundred, who did not they were a brilliant circle, such as may not be often standing of our parable, which else might easily have invaded country. Let them have provisions for the The disciples might have been in dauger of first year, and afterwards they will live in plenty by supposing that these four conditions of heart, in which their own exertions, and be a help, rather than a The quarterly examination was, however, his great (within which ALL were his friends), the late Sir Wm. the word found its hearers, were permanent, immuta-

> prosper for a little while. Now the warning, "Take on the plan of that formed by King Atys and the heed how ye hear," obviates the possibility of such a Lydians. In our last number we printed the prospectus mistake, for it tells us that, according as the word is of tean Association for founding the Settlement of heard and received, will its success be-that while it Canterbury in New Zealand;" under the presidency is indeed true that all which has gone before in a of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and numman's life, will greatly influence the manner of his re- bering amongst the Committee many very excellent through this taking heed to ensure, with God's bles- The object of the Association is "to set an example the elements, including the very highest, of a good and For while this is true, and the thought is a solemn right state of society shall find their proper place and still, through the grace of God, possible:—the hard that object. Under these and similar arrangements, soil may again become soft—the shallow soil may be- the projectors expect that they shall be able to induce

We heartily wish them success. It is indeed a noble heavenly seed, if it be acted upon by the soil where it scheme, and if carried out in the same bold and straightis cast, also reacts more mightily upon it, softening it forward spirit in which it is conceived, we trust that it where it is hard (Jer. xxiii. 29), deepening it where may produce good fruits, and in the words of the prosit is shallow, cutting up and extirpating the roots of pectus, that "by a careful application of the means evil where it is encumbered with these, and wherever which they have devised, it will be found possible to each of these inferior soils, till it has become that according to those forms, to which attachment has which man's beart was at first, good ground, fit to af- become a second nature with Englishmen, and at the ford nourishment to that Divine Word, that seed of same time to give a full development to the virtues which are exhibited, and the advantages which are enjoyed by a young and prosperous people; and they confidently hope that if the present undertaking be successful, its example will be quickly followed, and will produce ultimately the most important and beneficial consequences upon the Church, the Colonies and the Empire.

Sharing, as we do most cordially, in the sanguine hopes of the excellent advocates of this plan, we yet Chartist meetings the next. A speedier remedy must

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE AT COBOURG. From a Statement furnished by the Principal, and published in the Appendix to the Society's Report for 1847.)

Since the formation of the College at Cobourg (in the year 1842), twenty persons have been admitted to Holy Orders, in this and the neighbouring Diocese of Quebec, who were educated thereat either wholly or in part; and

raised for that object. [Here follows the course of Theological study, but as

ou depart to the right hand, I will go to the left."

Connected with theological study, attention is given to Classical Literature. The Students are, for this purpose, in the narrative, illustrating as it does the plain sense mitted to the care of a gentleman (a Candidate for of the matter—that when a country is unable to support its inhabitants, the best thing for them to do is to Nova Scotia; and the Senior division is, for the present

assumed by the Principal,

Besides the above there are stated exercises in the com-Herodotus gives a curious account of one of the position of Sermons. These, after being examined by the Principal, are read aloud by their respective authors, in presence of all the Students; and after being thus read amine in all the land of Lydia. The Lydians bore it may be profited by the remarks or criticisms offered. critical remarks subsequently from the Principal,—by the several Students, at stated periods during each term.

All the Students are employed as Sunday-School teachers, and they are exhorted to a previous close and critical examination of the subjects in which the children are to be instructed. The senior class of boys in the Sanday-School have the Thirty-nine Articles familiarly explained to them, and are instructed in a general view of Ecclesiastical History, conjoined with the ordinary

exercises of such Schools.

To habituate the Students as much as possible to all the departments of Parochial duty, a regular system of Tract distribution, has been, for some time, adopted.— The tracts are left by the Students at the houses of such The tracts are left by the Students at the houses of such of the inhabitants (the distribution not being limited to members of the Church), as are willing to receive them; and care is taken to adapt them to the peculiar cases that may be met with,—whether of affliction, negligence, the meaning of the control of the cont intemperance, or schismatical propensities. The dis-

intemperance, or schismatical properties.

tributors, too, are particularly recommended to embrace opportunities of conversing upon the subject of the tracts with the people at whose houses they are left.

The students are also employed in visiting the prisoners at the Gaol at stated times; and they are entrusted, besides, with services at distant points, where the ministentions of a clergyman cannot be afforded. By this trations of a clergyman cannot be afforded. By this means, they are preparing the soil for a regular and resident Missionary, and qualifying themselves, by practice, for the exercise of that duty hereafter. In many places, respectable congregations have by this means been kept up, and a knowledge of, and veneration for, the Church

Mrs a standing rule of the Institution, we have chapel service daily; when two of the students read the Lessons in rotation; and twice a week, besides on all Holydays

as they occur, portions of the service are chanted.

To carry out fully the objects of this Theological College, and give it the efficiency and completeness which its importance demands, an appropriate building is much required, which should comprehend at the outset a Chantel Liberry and three Legure Rooms, which might pel, Library, and three Lecture Rooms, which might gradually be enlarged so as to include apartments and

probable cost of such an establishment upon the most economical scale, it might be set down as follows:— Buildings, including Library - - £3,000 sterling.

Annual Expenditure.

£1 100 sterling. The salaries of the Tutors are fixed at the moderate rate of £200 each per annum, as the services of young and unmarried men could always be relied upon; and a regulation might be established, in order to limit the stind to this economical standard, that none others should

In all these calculations, it will be assumed that the In all these calculations, it will be assumed that the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will continue the grant which they now so liberally make towards the maintenance of this Institution. The scholarships which they sustain are of so much importance to its success and the carrying out its objects, that it would be a serious misfortune to the Church in this Diocese, if from any cause they should be made to cease. The hope will rather be cherished, that not only will the ten Scholarships at present sustained by the Society be kept up. larships at present sustained by the Society be kept up, but that means may be found, from other sources, to mainbut that means may be found, from other sources, to maintain at least as many more.

In conclusion, the expectation may reasonably be felt,

that the claims of the Theological College of the Diocese of Toronto will not be over-looked amongst the many enterprises of Christian piety and zeal with which we are in the present day, so frequently gratified. It may indeed, be affirmed that, amongst the many high and weighty objects connected with the welfare of the Church, which are presented in this Diocese, there is none to which the liberality of many of our munificent Churchmen in England would be more advantageously applied than in adding to place this Institution upon a foundation than in aiding to place this Institution upon a foundation which would be beyond the reach of local, parliamentary, or executive influence—which would be a School directly and exclusively under the control and direction of the Church,—and which would be assured to this Diocese for ever as a nursery for such of the faithful sons of the Church as desire to "spend and be spent" in her cause and service.

IRELAND.

LORD COURTOWN AND THE CHURCH. - The Protestant clergymen of seventeen parishes in the counties of Kil-kenny, Carlow, and Wexford, on the Courtown estates, having presented a address of thanks to the noble Lord for his munificent restoration of the 25 per cent. of which the clergy have been deprived, received the following "Courtown, May 3, 1848.

"Rev. Sirs .- I have to acknowledge, the receipt of your address, and beg in reply to assure you that it has given me the most sincere pleasure to find that any thing which I have done could have drawn forth such an expression of approbation from so many of the clergy of following passages from a Communication signed our holy religion.
"I am gratified at the thought that the restoration to

the church of 25 per cent. may have been peculiarly acceptable to many of you at a period when much distress existed among your parishioners, whose wants you have been always so ready to relieve; but, gentlemen, I cannot henceful receive your thanks. been always so ready to relieve; but, gentlemen, I cannot honestly receive your thanks, as my conscience tells me that though I felt the warmest sympathy for the condition of many of you, yet a sense of duty impelled me to restore to you that of which I had considered you had been unjustly deprived. I rejoice that my attention was drawn to the state of the law by an attached and esteemed friend, and my conviction of its injustice impressed. friend, and my conviction of its injustice impressed on my mind at a time when your own means had been so

much reduced.

"Being satisfied that what I have now done was a duty to the Church, I heartily join in your prayer that others may adopt the same course; and I have no doubt but that there are many who would not hesitate a moment in doing so, if once they saw the question in the same light I have done.
"It is to me a source of gratification to tell you, and I

am sure it will be to you to hear, that my conduct receives the hearty concurrence of Lord Stopford.

"I have the honour to remain, &c.,

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1848. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Fourth Page.
Poetry—The Ralsing of Lazarus.
A Child's Laugh.
Arthur Granville; or the Gifts of God.—Continued. First Page.

The Common-place Book.

The late Bishop of Cork.

The Seed in the Good Ground. Colonization. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS .- FIRST DIVISION.

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

1848,	June.			
Monday,	26,	Mersea,	11	A.M.
		Colchester.	3	P.M.
Tuesday,	27,			A.M.
Wednesday,	28,	Sandwich,	10	A.M.
		Irish Settlement,	2	P.M.
Thursday,	29,	Travelling.		
Friday,	30,	Chatham, ,	11	A.M.
,	July.			
Saturday,	1,	Walpole,	2	P.M.
Sunday,	2.	Moore,	11	A.M.
Monday,	3.	The contract of the contract o	11	A.M.
		SECOND DIVISION.		
Monday,	- 3.	Warwick Village	4	P.M
Tuesday,	4.		10	A.M
racoanj,	Die Re	Cronyn,	1	P.M
		Williams	4	P.M
Wednesday,	5.	Adelaide	10	A.M
grander to mile to		Metcalfe	3	P.M
Thursday	6.	Katesville,	10	A.M
		Fitzroy,	1	P.M
Friday,	7.		11	A.M
		Nissouri,	4	P.N
Saturday,	8,		10	A.N
Sunday,	9.			
e de la descripción de la constante de la cons		Township,		A.N
		St. John, do	3	P.N
Monday,	10,			
when total off cold		Biddulph	11	A.N
		Stephens's School-house,		
		Devonshire Settlement,		P.M
Tuesday,	11	Goderich	2	P.N

testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (July 26) at 9 o'clock, A.M.

We are requested to state that it will be necessary that all the Lists of Subscribers to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, intended to appear in the forthcoming Report, should be sent to the Secretary within One Week from this Day.

Lists have already been received from the undermentioned Parochial Associations :--

Home and Simcoe Districts. Medonte. Coldwater. Thornhill. Georgina. Penetanguishene. Scarboro. Barrie. Mulmur. Flos. Adjala. Orillia. Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury.

Gore District. Dundas & West Flambo Hamilton. Oakville. Ancaster. Niagara District. Dunn.

St. Catharines. Fort Erie. Louth. Grimsby. London District. Township of London Town of London.

Caradoc and Delaware. Brock District. Huntingdon. Woodstock Newcastle and Colborne Districts.

Percy. Cobourg. Manvers. Seymour. Grafton. Colborne. Port Hope.

Eastern, Johnstown and Dalhousie Districts. Cornwall & Moulinette. Prescott & Maitland.

Midland and Victoria Districts.

THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

In these latter days, when the most time-honoured Institutions, sacred and civil, are madly assailed by Democratic knaves and fools, it is not strange that the Nobility of our Father-land, should have become the objects of reckless and vulgar attack. Such infamous prints as the Nonconformist and Sunday Despatch, are continually representing the British Peerage as being a cento of every thing that is useless and emasculated ;-as an incubus, in fact, upon the energies, and well-being of the Empire, which should be extirpated as a nuisance. Every honest, well-informed old-countryman, knows how infamously false such assertions are-and with how much ease the slanders can be refuted. Destroy our Peerage and

" What a mine of Charity would fail;" What a break-water to the slimy tide of infidel liberalism would be swept away: And how crippled would be the external resources of the Church of Christ .-

Exceptions, of course, there are to the rule; but, from our own personal knowledge, we have no hesitation in affirming that the poor of England are a thousand times more indebted to their noblesse, for benefactions tending to their spiritual and temporal welfare, than they are to the heartless, selfish, calculating Cobdenite clan, who would peril not only the time-tried Constitution of England,—but the souls and bodies of the operative classes,—to gain some miserable places most convenient and suitable for sites for such mercantile benefit

On this subject we may have more to say hereafter, -and in the meantime quote with much pleasure the ALIENUS, in the last Streetsville Review. The eulogy

"To the House of Lords England in a great measure owes her stability as a nation, and her prosperity as a people. This much calumniated body of men has ever been the palladium of English liberty, both in the cabinet and in the field. They have repressed the foolish out-pourings of popular excitement, and put a veto upon the pourings of popular described in the Lower House of Parliament. Their services in the field have been no less ment. Their services in the field have been no less valuable and important. Their property, their leisure and their blood have been freely offered up upon the shrine of British liberty.

"The British Peerage, including its relations by blood

or marriage, contains somewhere about 40,000, not more, and yet there is not a quarter of the globe, where a battle and yet there is not a quarter of the globe, where a battle has been fought or enterprise penetrated, that their bones may not be found mouldering. There is not a nobleman in England who has not some relative—a son—brother—father—sepulchred in some contested field, or reposing in some remote corner, a victim to disease, famine, or other visitation in the service of his country.— I mean not to depreciate the services or the sufferings of the common soldier or other wanderer in foreign lands who have fallen victims to the casualties of war or pesti-lence, but I do mean to say that the nobility of England whether as soldiers or civilians, have in proportion to their numbers, given life for life with their followers in every quarter of the globe in which they have been employed. Their bones lie mouldering in the same grave with the meanest. The lowest rank claim admitted kin-dred with them in the dust, nor is there one living relative who would consider their sepulchre amid the mangled remains of their brethren in arms, though it may be inferior in rank, less honourable than if they had been cof-fined in gold and sepulchred in marble, amid the sighing of friends and the tears of kindred."

In our last we expressed a hope that Britain's Christian Peers would interpose their veto to the further progress of the Jewish Disabilities Bill. Nobly have they fulfilled our expectations, as will be seen from the following paragraph, which we take from the New York Churchman :-

"The second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill was moved in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, May 25. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops was moved in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, May 25. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Oxford were among the opponents of the Bill. The Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Thirlwall) spoke in its favour. On a divison there was a majority of 35 against the second reading. The votes stood 128 to 163. The Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of St. David's, Worcester, Manchester, and Bishop Hampden, voted in favour

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

More than once we have had occasion to allude to the fundamental error into which the originators of this Association fell, when they "agreed to differ" on the subject of outward unity among Christians, and virtually prohibited the discussion of that question .-The Churchman who regards Apostolic order as a matter of grave importance, and not as a mere object of secondary consideration, is clearly debarred from taking part in the proceedings of a body so loosely and unsoundly constituted: - and in point of fact very few names either of the Clergy or laity of the Reformed Anglican Church, are to be found in the list of its members. When a Clergyman does join the Alliance he must lay his account to sink at once to a level with Sectarians of every description-and to recognize even the self-ordained Plymouth brother, as equally entitled with himself to expound God's word, and administer His Sacraments.

Our attention has been directed to this subject at present by an article in the last number of Evangelical Christendom (a Journal published in connexion with the Alliance). It is entitled Our National Defences, and bears to be written by the Rev. Samuel A. Walker, 15, Mitchell,...... 10 A.M. Rector of Galls. After enumerating several national Stratford...... 3 P.M. deliverances which great Britain had experienced, the 16, Hayesville, 10 A.M. author proceeds to say, "My Sectional predilections

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next for one moment to question that many of God's peo-General Ordination at Christ's Church, Hamilton, ple are to be found in the ranks of Dissent, we think Sunday the 30th July next. Candidates for that Mr. Walker's language is deserving of marked Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, having previous- reprobation. The Anglican Church, whose formulaly obtained permission to offer themselves, are desired ries and Articles he had sworn to defend, declares in to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual the most unequivocal manner, that her Ecclesiastical Constitution, of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, is Scriptural and Apostolic: Yet the Rector of Galls, coolly and glibly talks of his "Sectional predilections, as if the Church of his choice and of his vows had intrinsically no higher claim to his regard than the Meeting-house-and as if the statements of her Ordination Service were the dicta of usurped authori-

ty and unscriptural assumption. Mr. Walker may be a very pious man, but most assuredly he is a very unsound and unstable Church- late number of our paper. Equally unsound, we conceive, must all his brother clerics be, who permit themselves to be enrolled members of the ordination-despising Evangeli-

THE "FREE CHURCH" OF SCOTLAND. It has been often asserted and never disproved, that the multitude of sects which swarmed in England during the period of the Great Rebellion, sought, not toleration, but dominion,-not freedom of conscience for themselves, but power to oppress others. Their fierce persecution of the Church, when they had gained the ascendancy, proves this point incontestably .-Their harsh and violent proceedings against the suf-

fering clergy of the realm, showed what spirit they

were of,-complainants, when weak, tyrants when

It appears that the self-styled "FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND" intend to prosecute their crusade for rights of conscience very much in the same way. A measure, peculiarly tyrannical and unjust, has been introduced by this community into the House of Commons, intituled, "A Bill to enable religious Congregations in Scotland to obtain Sites for Places of Worship." The nature of this proposed enactment would be more accurately understood and more faithfully represented if it bore a title of this sort :- "A Bill to abolish-without check, hindrance, or distinction -the rights of property, in regard to certain portions of land, in Scotland, for the maintenance and advancement of sectarian purposes." Our readers will comprehend the iniquity of this measure from the following extract, containing the Preamble, and the first,

fourth, fifth, and sixth clauses. "WHEREAS, according to the laws and policy of this Kingdom, her Majesty's subjects enjoy the rights of religious toleration, and are entitled without obstruction to assemble together for the public worship of God accord-

ing to their consciences.
"And whereas an Act was passed in the fourth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act to enable Proprietors of entailed Estates in Scotland to feu or lease on long Leases Portions of the same, for the building of Churches and Schools, and for Dwelling-houses and Gardens for the Ministers and Masters thereof.' "And whereas in some parts of Scotland there are a number of Christian congregations who have no place

where they can unite in public worship under convenien

"And whereas these congregations are unable to erect places of worship, owing to the refusal of proprietors of land to sell, feu or lease any portion thereof whereon to

"1. Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, when sites are required by the members of any religious congregation in that part of Great Britain called Scotland for a place of public worship, and for a dwelling-house for the Minister thereof, and for a burying-ground, or sites for any of these purposes, and when the same cannot ville be otherwise obtained in a situation suitable for the members of such congregation, it shall and may be competent for them, by themselves, or persons duly authorised to act for them, to present an application to the Court of Session of Scotland, in either of its divisions, stating the denomination or communion to which they belong, the poses for which the site or sites respectively are sought, and the parties in whom the same are to be vested in trust for the said purposes, and craving that a remit be made to the Sheriff or Steward of the county or stewarty wherein such sites are required, to visit such premises and designate such portion or portions of land at the said place or places as he may deem most suitable as a site or

"4. And be it enacted, that thereupon the Sheriff shall "4. And be it enacted, that thereupon the Sheriff shall visit and inspect the premises, along with the parties or their agents, if such shall attend, and he shall with such assistance as he may find requisite, lay off a site or sites as he shall deem most suitable, either at the place or places pointed out on the application aforesaid, or in such other place or places on the lands of the proprietor or proprietors to whom the application shall have been intimated as aforesaid, as he shall think most suitable and proper: provided always, that the extent of the ground so to be allocated shall not exceed one-fourth of an aere for any one place of worship, nor two acres for any one place of one place of worship, nor two acres for any one place of burial attached thereto, nor one-eighth of an acre for any one dwelling-house for any Minister, nor half an acre for any garden attached thereto: Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful for such sheriff or steward to allocate such sites on the lands of different conterminons proprietors: Provided also, that no sites to be taken under the provisions of this Act shall be allocated in such places as may interfere with the policy or amenity of the residences of any such prescriptors or as may or houses of any such proprietor or proprietor, or as may be in such close and inconvenient proximity to any existing place of worship as to occasion inconvenience or dis-

urbance to the congregation thereof.

"5. And be it enacted, that thereupon it shall and may be lawful for the sheriff to appoint the proprietor or proprietors to state what price or consideration they demand for the ground allocated as aforesaid, and if the price or consideration demanded by such proprietor or proprietors of the state of th consideration demanded by such proprietor or proprietors do not exceed fifty pounds sterling in value, or if such proprietor or proprietors fail to state what price or consideration they demand, it shall and may be lawful for the sheriff to issue an order for the parties to appear before him, and upon their appearance, or, in the absence of either of them, upon proof of the service of the order, to proceed to fix and determine the price or consideration to be paid therefor, and also for any rights of access thereto, and it shall be competent for the sheriff to dispense with written pleadings, and to take such proof by witnesses, or otherwise, as he may think fit, and the witnesses, or otherwise, as he may think it; and the determination of the sheriff on such questions shall be final and conclusive, and not subject to the review of any Court whatsoever: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the sheriff, before pronouncing any such decree, to appoint the applicants within a reasonable time to consign the amount of the price as so determined, and failing their so doing within such time, it shall be lawful for the sheriff to dismiss the application, and to find them liable

"6. And be it enacted, that where the price sought for such site or sites, and for the privilege of access, shall exceed the sum of fifty pounds, it shall be in the option of the parties, or either of them, to make application to the sheriff, which may be done viva voce, in order that the value of the ground allocated as aforesaid shall be fixed by arbitration; and in such was the sheriff shall fixed by arbitration; and in such case the sheriff shall be fester each of the parties, within fourteen days, to nominate a referee, with power to determine the value of such land, and the said arbiters shall, within two weeks of the date of said appointment, give in their report to the sheriff, who, if the said referees shall have differed in opinion, shall have power to appoint an oversman, and the decision of such oversman on the matters on which the said arbiters shall differ, and which shall be referred to him, shall be final, and the deliverance of the said arbiters, where they do not differ, shall in like manner also be final."

goes, it is no better-emanates from a religious comnion which professes to regard connexion with the State, as the depravation and bondage of the Church. And yet the very body of men-confessors, as they

This agrarianism-for in principle, and so far as it

gret that it has been brought forward, for it affords most principles and practices of those who talk so loudly about freedom in religious matters. The recent acts and decrees of the Provisional Government in France are not a more valuable and striking commentary upon the text of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,' than is this Bill upon the title of the 'free Church of Scotland.'"

We have much pleasure in extracting from the Manchester Courier, the following paragraph, as showing the estimation in which the Rev. R. Mitchell, B.A., was held by the people amongst whom he laboured in England. The arrival of this gentleman in Toronto, was recorded, it will be remembered, in a

"On Wednesday evening, according to prior arrangement, a very handsome testimonial, consisting of a purse of gold, a very handsome present of books, namely, five volumes of an Illustrated Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, a very handsome Bible, together with a neat copy of Fletcher's Family Devotions, was presented, by his friends connected with the congregation of Christ's Church, Harpurhey and Moston, to the Rev. Richard Mitchell, B.A., late Curate, on the occasion of his leaving this country for Upper Canada, where he has an appointment by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

It is with deep regret that we re-publish the following record of what, we fear, is but the "beginning of

"It is our painful duty to record the death, from typhus fever, of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, a Clergyman of the Church of England, formerly Curate of St. Thomas' Chapel, in this city, and lately Curate of St. Athenase.—Mr. Thompson went down to attenu the sick of the Mr. Thompson went down to attend the sick of the Church of England at Grosse Isle, and while there became infected with the fatal malady which caused his death after a few days illness .- Montreal Courier.'

We take the following paragraph from the N. Y.

"The Rev. Francis Vinton, Rector of Emanuel Church Brooklyn, has been elected to the Episcopate of Indiana.

Our Collector, MR. REFORD, will visit Montreal nd the Neighbourhood in the course of a few days. We must be excused urging upon our Subscribers the necessity of prompt payment of their accounts.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese.

TRINITY SUNDAY, 1848. Cathedral Church, Toronto, -per Churchwardens St. Paul's, ditto .. 38 19 13 Trinity, ditto Church of the Holy Trinity ditto ditto ditto... ditto... St. John's Church, York Mills,

—per Churchwardens

Trinity Church, Streetsville, ... £0 10 2 1 0 St. John's Church, Port Hope ... £5 1 6 5 10 ville 1 0 0

—per Rev. W. Leeming 2

St. John's Church, Prescott 29 10 0

St. James's, Maitland 1 0 0 -per Churchwardens Church at Franktown,
—per Rev. J. Padfield
Church at Brantford, per Rev. C. Usher ...

16 Collections amounting to £90 11 5½ T. W. BIRCHALL Toronto, June 22nd, 1848. The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. Francis Evans, Collections on behalf the Missionary Fund:-St. John's, Woodhouse £3 2 0 Congregation at Simcoe 1 8 0

Also from the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett through the Bank of U. C. One fourth of subscriptions from Napanee£3 15 0

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, PICTON .- A church of St. Many Magdalene, 1703.—A beautiful Marble Font has lately been presented to the church at Picton. It was made by Messrs. Pybus & Simpson, of Napanee, of a pattern from the seventh century; it is remarkably well executed, and deserving of being seen by those who desire a font. The cost was

From our English Files.

Latest date from Liverpool, 3d June, by the Steamer America. COLONIAL CIRCULAR.

London, 25th May, 1848. Gentlemen,-We cannot report any improvement in the state of the Wood market; the demand for consumption continues to be much restricted, and with it the disposition of the dealers to hold stock, so that few goods have changed hands during April and this month, and the large stock of Colonial

Deals held by importers continues to be in amount far above In all sorts of Building Timber we mark no improve the field of consumption for these materials is sadly curtailed—small class building round the metropolis is at a stand still, and while we have a large stock and a plentiful fresh supply of good Baltic Timber at low rates, it supersedes the use of common lower-port Timber for all works and buildings above the lower class. Forced sales only have been effected of small Yellow Pine Timber—Spruce and Hemlock—all at rates which do not cover the charges; and such will be the result of the sales of the stock on hand. A moderate supply of the largest sizes and best quality in Board-Pine Timber would attract notice, as we have none in stock. Of Birch timber we want no more until the stock here is cleared, though perishing in the sun and while we have a large stock and a plentiful fresh supply of good ntil the stock here is cleared, though perishing in the sun and

wind, its consumption cannot be forced even at the sacrifice of all the first cost, and in most instance of recent sales the freight alone has not been realized for it. Some move has lately cleared away most of the Hackmatack Railway Sleepers at 3s. to 3s. 6d. for 9 feet 5 × 10 inches the Hemlock lie over without The importer's stock of Quebec goods is now chiefly confined to Pine Deals of second and third quality, the quantity is considerable and demand very languid; it does not appear to us that they will be realized before fresh cargoes arrive, and the sideratic and demand very languad; it does not appear to us that they will be realized before fresh cargoes arrive, and the stocks will, in clashing, set the opening prices very low. Fresh arrivals of first quality, if of regular sizes, will have a better chance. Quebec Spruce Deals have been forced lately by auc-

tion at lower rates, the quantity remaining unsold is not large, but looking to our heavy stock of lower port we would discourage the shipment of Spruce Deals from Quebec. Quebec Red Pine Timber has been pressed for sale, so that the rates have closed rather lower; the stock is disposed of, but prices will not improve against the competition of Danzic Fir Limber at 65s. and of Swedish at 60s. per load, Yellow Pine Timber is going off at a slight improvement, we cannot, how-ever, yet revert to 60s. as we had anticipated, and 57s. 6d. has been the highest. Oak Timber moves slowly at rates some-what reduced; the tail of a stock is seldom the best timber,

and consequently the least saleable.

Of Elm Timber we are clear and in moderate supply, good parcels of fresh will have a fair field. The consumption of Ash Timber seems nil. Staves have gone lower in clearing up the stock, and some sales are said to have been under £45. Considerable quantities of Staves now brought from the United States must render Quebec Puncheon a hazardous shipment,

The season has commenced so inauspiciously, that the usual shipments in the St. Lawrence must be reduced; and those at Quebec, except of necessity, should be avoided. Reduced freight should offer no inducement to venture on market cargoes, and all temptation to speculative business, both in Canada and in New Brunswick, most carefully forborne until a clearer view of the future is in prospect. We are, &c., CHURCHILL & SIM.

The British people, we think it may be said, are becom almost too liberal on the subject of constitutions. The Not that they are indifferent to that triple fabric of political institutions which they have been taught from their childhood is the peculiar glory of these isles; but simply because they find by bitter experience that everybody else, like themselves, will consult his own taste in the matter. Our chivalrous endeavours to liberalize, enfranchise, and constitutionalize almost every tribe on the face of the earth will form an interesting chapter in those annals wherein the knight of the rueful countenance ninister by no means the lowest. The crusade of freedom has cost us a sum, that would have transported all Ireland to thd hores of Lake Superior, but has not proportionally redounded time to come over again, we question whether she would go much out of her way to thrust a king of straw on the kilted Klefts of the Morea, to liberate Spain from a régime of ordinances and military executions, or to revive the Italian republics in that vast and varied continent which stretches from Equador to Terra del Fuego. We have sown our wild oats-in the shape of a hundred million sovereigns, or thereabouts—broadcast over the world, and have reaped a harvest of trouble, jealousy, ingratitude, and abuse. So now we are wonderfully philosophic.— The population of London, will not run to arms to fight any nation's battles. It would hear with an equanimity approaching to indifference that Constantinople had proclaimed Republic, that the Congress at Frankfort had pronounced against civil and religious liberty, or that the South American States had invited Pius IX. to accept a new patrimony for St. Peter in that novel sphere.

It is evident, however, that our cousins on the opposite We do not, indeed, expect that they will throw away many or their dollars for the general emancipation of the world. No. Jonathan is rather too 'cute for that. But he will bestow on the matter all the sympathies he can spare short of the pecuniary test. Nothing can surpass the jubilation, the congratulation, the expectation which pervades the great model republic as each steamer arrives from the old world of nobles and kings. The Philadelphians hope to hear soon that drab is the only wear, and calculate on sending fashions of straight cut to th Palais Royal. Cincinnati is already fraternizing in hope with republican Milan, and the Broadway greeting St. Mark's.— Texas, Mexico, Cuba, all are forgotten in the brilliancy of the scene that now opens to the New Englander's speculative gaze. There is not a crown or a coronet, not a sceptre or a rod in all Europe, that does not fall before Mr. Polk's hat and umbrella. The brightest constellation in the transatlantic sky, the twenty six stars, seen through the glass of hope, expands into as many suns as the milky-way before a Herschell or a Rosse. The most hopeless and intractable regions, where the plant of freedom never yet lived, already blossom and flower in the Yankee Millennium. The Volga bids fair to rival the Ohio, the Rhine to carry as much democracy and sherry-cohler as the Hudson, and the Danube to swarm from its sources to its mouth with sound Locofocos. England, of course, will soon go the whole hog.

To show that we don't the least exaggerate the exciteme we will just give a single precis of European events, as it figures in the top of the first column in the first page of the New York Herald, of Saturday, April, 22nd; and we can only express our regret that our limited resources do not enable us to imitate at the very humblest distance the magnificence and variety of typographical illustration with which the several headings are distinguished:— ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUXILIARY STEAM SHIP SARAH SANDS. VERY IMPORTANT NEWS. BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.

THE PEOPLE ARMING. CONFLICT EXPECTED. SYMPTOMS OF A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR. ARMING OF THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY. BADEN DECLARED FOR A REPUBLIC.

REVOLUTION IN VENICE. REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN. ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY ALL OVER EUROPE. KING OF DENMARK ABOUT TO ABDICATE. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN DENMARK. COMMENCEMENT OF A WAR BETWEEN HOLSTEIN

AND DENMARK. THREATENED WAR BETWEEN THE POLES AND RUSSIA. MOVEMENT OF FRENCH TROOPS. PROGRESS OF THE FINANCIAL REVOLUTION-MORE FAILURES.

Why, this surpasses the invention of Fleet-street or the Strand. A month ago it was impossible to walk from Tra-falgar-square to St. Paul's, without finding a new sovereign falgar-square to St. Paul's, without finding a new sovereign deposed, a new archbishop crucified, and a new republic proclaimed. The old ladies who went to the Banks for their dividends found, on their return, that the European *èmeute* had spread a hundred miles in the interval. The average destruction of sovereigns was three a day, and on one particularly fine morning as many as seven were disposed of. The Provisional Government, M. Ledru Rolin's commissioners, and the respectable old Moniteur, were employed in finding pabulum for the news-loving public. Rumour was evidently their stock in trade. Remembering that Fama non semper errat, aluquando et cliuit, Remembering that Fama non semper errat, aluquando et cligit.

they determined to afford every nation in turn that chance of liberty which a good bouncing report might possibly offer. So the Paris mail brought over every morning a good supply of revolutions for the day. There were so many abdications and so many demonstrations, just like so many joints of batchers' meat or bundles of asparagus. The press sorted the nutritious and savoury matters, divided, with suitable tact, into second, third, fourth, and fifth editions, and at intervals of two hours announced on luge M S. posters, the politician's breakfast, lunch, dinner, and dessert of anarchy, ruin, and rebellion. We only allude to those days of excitement in order to show how far our most speculative and go-a head newsmongers have been surpassed by New York. That city multiplies and magnifies the intelligence at London, as much as London did the fact, so that if the British amount. lunch, dinner, and desert of anarchy, rum, and rebellon. We only allude to those days of excitement in order to show how far our most speculative and go-a bead newsmongers have been surpassed by New York. That city multiplies and magnifies the intelligence at London, as much as London did the fact, so that if the British amount of exaggeration is represented by the square, the American stands to the truth in cubic pro-

The feeling that crazy old Europe is tumbling down at last very generally pervades the pile of papers which the recent arrivals have accumulated round us. The journal we have quoted is, however, not only the most anti-European of all, but it stands by itself in its violence. From its first number it has it stands by itself in its violence. From its first number it may never ceased to utter the darkest predictions as to what must speedily hefall the monarchies and aristocracies of the Old World. Others have done so in this country. Our prophetic Almanacs prophesy a political catastrophe a month on the speculation that one must happen at last. The New York speculation that one must happen at last. The New York therald takes very great credit to itself for not having uttered a thousand predictions in vain, and for persisting till constancy that the value of the country of was rewarded by the event. As far as we are concerned, we was rewarded by the event. As ar as we are concerned, we only perceive a hostile bias, unbecoming the impartiality of the true prophet, in the avidity with which this paper gloats on the thought of British discomfiture. Its calculations on the combined agency of Chartism and Repeal have been so exploded by the fact, that we need not confute them. But what will our readers say to the pretended sympathy of the writer for the people of these islands, when he looks to a successful French invasion as the instrument of their deliverance?—

"Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian Government to this arrangement, her Majesty's advisers will be prepared to cause the necessary steps to be taken for the reimprepared to cause "It was as much as Louis Philippe could do, to restrain the

young and fresh spirit of France from rushing into hostilities with that country; and now that a Republic is established, a slight cause would be considered sufficient to create an opportunity, which has so long been hoped for, to wipe out the stain which the national honour and courage sustained on the field of Waterloo. With the steam navy which France now possesses, being safe from continental conflicts, and with the difficulty which the English Government would experience in manning an armament in time to resist its progress, as developed by their own writers, an invading army of 50,000 French soldiers could be landed on the English shores in the short

We repeat, however, that the journal we quote is happily sui generis, and as little American as British. There are other papers in the Union which takes a very different, a kinder, and deem themselves, in the cause of liberty of conscience — who repudiate with horror the patronage of the State, feel no scruples apparently about invoking the State to restrain the freedom of others by an act of arbitrary authority, and Parliamentary despotism.—

The State must not lay its little finger on their views of truth; but they are well-pleased, when they themselves are profited thereby, to see the State bind and seem to province in a practical manner, is entitled to the coadial support that the cause of liberty of conscience through that the slightest end of the cause of liberty of conscience.

The present low rate of Baltic freight, in addition to the gath of the case, It is very obvious that with a more sensible view of the state of affairs. The New State in the Union which takes a very different, a kinder, and with a more sensible view of the state of affairs. The New State is very obvious that this cannot be done on a large scale, without a heavy portionate to the with a great and the agents are making a strong effort to tempt the trade with White Russian Deals, at £18 per 120 of 12 feet, against this cannot be done on a large scale, without a heavy outlay and an annual expenditure proportionate to the with the dead of this cannot be done on a large scale, without a heavy outlay and an annual expenditure proportionate to the with the great of the surface. The New State bind and a few would sell.

The present low rate of Baltic freight, in addition to the date of the case. The New State is very different, a kinder, and withis a more sensible view of the state of affairs. The New of all who are interested in its welfare. It is very obvious that the withis a more sensible view of the state of affairs.

The New of the State bear of the case. The New of the surface of the case. The New State is the within and the agents are making a strong effort to tempt the trade with White Russian Deals, at £18 per 120 of 12 feet, against the Union which takes a very different, a kinder, and within the case of the ca serves are prouted thereby, to see the State bild and scourge the opinions and feelings of their fellowschristians. In a meagre house, improved for the occasion—this most unjust Bill was read a second time by a majority of eighty to twenty-five.

"If this Bill [says an able contemporary] should ever pass through the House of Commons, which we can pass through the House of Commons, which we can second the second time by a majority of eighty to twenty-five.

Secourge the opinions and feelings of their fellowschristians. In a meagre house, improved for the occasion—this most unjust Bill was read a second time by a majority of eighty to twenty-five.

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Secourge the opinions and feelings of their fellowschristians. In a meagre house, improved for the seightest end that the slightest end that the slightest end the second time their continueing to be the cheapest Deals.

In usual times, the recent blockade of Prussian ports, and the pride which all ranks undoubtedly measures of this kind by no means imply that the slightest end that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. From the same journal judiciously concludes that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. From the same journal judiciously concludes that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. From the same journal judiciously concludes that we are not likely to We beg to direct special attention to the alterations which the above amended List contains, in the appointments between Vittoria and Malahide.

"If this Bill [says an able contemporary | should ever one feeling the stock in London is ample to satisfy us, without any importation for three months, or even longer.

"If this Bill [says an able contemporary | should ever one feeling the stock in London is ample to satisfy us, without any importation for three months, or even longer.

"If this Bill [says an able contemporary | should ever one feeling the stock in London is ample to satisfy us, without any importation for the died; leaving 74,000. What proportion remained in Candon is ample to satisfy us, without any importation for three months, or even longer.

"If this Bill [says an able contemporary | should ever will add, turns show that 84000 arrived from Great Britain and Irend. We will add, says an able contemporary | should ever with a dispassion at the writer as a brother and a Irend. We will add, says an able contemporary | should ever with a dispassion at the writer as a brother and a Irend. We will add, says an able contemporary | should ever with a dispassion at the writer as a brother and a Irend. We will add, says an able contemporary | should ever which the writer as a brother and a Irend. We will add, says an able contemporary | should probably lead me to identify our National Church :—but I shall not be a dispassionate study of one another's character and institution, the says an able contemporary | should probably lead me to identify our National Church :—but I shall not be a dispassionate study of one another's character and institution, the says an able contemporary | should probably lead me to identify our National Church :—but I shall not be a dispassionate study of one another's character and institution, the says and the least additional character and institution, the says and the least additional character and institution, the says are altered and institution and the says are altered and in

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Montreal, 10th June, 1848.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :-The Hon. Rene Edward Caron, to be one of her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law, for that part of the Province of

Counsel, learned in the law, for that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore Lower Canada.

Louis T. Drummond, Esq., to be a Queen's Counsel, in the aforesaid part of the Province of Canada.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. De Sales La Terriere, to be Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, within and for the Province of Canada, with rank of Lieut. Colonel.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled:—

The Standing Committee on Education beg leave to bring up their Report—No. 4.

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the sphicet of leaving an assessment through the reports of

subject of levying an assessment upon the rateable property of the city and liberties, for the full support of the Common Schools for the current year, and having discovered the expressed intention of your worshipful body not to levy the sum recommended in their Report, No. 2, to meet the Common School expenditure, based upon the estimate submitted by the Board of Trustees for the whole year base expressed in semantic line that the list the whole year, have concurred in recommending that the lia-bilities now incurred by the Board of Trustees for the balf-year ending on the 1st July next, be met by your worshipful body by placing at the disposal of the Board of Trustees for that

urpose the sum of £1221 7s. 6d.

To be made up in the following manner, viz: By the amount of the Government Grant By amount from School Fund now on hand, to £ 467 12 0

equal 6 months rent of school houses.....

By a levy of $1\frac{1}{4}d$. in the pound, which will yield 593 15 0

One-half of the estimate £2477 10s. being ... £1238 15 Leaving a deficiency of £17 8s. Od., which your Committee of a f-pinion may be easily curtailed from the estimate.

Your Committee, therefore, with this view recommend that an assessment of one penny-farthing on the pound, on all rate able property in the city and liberties, be levied for the support

on Schools for the time above mentioned. All which is respectfully submitted. G. T. DENISON, JUN'R., Chairman. G. P. RIDOUT,

JOSEPH WORKMAN. Committee Room, 14th June, 1848. IMMIGRANT MEETING AT TORONTO.

On Saturday afternoon last a meeting was held, to take into consideration the state of immigration, and to provide mea to prevent the spread of any disease that may be introduced the immigrants daily arriving. At about half-past 3 o'clo his Worship the Mayor took the chair, and read the requisiti presented to him, concluding by an explanation of the objects of the meeting. A. T. McCord, Esq., was requested to act as secretary to the meeting.

Dr. Hayes then rose and explained, that his connection and that of other gentlemen, in the capacity of Trustees, with the Widows and Orphans' Asylum during the last season, had induced them to inquire into the course of the immigration this year, when they found that numbers of the immigrants were not sent out of the city in consequence of the contracted powers of the Immigrant Agent, who could in no case give food for more than two days, and who was destitute of funds to forward them to districts where they might obtain employ. Of 6000 landed at Quebec, 4000 had reached this city; 1158 in one vessel in one trip. He felt it was their incumbent duty to call on the Government to take some steps to avert, if possible, the evil results which might follow. He concluded by moving a resolution, -" That the inhabitants of Toronto have just grou of alarm at the prospect that exists of a renewal of the of the last year's immigration, from the daily arrival of large masses of helpless and destitute immigrants, and the appalling non-existence of proper means for distributing and guiding them to suitable localities throughout the district."

The Hon. John Elmsley rose to move the second resolution "That a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, requesting the adoption of measures by the Executive, providing for the transmission of emigrants to the interior, immediately upon their arrival in this city, thereby preventing a recurrence of the evils of last year's immigration."

Mr. Brown thought, they were sating in two great baste. Preventing a recurrence of the evils of last year's immigration.

Mr. Brown thought they were acting in too great haste.

The statements went to show that there was gross mismanagement, if so he knew the Government would remedy it; but before complaint was made he would advise that a Committee should be appointed to obtain the necessary information.

At the request of the chairman he then embodied his views in the following grandment which.

At the request of the chairman he then embodied his views in the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. John O'Donohoe, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the evils now existing, and likely hereafter to arise to the inhabitants of Toronto from the arrival of destitute emigrants in this city, and to take means for bringing the facts they may elicit, and any remarks, they may devise, under the notice of licit, and any remarks they may devise, under the notice of

It was then moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Mountjoy, that the Hon. John Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, T. J. O'Neill, E.
G. O'Brien, and Hugh Scobie. Esquires, be a Committee to
carry the last resolution into effect.

It was then moved and seconded that his Worship the Mayor
leave the chair, and T. J. O'Neill, Esq., take the same, where-

upon
It was then moved and seconded that the cordial thanks of
the meeting be given to his Worship the Mayor for his proper
conduct in the chair.—Abridged from the Colonist.

EMIGRATION-SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS. We resume our extracts from the Parliamentary papers on

these subjects.

In a memorandum of the the Inspector General dated March

the construction of great public works on the frontier lines of communication; these involved heavy expenditure, almost to the utmost extent of the provincial resources and credit; and the consequence is, that but very limited sums can be spared for objects of scarcely less importance, though of less imposing appearance. If the very limited means at the disposal of the Provincial Government are to be further exhausted by providing for the first reception of immigrants, and the rescuing them from disease and starvation, it is to be syprehended that those who are thus relieved, instead of becoming resident inhabitants of the country, and thereby adding to its strength and resources, will only make this province a part of their route from their native country to the territories of the United States. That will only make this province a part of their route from the native country to the territories of the United States. That the people of this province should thus be burdened by providing for a mere transitory population, is a proposition so unjust and indefensible as only to require to be stated; and yet such must be the consequence of the absence of a system involving considerable provides the consequence of the absence of a system involving considerable provides and the consequence of the system in the consequence of the system is the consequence of the system in the consequence of the system is the system in the system is the system is the system in the system is the system is the system in the syst

siderable expenditure for the purpose of opening for settlement what are called the waste lands of the Crown." In connexion with this subject, while proposing that Great

"Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian Government to this arrangement, her Majesty's advisers will be prepared to cause the necessary steps to be taken for the reimbursement to the Canadian Treasury of the balance before mentioned of the past expenditure in respect of emigrants, feeling confident at the same time that the Canadian Government will, in the spirit of the suggestion thrown out by the Inspector General of Accounts, be willing to make such expenditure on the improvement of land or opening of roads, as may on dethe improvement of land or opening of roads, as may, on de-liberation, appear best calculated to conduce both to the ad-vantage of the province, and to the prosperity of the emigrants who arrive in search of employment, and of the means of set

"We are glad to find that the Provincial Administration is alive to the importance of settling the waste lands of the crown and that some time before the meeting on the subject of colonization in Montreal, it had been engaged in devising measures to promote the cottle soldiers could be landed on the English should consider space of twenty-four hours, every man of which would consider the glory of France, and the duty of washing out that stain, as reposing on himself. In the event of such an occurrence, the prophecy of the Duke of Wellington would be fulfilled; and with the assurance which the presence of such an army would give the disaffected subjects of that kingdom, a complete revolution, that would scatter to the four winds the monarchy and all its appendages, would be the consequence—the final result of which would be the establishment of a republic, the repudiation of the national debt, and the complete re-organization of society."

Any Administration, which will take up heartily and the complete results to the final result call measure of relief not only to the newly-arrived emigrants where the contact and that some time before the meeting of and the to promote the country. We believe that to promote the settlement of the country. We believe that the promote the country. We believe that the promote the country. We believe that the promote the country. We believe that to promote the settlement of the country. We believe that the promote the country. We believe that the promote the country. We believe that the promote the settlement of the country. We believe that the promote the settlement of the country. We believe that the promote the settlement of the pro

honestly the question of settlement of the waste lands of province in a practical manner, is entitled to the coxdial support of all who are interested in its welfare. It is very obvious that

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spector-General, that if the Imperial Government would reliquish any portion of what Canada might be expected to contribute to the emigration expenditure, that amount should be appropriated to settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling these lands, and accepted by Earl Grant and the settling the se Grey, will not, we fear be easy to carry into execution. The Province is now in fact pledged to this expenditure, by the untorised ipse dixit of the Inspector General, liable to the contingency of an exhausted treasury or a refractory Assembly What with the abolition or great diminution of customs and other indirect taxation, and the natural aversion to increase of direct taxation. direct taxation, on the one side, and a heavyexpenditure on account of the immigration on the other, we may find that we their lands for wheat, the price of which is by no means regular to wheat the price of which is by no means regular fluctuates. are pledged to what our diminished revenue will not permit us lated by the quantity produced, but more generally fluctuates to carry into effect. Still we shall rejoice if our fears turn out through the speculation of parties, whose views upon the point groundless; and we shall joyfully and careestly support any

Province; not that we want to see the mere hard- qualities. working labourer kept out, but we would like to see every ten or It is quite evident that the finest wool will at all times comwithout which the idea of coming here would not for a moment be entertained. The Euglish yeomen are of all men the most attached to the Sovereign, and we shall never get a respectable Agricultural Emigration, until there is a firm belief in the continuance of the connection of this Colony with England.

Were the question of Emigration properly taken up by the with the Mother Country; were the advantages of Emigration clearly exhibited; were the intending emigrants made dis to understand that to the colonists themselves is left the entire management and control of their own affairs, then we do bemauagement and control of their own affairs, then we do be-lieve that we should get an emigration worth having. At pre-sent every thing, with respect to Canada, is so uncertain and unsettled, that no man having the principles possessed by the great majority of Englishmen likely to emigrate, will venture to come here. No respectable English farmer will run the risk of seeing the stripes and stars flying over his head some fine morning instead of the Union Jack. We shall have no emigration worth having so long as a system exists "tending to repress enterprise and defeat prudential calculations."—Mont. Courier.

Loss of the Steamer "DAWN."-It is with regret that

We regret to learn that several cases of fever are occuring among the newly arrived Emigrants. It is said, however there are no cases of typhus among them yet.—Ibid.

On Tuesday the city was visited with quite a tornado-the wind roared—the dust flew in dense clouds—and the rain fell in torrents. Windows were blown in and other household damage done; and we learn with much sorrow that two persons

of Barton Lodge, was called to the chair, and J. T. Gilkison,

Esq., requested to act as secretary.

The report of the directors was then read, setting forth that the whole of the country between the Niagara and Detroit rivers had been surveyed, and a main line located so nearly direct as to measure less than four miles longer than an air line.—
The maximum grade going westward is 45 feet per mile, and going eastward only 20 feet per mile; ninety-five per cent. of the whole line is perfectly straight, and two-thirds of the remaining 5 per cent. are on curves, the radii of which varies from 5730 to 1160 feet.

The cost of the entire line, including the Port Sarnia branch,

is estimated at £1,404,930. The right of way (for the major part) and blocks for depots have been secured. The construction of the entire line has been let to parties who have agreed to take from 25 to 30 per cent. of their contracts in capital

stock of the company.

In consequence of the extraordinary pressure existing in England in financial affairs, and a general depression in railway stocks in that country, the directors have entered into a new agreement with the corresponding committee in London, by which the committee retain 10,000 shares of the capital stock, which the committee retain 10,000 shares of the capital stock, and surrender to the company the remainder of the stock held by them, together with the powers conferred upon them by the amended act, in consideration of their having at the time held so large a proportion of the stock. Of the stock so surrendered a portion, amounting to £250,000, has been taken up by the contractors, and it is confidently hoped that the balance will be taken up in Canada and the United States, so soon as the mo-

In the abstract statement of accounts, the directors show, on the debit side, for expenses of preliminary and permanent sur-veys, from 1835 to 1847, office expenses, salaries, &c., agencies, veys, from 1835 to 1847, office expenses, salaries, &c., agencies, grading, timber, and masonry, composition with Niagara Rivers Co., and bills receivable—total, £21874 7s. 3d.; the credit side made up of cash for shares, interest on deposits, stock payable for lands and to contracts, furnishes a like amount.—Colonist.

this township. He was busied at the time when the storm commenced, shearing sheep near the barn. The rain coming on drove him to take shelter in a shed close by, and almost instan-taneously the whirlwind carried away the roof of his barn and shedding, leaving the unfortunate man buried in the ruins; he was pulled out insensible, and a messenger dispatched to Bytown for medical assistance. Dr. Hill lost no time in repairing to the scene of the accident, which he describes as a task of no ordinary difficulty, from the immense number of trees thrown down by the wind, totally effacing every vestige of a road. The injuries that Mr. Harris received were two fractures of the bones of the left leg, (in one of which the bones protruded through the flesh,) severe laceration of the scalp, confused wound of one was pulled out insensible, and a messenger dispatched to Bytown for medical assistance. Dr. Hill lost no time in repairing to of the left leg, (in one of which the bones protruded through the flesh.) severe laceration of the scalp, confused wound of one eye, and countless bruises all over his body. The severity of the injury, added to his advanced age, renders it possible that he may not recover. He has since been conveyed into Bytown, to have the benefit of continual medical attention, and we believe up to the present time he is going on well. We have not as yet heard of any more accidents, but doubtless many more smust have necessary as the storm seems to have been general. must have occurred, as the storm seems to have been general over a great extent of country.—Bytown Gazette.

Our readers will remember the disgraceful conduct of our Provincial Government in the matter of Mr. Ferres, who was dissharged from his office on the plea of "public notoriety," but in reality because he considered it his duty to defend himself and the Head of the Government from the lying charges of an unprincipled Radical candidate, who saw fit to use His Excellency's name for the most vile purposes that could be devised by the most unscrupulous politician. We wonder what the Ministry would say if a few persons would bind themselves together for the purpose of taking rengance on any one when Ministry would say if a few persons would bind themselves together for the purpose of taking vengeance on any one whom "public notoriety" should accuse of having committed an impropriety, and if they should see fit to deprive such person of his existence? Would they not try and punish them as murderers? Yet they would only be carrying out the principle of his existence? Would they not try and punish them as murderers? Yet they would only be carrying out the principle of our liberal legislators. If "public notoriety" is to be Plaintiff, Judge, and Jury, in time to come, we guess that some, and not a few only, of our Reform M.P.P.'s will have to keep their heads pretty close to their shoulders, lest they should, on some fine morning, find them separated by cold steel or stretched by

twisted hemp. The Radicals have not only seen fit to discharge gration to suppose that Canada has given employment to 40 or 45,000. If this even approximate to correctness, then, with a careful outlay of Government money; Canada could receive with advantage 100,000 emigrants annually; and every succeeding year would enable us to receive a greater number; because every year would add to the number of those capable of giving employment. The only difficulty we see is, in obtaining the mar with the United States; the proceedings of the Provincial Parliament, with a detailed account of the impeachments of Chief Justices Sewell and Monk, and Mr. Justice Foucher; the administrations of Drummond, and Mr. Justice Foucher; the administrations of Drummond, Monk, Maitland, and the two first years of that of Lord Dalhousie. The latter part of this volume is of that of Lord Dalhousie. The latter part of this volume is of that of Lord Dalhousie. The latter part of the capable of that of Lord Dalhousie. The latter part of the count of the impeachments of Chief Justices Sewell and Monk, and Mr. Justice Foucher; the administrations of Drummond, Monk, Maitland, and the two first years of the Provincial Parliament, with a detailed account of the impeachments of Chief Justices Sewell and Monk, and Mr. Justice Foucher; the administrations of Drummond, Monk, Maitland, and the two first years of the Provincial Parliament, with a detailed account of the impeachments of Chief Justices Sewell and Monk, and Mr. Justice Foucher; the administrations of Drummond, argues a fearful state of things in our Province. But the full the distriction of the impeachments of Chief Justices Sewell and Monk, and Mr. Justice Foucher; the administrations of Drummond, argues a fearful state of things in our Province. But the full the states of the impeachments of Chief Justices Sewell and Monk, and Mr. Justice Foucher; the administrations of Drummond, argues a fearful state of things in our Province. But the full the states of the impeachments of the impeach

groundless; and we shall joyfully and carnestly support any judicious practical measure, honestly brought forward, which really promises to contribute to so desirable an object.—Patriot. EMIGRATION. - We want to see a better class of men coming the demand, and this applies more particularly to the finer

working labourer kept out, but we would like to see every ten or twelve families of working men accompanied by one man of superior attainments, good character, and a little capital. Provincial Radicals may sneer at what we are going to say, but sneer they may, for we know that we speak the truth in saying that the better class of English and Scotch yeomen, men who have money and understand their business, are deterred from coming to Canada, by the uncertainty that prevails at home as to the continuance of the Province as a British Colony; this uncertainty is induced by the abominable squabbles and dissensions existing among us, and the unconstitutional doctrines that have been held forth here in times past by the Liberal party.—

The writer of this article has been repeatedly written to by farmers in England, and his advice has been asked by them farmers in England, and his advice has been asked by them relative to the propriety of an emigration to Canada in their own persons; one question invariably asked is. "Do you think Canada will continue to belong to the Queen?" The assurance that such would be the case has always been a sine qua non, without which the idea of coming here would not for a property of the wool, and to have deteriorated the sneep, yet under proper management, they have succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and upon the termination of his clip this or call, the result is, that exch sheep has produced upon an average fully three pounds of wool, which, even at the present level to the case has always been a sine qua non, without which the idea of coming here would not for a property of the wool, and to have deteriorated the sneep, yet under proper management, they have succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and upon the termination of his contract that such which the idea of coming here would not for a property of the wool, and to have deteriorated the sneep, yet under proper management, they have succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and upon the termination of his contract that the contract of the wool, and to have deteriorated the sneep, yet under proper management, they have succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and upon the termination of his contract that the contract of the wool, and to have deteriorated the sneep, yet under proper management, they have succeeded beyond his under proper management, they have succeeded beyond his under proper management, they have succeeded beyond his under proper management, they have succeeded upon on the property of the wool, and to have deteriorated the sneep, yet and they have succeeded beyond his under proper management, they have succeeded beyond his under proper management, they have succeeded beyond his under proper management, they have succeeded beyond his under proper with the property of the contract of the property of the property of the pr rency per pound, whereas the wool generally laised by one mers here, will not realize more than one shilling currency, upon

the average. With this fact staring us in the face, we would earnestly call upon our friends, the farmers, seriously to consider for themselves, and judge whether it would not be far more to their Government of England; were it properly pointed out that the Canadian political disputes are purely questions of local parties, not in any way affecting, or likely to affect, the connection tuation as to price, and the crops far more likely to be affected and damaged by the weather than pasture land, besides the immense saving of labour and expense. Mr. Batters has professed to us his readiness to show any one who may desire it his present clip, and we understadd that he has a large contract on hand for the supply of wool for manufacturers in the States.

"THE CREDIT SYSTEM."-The Editor of the Hamilton Spectator, in noticing a resolution as to periods of credit, agreed to by certain merchants in Montreal, recommends a convention of newspaper publishers, for the purpose of determining upon some measure for getting rid of the present loose system of credit. It is a move in which we heartily concur. As things are now, a very large amount of labour and vexation is imposed upon editors, for the benefit of the thoughtless and the fraudulent, and for whose carelessness or dishonesty the real supporters of the press have to suffer—either by paying more than we announce the total wreck of the new steamer Dawn, yesterday afternoon, on her trip down the Lachine Rapids. We received the intelligence by telegraph, but have no particulars of the event. She was owned by H. S. Jones & Co., and was deeply laden with flour which she shipped at Hamilton. Her cost, we believe, was about £5000.—Globe.

Last Monday evening ten lots of £100 each were put up for loan by the Toronto Building Society. The average bonus obtained was £38 13s. 9d. A premium of £8 per share on the stock was declared.—Patriot.

The storms and rains of Sunday and Monday last have left the country looking magnificently green and beautiful—the last three days have been bright and clear but tolerably cool.—last three days have been bright and clear but tolerably cool.—The crops at least within twenty-five or thirty miles of Toronto Building Society. The average bonus obtained was £38 13s. 9d. A premium of £8 per share on that will place the Press upon a fair footing with other occupations. It is a monstrous absurdity to suppose an Editor, whose whole time and energy should be devoted to his profession, has least within twenty-five or thirty miles of Toronto Building Society. The average bonus of the long credit system, and will cheerfully join heart and hand in any arrangement that will place the Press upon a fair footing with other occupations. It is a monstrous absurdity to suppose an Editor, whose whole time and energy should be devoted to his profession, has a travelling dun, without an expenditure of time which should be chieffed by the long experienced the evil of the long credit system, and will cheerfully join heart and hand in any arrangement that will place the Press upon a fair footing with other occupations. It is a monstrous absurdity to suppose an Editor, whose whole time and energy should be devoted to his profession, has a travelling dun, without an expenditure of time which should be devoted to his profession, and will cheerfully join heart and hand in any arrangement that will place the Press upon a fair footing with other occupations. The crops, at least within twenty-five or thirty miles of Toronto, are considered by the farmers to be, on the whole, earlier
than usual.—Ibid.

as a traveling dud, without an expenditure of time which
should be otherwise applied, and a derangement of ideas, caused
by the usual "call again," which he hears so often repeated
during his peregrinations. It is unfair to expect credit year
after year from one class of the community, while others demand that their accounts be settled in three or six months.

There are other serious evils connected with the long credit system, so far as the Press is concerned, which can only be discussed at a meeting of the body; we, therefore, second the motion of our Hamilton contemporary with hearty good will.—

St. Catherines Journal. On the 8th instant, Mr. High Constable Clark, from Sherwere drowned in the bay, the skiff they were in being capsized in the storm.—Herald.

Great Western Raidroad Company.—A meeting of stockholders in the Great Western Raidroad Company was held at Hamilton on the 5th instant, when John Whyte, Esq., of Barton Lodge, was called to the chair, and J. T. Gilkison. Dunham, and then fled to Farnham, in the District of Mon-treal, where he was arrested by Mr. Clark.

treal, where he was arrested by Mr. Clark.

Upon searching his room, were found counterfeit money, tools of all kinds for engraving, and carrying on the counterfeiting business; German silver and metal, for the manufacture of hard silver, with their copper plates in a state of preparation for engraving. We understand that he is fully committed for trial. It is understood that he is the only engraver in the employment of the counterfeiters in Eastern Canada. Great credit is due the authorities, for the course taken by them against the counterfeiters; and Mr. Clark deserves well of the Government and country for his zeal and perseverance in ferreting out and arresting the leading men engaged in counterreting out and arresting the leading men engaged in counterfeiting, who have for years evaded the vigilance of the authorities and it is to be hoped that he will pursue them until the Province is freed from them.—Montreal Gazette.

We learned on Saturday a very interesting fact—that an American gentlemen is now in Montreal for the purpose of buying cured fish, to export to Cincinvati by our inland waters from this colony. Five hundred barrels of mackerel, we understand, will pass by this route, instead of the much longer and much more tedious one of the Atlantic, and ascending the Mississippi. The road to the Western States by Canada and the canals is unquestionably the nearest and cheapest, and much earlier in time than the circuitous route of New Orleans.— Montreal Herald, 12th inst.

contractors, and it is confidently hoped that the balance will be taken up in Canada and the United States, so soon as the money market regains its accustomed position.

Arrangements have been made with the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, by which that company engages to suspend action till 1850, and to abandon their project, provided the Great Western Company do, by that time, secure the making of the road,—one of the conditions being, that the latter company should pay £1000, being the disbursements of the former in surveying.

Reference is had to the progress of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, and confidence expressed that it will be com-MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. - Three persons burned to death. pension Bridge, and confidence expressed that it will be completed, for the passage of carriages, on the 1st day of August next; and the Rochester and Niagara Falls Bridge is under contract, with a prospect that it will be speedily completed.

A FIRE broke out about half-past 12 o'clock on Wednesday A Fire broke out about hair-past 12 o'clock on technically night, in a tavern a few yards on the other side of the toll-gate, on the road to St. Catherines, the property of Mrs. Clarke, and occupied by Mrs. Murphy, a widow, by which the house, together with a ball-alley, and all the out-buildings, were totally destroyed. The engines were quickly on the spot, but water was very scarce, and the wind high. We have been informed MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT DURING THE LATE STORM.—The effect of the hurricane on Monday last was felt to an awful extent on the high lands in the township of Templeton, in Low er Canada. Long ranges of fences were thrown down, and in many instances the logs of which they were constructed were carried several rods by the force of the wind. Trees were torn up in hundreds, and the roofs of several barne and houses were thrown down and carried some distance. Amongst the latter accidents we have to record one which was attended with serious injury to the person of Mr. Harris, one of the oldest settlers in this township. He was busied at the time when the storm company have a landed up for publication on the plouding to have readered, and the wind high. We have been informed that the two engines that arrived first at the fire are not supplied with suctions. One of the buildings, the men attempting to supply et at well in rear of the buildings, the men attempting to supply the engine by means of a bucket attached to a rope; and had the company had a good engine, supplied with a suction, they might have rendered good service. We understand that the company, hive months ago, petitioned the corporation for a new origine, offering to pay £150 towards it, and that they have a yet received no answer. We think it too bad in the Fire Committee thus to impede the exertions of an active company, but the two engines that arrived first at the fire are not supplied with suctions. One of the buildings, the men attempting to supply et at well in rear of the buildings, the men attempting to supply the engine by means of a bucket attached to a rope; and had the company had a good engine, supplied with a suctions. One of the buildings, the men attempting to supply the engine by means of a bucket attached to a rope; and had the company had a good engine, supplied with a suctions. The following paragraph was handed us for publication on

ng on Tuesday, but we accidentally mislaid it :-As will be seen from the following letter, the Earl of Ellesmere has acknowledged the receipt of the sum of £10—collected by the Shakspere Club—to be applied towards the fund for the

> 18, Belgrave Square, London, May 18, 1848.

Sir,-I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of the Sir,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of the 19th ultimo, with a bill for £10 enclosed, to be applied to the subscription for the purchase of Shakspere's Birth place. It will be a great gratification to me to convey to the Committee this evidence of sympathy with their desire to rescue this country from the threatened disgrace of witnessing the destruction or removal of such a relie as the building in question.

I accept on my own part with equal pleasure the honorary admission you are good enough to propose, into the ranks of your Society, but the condescension is entirely on the side of those who confer the privilege.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant, EGERTON ELLESMERE.

it would be difficult to say; but we do not consider it an exaggeration to suppose that Canada has given employment to 40
him without permitting him to defend himself, but have followed
him without permitting him to defend himself, but have followed
overectly. We have been made the make-weights by the
count of the impeachments of Chief Justices Sewell and Monk,
overectly. unite the Upper and Lower Provinces. There are many other details of minor matters, but still of great interest to the colony.

Mr. Christie gives a condensed but excellent account of the naval and military operations of the last war. It is the ime we have ever seen the arguments pro and con relative to the conduct of Sir George Prevost in the Platsburgh exhibition put in so clear a form. It certainly appears to us that there was a want of understanding between Sir G. Prevost and the naval officer who commanded on Lake Champlain, poor Downie, and that the services did not co-operate as they ought to have and that the services du not coperate and the arguments on lone. Each officer has his supporters, and the arguments on lone. Each officer has his supporters, and the arguments on lone. Each officer has his supporters, and the arguments on lone. hoth sides are very plausible. Mr. Christie gives us a letter from Sir George Prevost to Earl Bathurst, published for the first time in this work, in which he states that his views were entirely frustrated by the failure of the naval part of the expedition, ane declares his belief that the most disastrous res would have occurred had he persisted in his advance after the destruction of the flotilla. He also says that, in ordering the retreat, he had fully made up his mind for all the odium that would fall upon his head. That Sir George, as a military commander, was right in retiring when he did, we think no reasonable man can doubt. The question is, whether he acted judiciously in undertaking the expedition at all. We humbly think that he did not. The Duke of Wellington, in a letter to Lord Bathurst, dated 10th February, 1813, alluding to the reinforcements then on their way from the Garrone, observes, that "he hopes Sir George would not be induced, by any hopes of trifling advantages, to depart from a strong defensive system. He may depend on it that he will not be strong enough, either in men or means, to establish himself in any conquest he might make." From this wise system Sir George Prevost departed when he undertook the Platsburgh expedition. That with such an army as he had under his command, consisting of about when he undertook the Platsburgh expedition. That with when he undertook the Platsburgh expedition. That with when he undertook the Platsburgh expedition. That with and Nova Scottans who have grown up with the country, when he undertook the Platsburgh expedition. That with and Nova Scottans who have grown up with the country, and cherished the most lively feelings of our nature, those and cherished the most lively feelings of our nature, those ties which connect man to the land of his birth, will be rooted out; and a wandering race, never stationary, will make the country their prey, and its business a mean, platsburgh, and penetrated far into the country, we have no doubt, though it would have been at a great sacrifice of life; doubt, though it would have been at a great sacrifice of life; but the country their prey, and its business a mean, huxtering and peddling process, in which trickery will be substituted for mercantile honour, and our loyalty and but even had be succeeded, we do not see of what advantage it Platsburgh, and penetrated far into the country, we have no doubt, though it would have been at a great sacrifice of life; but even had he succeeded, we do not see of what advantage it would have been to his Majesty's arms. The conquest and retention of any part of the United States territory in that constraints are recently as a simple constraint. quarter was neither practicable nor contemplated. An invasion could be but for the purpose of plunder and devastation, and we believe that the modern system of warfare is opposed to mere razzias, confining itself to those larger operations which, if successful, must, in some way or other, affect the whole career of a campaign, and even the fate of the war itself. Had Sir George Prevost succeeded, his victory would, in our opinion, have done nothing to effect the termination of hostilities. The people of the United States are of our own race, and are not to be frightened into a peace by the demolition of a dozen such places as Platsburgh. If we should ever have a war again with the United States, of which, however, there is no probability, it must be fought out upon the lakes. This the Duke of Wellington declared to Sir George Murray to be the proper course in 1814. A commercial people is most easily brought to terms by the destruction of that commerce, and the couflagration or capture of the ships and steamers on the lakes would do more capture of the snips and steamers on the lakes would do more to bring the United States to their senses than an hundred successful inroads into the agricultural counties of the State of New York, or Vermont, bordering on Lower Canada. In this Lower Province it would be sufficient to hold our own, and

event the invasion of the enemy.

The political part of this volume is very interesting, and as it does from a gentleman who lived at the time and in the midst of the affairs which he describes, must be worthy he serious attention of those interested in the past history of We have derived much pleasure and profit from perusal of this volume - Montreal Courier.

QUEBEC BANK .- The directors held a meeting last Thursday, at which James Gibb, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and William Petry, Esq., as Vice-President.
We are informed that Mr. Worth has been appointed Deputy Shipping Master for the Port of Quebec .- Gazette.

INCORPORATION OF THE BAR.-A Meeting of the Bar was held last week at Three Rivers, and Resolutions passed, similar to those adopted in Montreal and Quebec, for an Act of the Legislature incorporating the Bar in Lower Canada.-

In Saturday's Mercury we mentioned the arrival of a vessel direct from Oporto: we should have added that she was first Portuguese craft, and that she was entirely manned by Portu-

The proposed concours for the election of an apothecary for the Marine and Emigrant Hospitals of this city, did not come off to day—there being no students presenting.—Ib., Monday.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ADDRESS TO SIR RUPERT GEORGE.

men waited upon Sir Rupert D. George, Bart, K.B., with an address ex-pressive of sentiments of affectionate personal regard, and of the high estimation entertained of his character in public and private life. The address and reply we copy as follows. The removal of Sir Rupert is a foul blot upon the history of Nova Scotia and all concerned:-

To Sir Rupert Dennis George, Bart., late Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia:

Sir,—A large portion of our community have learnt with deep regret that you are about to take your final departure from a Province in which you have held a high office under the Crown, the important duties of which you have discharged, during the period of thirty-five years, with great acknowledged ability and fidelity. That office constituted you the principal channel of communication between the Representative of the Sovecommunication between the Representative of the Sovereign and the subject in Nova Scotia;—the urbanity with which every applicant was received, the ready attention which was paid to every application, the early decision upon it which you strove to obtain, and the courtesy with which the result was communicated, will be long held in grateful remembrance by all who have had occasion to transact business with the Provincial Secretary, while you held that office.

Though we deeply lament your removal, this may not be thought a fitting occasion to pass any opinion upon the causes which have led to it;—we leave it to time to determine whether the political changes which have been introduced into this Colony will work for good or for evil, in a comparatively small community.

introduced into this Colony will work for good or for evil, in a comparatively small community.

It is the esteem and affection which your kindness, your liberality in aiding public undertakings, your unmeasured bounty to the poor, and your honourable principles and conduct have so universally gained for you, that we are about the processing at a moment, when we are about

conduct have so universally gained for you, that we are desirous of expressing at a moment when we are about to lose you from among us; it is to assure you that you will carry with you our earnest wishes for your future happiness that we now address you.

Many of us well know how entirely you possessed the confidence of all the distinguished men who have represented their Sovereign in this Province, while their intercourse with you was of the happiest character. Some of these are still living, and we are confident will have the same feelings towards you that animate ourselves. same feelings towards you that animate ourselves. And now, when you are returning to your native land, we heartily bid you farewell, and offer our cordial wishes

we hearthy bid you larewell, and offer our cordial wishes for your enjoyment of all the happiness this ever changing world can afford. We most sincerely hope that should the recollection of recent events at times excite some painful feelings in your breast, you will endeavour to repress them, with the reflection that Nova Scotia contains many hearts in which a warm affection for you will enter the foully cheriched. ever be fondly cherished.

Halifax, 13th May, 1848.

Gentlemen,—At any time it would be very difficult to express an adequate sense of the kindness, and more than bindness, which beautions. kindness, which breathes in every line of your affectionate At the present moment it is far beyond any power I

But you will feel for me, you will excuse my deficiency; and will believe my assurance, that amid some difficulties which have lately surrounded me, none have been greater than a fit discharge of the debt which is due for the affectionate regard that has been manifested by many and most valuable friends, of whose good opinion I shall delight Curiosities of the Vegetable Kingdom .

of my anxious solicitude for the prosperity of Nova Scotia with an overflowing heart and the most earnest wishes for the happiness of yourselves, and all who are dear to you, I now bid you cordially Farewell, and shall always be, with the warmest esteem.

Your work oblined. and the welfare of this community.

With an overflowing heart and the most earnest wishes

Your most obliged,
And grateful friend and servant, R. D. GEORGE.

FREE TRADE.—The general indignation against the FREE TRADE.—The general indignation against the free trade measures of our great liberal government, is as may be naturally expected, under the certain prospect of ruin which will be entailed upon this community, gathering force. It is but too plain that the people have been miserably deceived—all the light of experience has been lost upon our wise men now at the head of affairs, and they have unfortunately had the tact to impress upon the constituency their own prejudices, the results of their obstinacy, until the fruit of their measures being realized, the country is at last beginning to feel the effects of the gross imposition which has been practised upon its pros-

Imperial authority to the depression of every important interest among ourselves which was likely to enlarge our resources or increase our prosperity; but criminal indeed is it when men born and bred in the land, lay their heads together to deprive its children of their bread, and cause their expatriation, by measures which the very people against whom they act, have placed it in their power to pursue. They were elevated to high station, as if they had been something superior to their predecessors, and could better promote the public interests; and although we think it betokens a rather disordered condition of society which can sanction or applaud their acts, or the manner of their elevation, yet with such a prejudice in the public mind, however wrongfully begotten, something more was to be expected from their first efforts at the renovation of the country than a decidedly backward progress, which will place us in a ludicrous position with reference to the surrounding colonies and countries, who well know how to profit by our folly while they laugh at our infatuation. The butter, the cheese, the beef, the pork, the leather of Canada, will supplant the productions of our farmers—the cabinet work, the boots and shoes, the refuse of the workshops, the agricultural impliments the United States, and the agricultural productions too, will all enter into competition with Provincial labour, while again our usual imports from Great Britain will in consequence of the free trade system become "small by degrees and beautifully less," until one fine spring season they will disappear altogether, and British merchandize in our harbour will become among the things that were. Either a complete change in the mode of conducting business must take place—the honorable character of the dealings for which Halifax and the country has been lebrated, perhaps above all the Provinces and Colonies which we are surrounded, must give place to a system of adventurous speculation which does not permit regular importers to live, and effectually circumscribes labour, or a change in the population will be the consequence, and Nova Scotians who have grown up with the country,

United States.

attachment to the Parent State will be completely Texan-

GENERAL TAYLOR NOMINATED! - We were informed last night, by telegraph, that General Taylor has been nominated for the Presidency by the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, and that Millard Fillmore, of New York, has been noninated for the Vice Presidency .- Globe

OUR CANADIAN BRETHREN-PROMPT ACTION .- Out Canalian neighbours of the village of Amherstburgh, (Fort Malden,) hearing of the destitution among the poor of this city on account of the late fire, have been the first to tender a helping hand. The Secretary of the "Detroit Young Men's Benerolent Society" received yesterday the liberal sum of 67D. 50c. from the inhabitants of Malden, to be distributed among the sufferers. For this kind act, which was voluntary on their part the people of Malden have the sincere thanks of our citizens, who owe a heavy debt of gratitude for this timely assistance. May nought but long lives of health, happiness and prosperity be the lot of our Canadian neighbours.—Detroit

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES .- We have had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman from the neighbourhood of New Orleans, Mr. M. Gauthier, a native of this city, but for of New Officians, Mr. M. Gauthier, a duty of the some years a resident of Pincourtville, Louisiana, who has travelled through the interior, up the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohie, down the Great Lakes, and thence to New York, whence he grived here Saturday morning, on a visit to his family.—
The accounts of the crops of all kinds, which he has collected everywhere, are most promising. Some envious and ungrateful people even begin to complain of the bounties of Providence, probably not to thems elves but to their neighbours.—Gazette. JONATHAN OUTWITTED. - The New Yorkers seem to have a very imperfect idea of the speed of British ocean steamers.

They are, however, likely to learn by a little dear bought ex-They are, however, fixely to learn the separation of these vessels aright.—
perience, to estimate the capabilities of these vessels aright.—
On the approach of the America to Sandy Hook, a clipper river
steamer which had been engaged for the occasion by a couple of newspaper proprietors, was sent down for the purpose of get-ting papers and expressing them in advance of the steamship's arrival; but unfortunately for the speculators, the America beat the express steamer by half an hour! Disregarding the lesson thus taught, a more expensive express was arranged. A steamer was sent to Halifax to express the Cambria's news to Boston, from whence it would be forwarded by telegraph to New York, as the projectors fancied "considerably in advance of the Cambria." But the Cambria made her appearance in New York harbour ere the telegraph wires had communicated the looked for intelligence! The express steamer was only heard of on the following day !- News.

TORONTO MARKETS. Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.

EXCHANGE. On England—Bank 14 @ 15 per cent.

Private ... 12 @ 13

On New York—Bank ... 3 @ 3½

Private 11 @ 22 On Montreal-Bank ...

The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be holden at Kingston, on Tuesday, July 4th, at three T. H. M. BARTLETT,

Kingston, June 20th, 1848.

Diocesan Press.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the DIOCESAN PRESS will be held at the Church Society's House at Toronto, on Thursday, the 6th July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the consideration of important business relative to the interests of that Association. By order of the Committee. THOS. CHAMPION,

Toronto, June 22, 1848.

NEW BOOKS, From the Supplemental Catalogue of THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

DEW DROP AND MIST ... to cherish the remembrance.

Wherever my future lot may be cast, you may be sure

FIRST STEPS TO GENERAL KNOWLEDGE,— Part 1.- The Starry Heavens .. PHENOMENA OF NATURE .. SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, Part 1. DITTO THE TENT WINTER IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS .. WINTER RAMBLE IN THE COUNTRY

CANADA, with Maps ..

CHINA ..

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. No. 5, King Street West, Toronto.

AT the DEPOT, 45, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, Division 3, and also Volume I., IMPERIAL Division 3, and also Volume I., IMPERIAL

LIST OF SAILING DAYS BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PACKETS, A

SUMMER OF 1848.

Date of leaving Liverpool: Date of leaving America: WEDNESDAYS. SATURDAYS. New York.

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July July New-York New-York New-York Aug. New-York Boston .. New-York New-York New-York New-York ... 1849. 22 Voyages. 22 Voyages.

HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY,

Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE. GRADUATE of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, of the Year 1846, is desirous of a temporary employment; be ill be happy to prepare young gentlemen for the University, or undertake the duties of Tutor in a private family, or to avail

himself of any employment not demanding professional know ledge. The amount of the emolument will be less an objective than present occupation. The highest testimonials can be Direct,-T. D., Church Office. 111-570 6i.

Toronto, June 21, 1848. TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A FAIR for the Exhibition of Samples of Workmanship, by Mechanics and Artisans of Canada, will be held in the SOCIETY'S HALL, on or about the FIRST MONDAY in Due Notice will be given of the Day appointed for the re ception of Subjects for Exhibition. By Order,

WM. EDWARDS,

Mechanics' Institute, [June 14th, 1848. N.B.-Editors of Newspapers interested in the advancemen of the Mechanical and Fine Arts in this Province, are requested

to give publicity to the above. School Wanted.

A N Experienced Teacher competent to take charge of a Superior Common School, would be glad to meet with an engagement in the Western part of the Province.

A Moderate Salary would be accepted if the Situation and PACULTE OF MEDICINE.

Neighbourhood were satisfactory.

The Advertiser would be happy to find a School, in which he could have a few CLASSICAL PUPILS. Most emphatic testimony has been borne to the Ability of the Advertiser, both by the Superintendent of the District in which he now resides and by public consent.

Application may be made (post paid) to W. L., care of Mr. Champton, "The Church" Office, Toronto.

June 1848. June, 1848.

BAZAAR.

BAZAAR will be held in the Town HALL, NIAGARA, in the month of September next ensuing, for the pur of procuring funds to repair and complete the Tower of St. Mark's Church, and to purchase a new Organ.

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

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

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES, Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c. THE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY invise the attention of Shareholders in Building Societies (whether borrowers or not), and all who DECREASING TEMPORARY ASSURANCES. by which, for a small sum in Cash, or a trifling Annual Premium, they will take upon themselves the payment of all further Instalments, &c., should the party die before he has he has completed his payments, or before the Society may have run out; thus freeing his family and property from all further liability. Tables may be obtained of EDMUND BRADBURNE,

Albany Chambers. Toronto, June 13th, 1848.

Corporation Sale.

107-569-tf

ON FRIDAY, the 30th day of JUNE next, will be let by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, for one year from the first day of July next, the MARKET FEES

OLD AND NEW MARKETS, Including the Rental of the stands underneath the Archways, and the Gardeners' Stalls.

The Fees realised for the year 1847, and paid in by the

The Rees realised for the year 1847, and paid in by the Clerks of the Markets, amounted to £926 16s. 8d.

The Purchaser will be required to give two good and sufficient Sureties, who will enter into Bonds for the payment of the Rental on the First Day of each Month, and for the performance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.

The said Sureties to be approved of by the Market Committee The Sale will take place in the Old Market at TWELVE Clock, noon.
THE FEES of the WEIGH HOUSE, and the FISH

MARKET, will also be Sold at the same time and place.
A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. R. McCLURE, Auctioneer.

Chamberlain's Office, }
Toronto, 30th May, 1848. NOTICE. THE OFFICE of the TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY

is REMOVED to the East Wing of the Bank of British North America, corner of Yonge and Wellington Streets. W. C. ROSS, Secretary & Treasurer. 106-568-4

Toronto, June 5, 1848. TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A N ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN of retired and domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. Snyder, Mr. Wm. Snyder

she is fully qualified to fulfil the daties of such a responsible Miss Harriet Perche.

THOMAS MACLEAR.

110-570-4i.

care.

REFERENCES can be given. Apply by Letter only, (Postpaid.) to A. B. C., at this Office.

June, 1848.

MATHEMATICS.

GENTLEMAN would be happy to make AN ENGAGE-MENT with a few STUDENTS, who are desirous to pursue their MATHEMATICAL STUDIES. Apply to Mr. Champion, at this Office. 108-569-2

REMOVAL.

MESSRS, A. & S. NORDHEIMER in returning thanks Boston.

New York.
Biberal patronage, beg to acquaint them that they have removed their Music Establishment to the new and large Premises their Music Establishment to the new and large Premises Boston.

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Biberal patronage, beg to acquaint them that they have removed the Boston.

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New York New York. turers Prices. ber of Second-hand Piano Fortes will be sold cheap,

or Let on Hire. A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

Toronto, May 8, 1848.

NEW MUSIC. THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received at their New Store, No. 14 King Street, a very large collection of

NEW MUSIC. Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillest Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of al lovers of good and new Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Toronto, May 8, 1848.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

T. BILTON BEGS to intimate that he has received, ex Great Britain, his usual Choice Assortment of SEASONABLE

2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, May 19, 1848. SITUATION WANTED.

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

UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY.

First Loan Meeting.

INSTALMENTS to the Upper Canada Building Society, will be due on the First of every mouth. The First Instalment will be Due on the 1st June. A LOAN MEETING

Will take place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, on

the FIRST TUESDAY in JULY, at Seven, P. M., when the Directors will proceed to Loan or Advance Five Hundred Pounds (or such further sum as may be decided upon) of the Funda of the Society, which will be put up to competition in single sums of One Hundred Pounds, and disposed of at the highest offer. By Order, E. SHORTIS,

Secretary & Treasurer.

Albany Chambers, 103-567-5 Toronto, May 26th, 1848. Reference is directed to the 3rd and 27th Rules. By the former it will be seen that the Society allows Interest to accumulate to the Credit of Shareholders who desire to pay in advance; by the latter, that loans can be granted in any part of Upper Canada.

T. HAWORTH,

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

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast. Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plute Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c. 92-563.

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

H. H. CROFT, Esq., Chemistry.—Five Lectures in the Week. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology.—Fixe Lec-JOHN KING, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine. - Five Lectures in the week.
WILLIAM BEAUMONT, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week.
W. B. Nicot, Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Five Lectures in the week.

HENRY SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy. - Five

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

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

LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence. - Three Lectures in the week. H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Chemistry .- Three Lectures in the week.

The Fees for each of the above are £9. 10s. per course of Three Months; or £4 perpetual. The Lecture are to be commenced on October 23rd, 1848.

n. Boys, M.D., Registrar, K. C. From the Boston Mercantile Journal, Jan. 1845. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

There are so many "certain cures" for coughs, colds, and even consumptions, that we are sometimes disposed to question the efficacy of any of them. Mr. S. W. Fowle, a druggist of the highest reputation, at 13s Washington St., has the agency of an article-called Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seems to have won for itself a good reputation wherever it has been introduced. We have seen letters from various parts of New England, from persons of the highest standing in the places where they reside, bearing testimony to the benefit themselves or friends had received from a triad of its properties.

Extract from a letter dated Peterborough, Va. Jan. 15, 1845.

A gentleman of unquestionable veracity informs us that his brother had been confined to his bed for weeks with some species of cough that baffled the skill of several eminent physicians, and by the use of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. he has been restored to perfect health, and he is now " a fat and hearty

ROSSER & ANDERSON, Druggists. "WHILE THERE IS LIFE THERE IS HOPE." Instances like the following are almost of daily occurrence, and ender superfluous all further comment upon the efficacy of Wistar's

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 1845. Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Dear Str.—The character of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is so well established throughout the country, and especially in the state of New York, that any further testimony would seem to be unnecessary. Yet, I have derived so much advantage from it, that I am happy to communicate through you, to the sick and afflicted, what it has done for me, and I consider it a privilege and a duty to do so. I have been troubled with weak lungs four years; had a cough more or less every winter. I was confined to the house all last winter with a severe yough, pain in the side and breast, raised blood several times. I conalted a physician, but have never taken any medicine which has done as so much good as

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I consider it the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, and

WILLIAM B. SWARTS. None genuine, unless signed L BUTTS, on the wrapper. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

MARRIED. At Williamsburgh, C. W., on 23rd May, by the Rev. Mr.

N ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN of reduction of Foot.

of Foot.

On Thursday, 8th June, by the Rev. W. Macaulay, at St.

On Thursday, 8th June, by the Rev. W. Macaulay, at St. Charge and Education of a little Girl or Boy, who may be be reaved of maternal care; as she flatters herself, from experience, reaved of maternal care; as she flatters herself, from experience, and the state of maternal care; as she flatters herself, from experience, reaved of maternal care; as she flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as she flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flatters herself, from experience, reavel of maternal care; as the flat

> TO CORRESPONDENTS. The lines of T. H. contain some poetical ideas, and the sen-timent which they convey is good, but as a whole they do not

102.567-4 come up to our reception standard.

There was a voice of wailing In Bethany that day; And, darkly on that mournful home,
The cloud of sorrow lay;
And deeply was the fount of grief In woman's bosom stirred; And thickly fell its bitter drops, In each low murmured wor

For never, from that blessed source Of perfectness above, Was shed on earth, a purer joy, Than in a sister's love; And never pours the bursting heart A deeper, darker flow, Than o'er a brother's wasted form. A sister's sacred wo.

There was a voice of joyfulness In Bethany that day, And brightly, on that happy home, The sun of gladness lay; And deeply was the fount of joy In woman's bosom stirred, And fervent rose its grateful praise In each exulting word.

For purer, fuller, holier stream, Than, in a sister's love, Flowed never from that blessed fount Of perfectness above; And deeper, warmer, gushing tears, Than fell, that day, upon his neck,

Oh, ever thus on those who love, And humbly serve the Lord, His blessings, and his chastisements, In mingled stream are poured; His chastisements, to bring to earth Each thought and purpose high; His blessings, to lift up our hearts, To Him, above the sky.

Then who, whate'er betide, will doubt, That all-disposing arm,
Which guides our feet to every good,
And guards from every harm? Since sorrow, like that darkest hour, That just precedes the day, Is only sent, to fit our hearts For joy's unclouded day.

A CHILD'S LAUGH.

G. W. D.

I love it-I love it-the laugh of a child Now rippling and gentle, now merry and wild; Ringing out on the air with its innocent gush, Like the thrill of a bird at the twilight's soft hush, Floating up on the breeze like the tones of a bell. Or the music that dwells in the heart of a shell, Oh! the laugh of a child, so wild and so free, Is the merriest sound in the world for me!

ARTHUR GRANVILLE; OR, THE GIFTS OF GOD. ADDRESSED TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER V. "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, How shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?"
Rom. viii, 32.

"Mamma," said Arthur one day entering his mother's dressing-room, "I see you are not very busy, might I come and sit with you?"

"I shall be very happy to have your company, Arthur, if you will be quiet," said Mrs. Granville.

trying by myself to find out a great many more of God's gifts, and you cannot think, mamma, what a number I have thought of that we did not mention from God, that it loves what He hates, and hates the other evening. Look, mamma, I have set them what He loves. The Apostle describes this state in his mother.

Arthur had made on the sheet of paper, and said, the soul, in the condition I have described, raise one holy desire towards its Creator. Sin has separated ject, my dear boy; but do you imagine, Arthur, that it from God, who is the fountain from whence all life you have now discovered all, or nearly all God's gifts?" flows."

"Oh, no, mamma," said Arthur, "I know they cannot be counted; I knew that before, though I to life again, mamma; He did so when He was on couldn't quite believe it; at least, I knew it was true, earth." yet I could not help fancying I could count them if I were to try. But Agnes and I have been talking about it, and she has reminded me of so many. Why you know, mamma, every minute we live is a blessing; and then, as Agnes says, what a number of blessings all those minutes bring us! May I to-day think of may be said of the soul. The power of Jesus Christ some of God's spiritual mercies? Have you time, must call the spirit from deadness in sin to a life of mamma?"

"Yes, Arthur, I have an hour quite at your service," said Mrs. Granville.

Arthur fetched himself a chair, and sat down in a pondering mood. After a few moments he suddenly arose, and with eyes shining with animation, exclaimed, " Mamma, there is one gift of God which I want to go and fetch. May I mamma? It will be useful to us, and I had better get it before we begin."

So saying, he bounded out of the room, and soon returned, with his hands behind him. After a variety of manœuvrings, to enable him to shut the door without turning his back to his mother, or putting his body in any position that would be at all likely to afford her a glimpse of what he held, and after many unnecessary circuits in different directions about the room, during which his object seemed to be to bring the concealed treasure as nearly as possibly into her sight, yet dexterously avoiding to show it, Arthur at last stood erect upon a footstool before his mother, with his bands still behind him. "Now, mamma, guess what it is," said he.

"I believe I know," returned Mrs. Granville; "but if I guess rightly, I think, Arthur, a less giddy humour would be becoming at this moment. You know, my child, how I delight in seeing you cheerful at all times, and merry in your play, and that I do not at all object to a noisy game of romps at a proper time and in a proper place. But sacred things, Arthur, should be treated with reverence."

Arthur needed no more reproof; his unsteady hubringing his hands in front of him, laid his Bible on

which followed, I must beg you to turn your attention particularly towards Mrs. Granville's last remark-'Sacred things should be treated with reverence;" ing the Bible, or being taught from it, or committing some of its sacred pages to memory, that that book contains truths the most important ever made known to man, truths which, if disregarded here, will rise up has expressed it,)

"True piety is cheerful as the day;"

COWPER.

and again, that

'Religion never was design'd

To make our pleasures less." Gloom and sadness are the offspring and consequence of sin, and can never find a place in heaven, or be inus for heaven. Yet, be it remembered, there is a wide speak. difference between frivolity, which would lead us to lose sight of the immeasurable distance between God and ourselves, and of the respect we consequently owe exclaimed Arthur. to Him, and that cheerful yet reverent spirit, which, things God has done for us, never forgets that He is that misery. Arthur, can you tell me what that gift the High and Lofty One that inhabiteth eternity .-- | was?" Such a frame of mind should be earnestly sought for in prayer, and when obtained, carefully watched over and strengthened.

with his Bible on his knee.

"You have indeed a precious gift of God there,' said Mrs. Granville; "a very precious gift, Arthur, which reveals to us gifts more precious still."

is one question I have been hoping you would ask me, but you have not yet." "I suppose you know the answer, then, as you are

so anxious to have the question, Arthur," said his mother, smiling; "but how am I to guess what it is?" "This is the question, mamma, 'Which is the greatest of all God's gifts to man?""

"And the answer, Arthur?" said Mrs. Granville. "Jesus Christ," replied Arthur, gravely. "Am I

not right, mamma?" "Quite right, my child," said Mrs. Granville .-'And how should we have known about that blessed Saviour, if God had not revealed him to us?"

"Ah, mamma, that is the great thing that the Bible is about; you have often told me so," said the child: "and so I had settled that that should be my first instance of spiritual mercies; only after all it was not, because, you know, I recollected it would be better to get my Bible before we began, that we might not be interrupted. But still, mamma, it is the greatest mercy.

"And more than that, Arthur," said Mrs. Granville, "if I were to require you to tell me God's spiritual mercies, you might sum them all up in this short answer, 'Jesus Christ.'"

Arthur looked puzzled. "I see you do not quite understand me, Arthur; but I will endeavour to make it clear to you. Turn to the second chapter of the Epistle to the Colossians, and read the third verse."

Arthur did so, and read, "In whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge."

"In whom, Arthur?" asked his mother. "In Christ," he replied, referring to the preceding verse. "But I do not understand yet, mamma." "Well, Arthur, I will explain it to you in another

way. Turn to the beginning of your Bible, and tell me what God warned Adam would be the consequence of his eating the forbidden fruit." "Here it is, mamma," said Arthur, "in the second chapter of Genesis, and the seventeenth verse, 'In the

day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." "And I need not remind you, Arthur, that that act of disobedieuce was committed, and the sentence put in force. But tell me, my dear, what is meant by death?" "It means, mamma, that life goes away from our

bodies, and they turn into dust. Here, it says in the third chapter, 'Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return.' I know what you are thinking about, mamma, and I don't forget what you told me the other day, that there is a worse evil than the death of the body, and that is, the death of the soul." "And can you remember what I told you of the

death of the soul?" inquired Mrs. Granville. "Not all, but some I think I remember," said Arthur. "You said that spiritual death might be eternal death too, but that if the Holy Spirit put life in usand-and-

"You do not express yourself very clearly, my love," said Mrs. Granville, "but I see you have not forgotten altogether what I told you. I will, however, refresh your memory by repeating the substance of what I said. By spiritual death is meant that state which the "Yes, I will be quiet," said Arthur. "I have been soul of every man brings into the world with it, a state down on a piece of paper," added he, handing it to these words, 'dead in trespasses and sins;' and as soon could a dead body arise, and eat and drink, and She cast her eyes down the two long lists which talk, and busy itself about the affairs of this life, as

"But the Lord Jesus could make a dead body come

"Yes, Arthur, I am fully aware that it is not a thing impossible for a dead body to be raised to life again but then such a change could not be brought about by its own power, you know. There is one power, and only one, that can do it. And exactly the same thing righteousness, or spiritual death here will issue in eternal death hereafter. Now, Arthur, did Adam and Eve by their sin subject themselves to death in this large sense of the word, or not?"

"They did, mamma," replied he. "We know their bodies died, and we know their souls became dead in sin."

"And were they the only sufferers, Arthur?" "Oh, no, mamma," said he. "'Death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." And Arthur seemed much pleased to be able to give an answer in

the words of the Bible. His mother was pleased too, and added, "And you recollect, too, I dare say, Arthur, how the Church Catechism expresses the same fact, 'being by nature born in sin.' A sad inheritance for our first parents to leave to their children, a dying body, and a lifeless soul, with eternal death for its portion

"Not always, mamma," said Arthur, anxiously .-"You know you said spiritual death was not always eternal. But, mamma !" exclaimed he suddenly, what has all this to do with God's gifts ?"

"Have patience, Arthur, and you will find out .-Now, supposing that God had provided no remedy for this dreadful evil, supposing His wrath had rested for ever on his rebellious creatures, that one and all of us had been exposed to His righteous anger, with no hope of deliverance, can you conceive the consequence?" Arthur was silent, but looked up in his mother's

face with an expression of grave earnestness.

"We should never," she continued, "have been almour subsided, and sitting down beside his mother, lowed access to God in prayer, never have been able "I see, mamma, you have guessed," said he, and, to find relief from the accusations of our guilty consciences and of God's broken laws; no Throne of Grace would have been open to the cry of despair, But before I proceed to relate the conversation even had some wretched sinner dared to raise it towards heaven; parents would have seen their children, children their parents, descend to the dismal grave without one faint shadow of hope; sin, receiving no for I fear there are but too many children who do not check, would have reigned triumphant. Arthur, can bear this in mind. They forget, when they are read- you conceive the misery which would then have been in the world? Who could have looked upon the beauties of creation and traced in them a Father's hand, or have admired the image of his God, formed day by day in the character of some beloved friend, or in judgment against them at the last awful day. It is have felt, when lying on a bed of sickness, or mourning deed true that, (as a beautiful poet and good man over the loss of some treasured object, that these were light affiictions, not worthy to be compared with the exceeding and eternal weight of glory to be revealed in the Lord's own good time? Sin, sorrow and des-

Mrs. Granville paused, and forbore to interrupt her little boy's meditations for the next few minutes, as she wished him to ponder the subject. At length culcated by that religion which is intended to prepare he looked up in her face, as if he expected her to

> "What do you think about it, Arthur?" said she. "Oh, mainma, how dreadful it would have been!"

"And yet, blessed be God," said Mrs. Granville, while it is thankful and joyful in considering the great "one precious gift to man has spared us from realizing

> of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital "The Lord Jesus Christ," said Arthur. "God gave us His only-begotten Son," said Mrs. Granville. "Without that gift the world would have

We left Arthur seated beside his kind mamma been in the awful condition I before described, but the Lord Jesus procured for us-what, Arthur?" "A great many things," said Arthur.

"Every thing," said his mother. "There is not a blessing vouchsafed to our souls but is the purchase "Does it, mamma?" said Arthur. "Oh, yes, I of Christ's sufferings, and the reward of His merits. know what you mean. Do you know, mamma, there He has a 'fulness' of grace, out of which he is ever satisfying the desires of His people. Who opened the way for us to approach God in prayer, Arthur?" "The Lord Jesus," replied Arthur.

"And who obtained pardon for our sins?" "Jesus Christ," again replied Arthur.

"And who reconciled us completely to His Father, and sends us His Holy Spirit to write His law in our hearts and prepare us for heaven? Who gives us strength to overcome our natural sinful thoughts, and words, and actions, and to grow in holiness; and who has obtained eternal life for us?" "Our Lord Jesus did all these things, mamma,"

said that all God's mercies might be summed up in this one name, 'Jesus Christ.'" "And you see," said Mrs. Granville, "the dreadful evils which sin brought upon Adam and his offspring, and it is that one gift of God, Jesus Christ, which opens the way of deliverance from those evils, and holds out to us blessings, the magnitude of which no

heart can conceive. In Him 'are hid all the treasures

said Arthur; "and now I quite understand why you

"I see by your watch, mamma," said Arthur, "that it is nearly half-past one, and I am afraid I shall not be ready for dinner if I do not go directly. Thank you, mamma," he added, throwing his arms round her neck, "thank you for talking to me about God's gifts." (To be concluded in our next.)

Advertisements.

RATES.

Sixlinesandunder, 2s. Cd. firstinsertion, and 74d. each subsequent insertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each absequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion ind 1d. per line each subsequentinsertion. The usual discount is nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province Ganada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Ne Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain-Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for alladvertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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EFT IRELAND LAST SUMMER in the Whilelmina Both the boys fell sick, and were left by him at Grosse Isle.—
As nothing was heard of them for a long time, the Chaplain was written to, who replied that they found the name of one of the boys entered on the Register as having entered the Hospital, but nothing more; it was supposed he was dead and bu-ried, and that the other must have died immediately on reaching

pair, would have sprung up and flourished together the Island. The Father has since heard from an acquaintance, unchecked, and man would have been their eternal that a person of the name of Brown stated in a letter that he left Quarantine in company with the elder boy, and that the left Quarantine in company with the enter boy, and that the younger had gone away convalescent long previous, no dates mentioned. He (Brown) was taken ill again at Montreal,—sent to the Hospital, and there separated from the boy: he has heard nothing of either of them since, but hoped they were safe Any information will be gladly received, and may be addressed to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector, Darlington.

Our Exchanges will oblige by copying. THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is bereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter

Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON, Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

EDUCATION.

TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.
Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College,

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848

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G. M. Boswell, Esq, Cobourg. April 12th, 1848. of wisdom and knowledge;' He is 'full of grace and MRS. JAMIESON. TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC. R ESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentle-men of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to

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MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, AS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this City and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education MRS. POETTER has had the honour of finishing.

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Managing Agent, 26.546 Toronto, 30th October, 1847. ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND

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calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease.

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10th March, 1848.

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CHURCH REVIEW AND

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven, Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and January. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distingushed Presbyters of the Church. The first number has just been issued.

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ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Soli-

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Comanies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the avestment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of company and interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local vestion of the Cerabian control of the Cerabian position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without participation in the control of the c

pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF creptr system having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first seven premiums, secured upon

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Age. With Profits Without Profits. Half Credit. 15 1 13 1 1 6 5
 3 17 1
 3 4 0
 3 7 4

 4 13 1
 3 17 11
 4 1 4

 5 17 8
 4 19 11
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 7 10 10
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 6 13 2

The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business. Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and

any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the

Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford...... William Muirhead..... Cobourg James Cameron...... Colborne Robert M. Boucher ... Dundas Dr. Jas. Hamilton.
London George Scott Dr. Alex. Anderson.
Montreal Frederick A. Willson. Dr. S. C. Sewell. David Buchan Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron Quebec Welch and Davies..... St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell

Woodstock William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford. Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street West. Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board,

THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,

OILS.

60-552

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET. NEW YORK. HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale,

and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms. Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.

New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

25-546

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

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

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE,

West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton. CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid.

Nov. 12, 1847.

Nov. 12, 1847. BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. tory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.—A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. PRICE £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

-Also-A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads. PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not taken, it will be sold separately.

-Also-ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trees. PPICE £700; of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in

ten years.

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor, King Street, Toront .. Toronto, January 1st, 1848.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET.

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

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

TERMS:—FITTEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Post Masters. Ten HILLING sper annum. Payment to be made yearly, or at least half-early, in advance.

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