#### Poetry.

THE GRAVE OF THE LOST. BY ANNA HARRIETT DRURY.

"Here rests a man of guileless fame, His labours o'er—his sorrows fled." Vain flatterer! cease the note of shame; Go! mock the living—not the dead!

The tomb is not a place of rest To them who never rested here: The feasting worm, the burial vest, Can heal no wound, can quell no fear!

The stony couch, the long, dark sleep,
The death-bell's tolling lullaby,
In cold repose that worm may sleep,
But not the worm that cannot die!

Can turf, and dust, and marble bind The essence by Jehovah given? Or ashes crush the immortal mind, Whose energies were built for Heaven?

The frame of dust may dust surround,
Though worn with toil, and stained with sin; But where shall sepulchre be found For that which toiled and sinned within?

Yea, dust may sleep where Ætna glows, The tempest howls, or churns the billow; But if the ruined soul repose, Eternal death must spread the pillow!

Lost child of dust and Deity!
What 'vails thee that mysterious birth?
Can there be sabbath joys for thee,
Who mocked at sabbath hopes on earth? Rest! with that soul untamed, unchanged, That kindled strife in Eden's bower

Demon in will, though worm in power! Rest was before thee: all required
Was love, the work and pledge of faith; Thou hast the choice thy soul desired; Thy work was sin—thy rest is death!

From all of heav'n save life, estranged-

The Father urged, the spirit strove,
The Saviour bled to change thy lot:
Thy church below, thy God above,
Had saved thee—but thou wouldest not!

That day is past; thy mouldering tent May marble flatteries enshrine: But thon, undying habitant 'What awful monument is thine?

Enough, the sickening soul is faint;
Great God of judgment! who but Thee
Hath eye to scan, or hand to paint
The death of immortality?

#### Our Monthly Review.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF THE REV. GEORGE MOR-TIMER, M.A., Rector of Thornhill, in the Diocese of Toronto: Compiled and prepared by the Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG, B. A., British Chaplain of Monte Video, South America. London: Aylott and Jones, Paternoster Row, 1847. pp. 308.

The name of the subject of this biography is suffi-

as personal intercourse was concerned, continued to be maintained to the last through the medium of an unscape depistolary correspondence, and hence, as we observed. Mr. A work of the statement was a statement of the subject of the maintained to the statement, that the soul is powerfully affected by it in statement, that the soul is powerfully affected by it in statement, that the soul is powerfully affected by it in the terms are convertible.

We may add that the volume is very neatly printed, and is adorned with a portrait of the subject of the man to maintain the abiding consciousness of the Lord's presence of well as the terms are convertible.

We may add that the volume is very neatly printed, and is adorned with a portrait of the subject of the man to maintain the abiding consciousness of the Lord's presence to this life, it would still be of very great consequence to this life, it would still be of very great consequence to this life, it would still be of very great consequence to this life, it would still be of very great consequence to this life, it would still be of very great consequence to this life, it would still be of very great consequence to the statement, that the soul is powerfully affected by it in statement, that the soul is powerfully affected by it in the terms are convertible.

We may add that the volume is very neatly printed, also the terms are convertible.

The true deplacement is the terms are convertible.

We may add that the volume is very neatly printed, also the terms are convertible.

The true deplacement is the terms a observed, Mr. Armstrong was well fitted to chronicle the "simple story" of his friend's useful and unobtru-

The Rev. George Mortimer "was the third son of Harvey Walklate Mortimer, the well known gun-maker in Fleet Street, London," and was born on the 20th May, 1784. He was bound apprentice in 1798 to Mr. Otridge, a respectable bookseller in the Strand, with whom he continued for the usual period of seven years; but feeling a strong inclination for the sacred ministry, he, at the end of his indenture, placed himself, as we have seen, under the care of the Rev. C. Jerram, preparatory to entering the University.-Having completed the requisite course of study in Queen's College, Cambridge, where he acquired a considerable reputation, he was admitted to Deacon's orders at Eccleshall, on the 26th May, 1811. After serving the curacy of Wellington, in Salop, for four years, he was, in 1815, appointed Curate of Madely, near Shiffnal, Salop, on the petition of a number of the parishioners to the Rector, the Rev. H. Burton. In a letter dated 1st Sept., 1815, he relates the fol-

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of his labours in this place. "My predecessors here, namely, Mr. Fletcher, Melville, Horne, and Mr. Walters, all of them preached at regular times in the Methodist Chapels. When I came here they selected me, and Mrs. Fletcher among others was exceedingly. ingly urgent. I felt it my duty, however, most stoutly to refuse. This, as you may suppose, gave great offence. to refuse. This, as you may suppose, gave great offence.

\* While the mouths of many were opened loudly
against me, I one day met with an old Methodist of the
place, a convert of dear Mr. Fletcher's. In the course of
convergence of the course of the cour that I have been a sinner above all others, in not preacheen a sinner above all others, in not preaching in your Chapels?' Why, Sir,' said he, 'to speak the truth, I must say that I think no such thing, and I have always said their ways said, that as you are our minister you ought to know your own business a great deal better than we do, and therefore that we have nothing to do but to be quiet."

A most excellent answer of the old Methodist, which leads us to regret that the spirit and principle which dictated it should have so miserably died away in that capricious and most inconsistent denomination. Mr. Mortimer had the satisfaction to find that his with quietness and comfort in my parish. plaint relative to my first obnoxious proceedings. God seems among us in the application of the word." the middle ages delighted.

of the power of practical religion.

tentions were to settle in the United States, but a love for British Institutions induced him to alter his resolution, and select our Colony as the land of his adop-

Shortly after his arrival in Toronto, which was in the year 1832, he was appointed by Sir John Colborne to the Rectory of Thornhill, where he remained till it pleased his Master to call him home.

The following pertinent remarks are elicited from his biographer by a letter of Mr. Mortimer's detailing some disappointments he had met in regard to the

some disappointments he had met in regard to the temporalities of his cure.

"What! \* \* shall the American Episcopalians, &c., dwelling on the very borders of Canada, and therefore little differing in their circumstances from those living in the Colony, support their own religious establishments, and shall the English Episcopalians be found deficient? Surely this does not speak much for the liberality or the Churchmanship of our Canadian countrymen. If we claim a preference for the Reformed and Catholic Church of England, all the members of that Church should be pre-eminent in their attachment to, and zealous in their pre-eminent in their attachment to, and zealous in their support of it; they should not be behind any others in Jesus Christ. Let every reader, then, of Mr. Mortimer's life, ask himself, Have I done what I could? Have I contributed liberally with a willing mind according to my ability, towards the erection enlargement, or in giving my ability, towards the erection enlargement, or in giving comfort and convenience and a suitable appearance to my Church?" \* "Am I sufficiently anxious to promote the comfort and well-being of my pastor?" \* "All might contribute more than they do; some in money, some in lands, and they who could give neither, might give of the produce of their lands and the fruits of their labour, or occasionally their labours to assist in tilling their pastoric management of the produce of the produce of the produce of the produce of their labours to assist in tilling their pastoric management of the produce of the produce of the produce of their labours of the produce of tors' grounds, or in planting and cultivating their gardens." \* \* Besides, the good Churchmen of Canada dens." \* \* Besides, the good Churchmen of Canada should really consider the many and great calls now made upon that source from whence their Church receives its chief support—I mean the Society for Propagating the Gospel. It has only been by renewed efforts and extraordinary exertions that the Society has been able to maintain so great an expenditure in Canada: perhaps, too, at the expense of withholding very important help from other needy parts of our Colonial possessions; and it is not reasonable, nor generous, nor just, to require assistance one moment beyond what is absolutely necessary. Every Township, therefore, in the Colony should begin, with as little delay as possible, to make its own provision for the public worship of God."

The epistolary correspondence of Mr. Mortimer,

The epistolary correspondence of Mr. Mortimer, cient to commend it to the interest of a large circle of from the period of his settlement in Thornhill to his readers in Western Canada. Mr. Mortimer was for decease, abounds with much that is interesting both many years well known as a faithful and affectionate in a spiritual and worldly point of view, and cannot urer in this quarter of the Lord's Vineyard, and fail to be perused with much interest. We have,

College course; and up to the time of our leaving the University we were not the control of the Eccle-University, we were personally, as well as cordially siastical pioneers of the Diocese of Toronto, whose simlections of those who knew and esteemed him—and dered by the body could be summed up in this one such discipline as shall enable the man to maintain the united in no ordinary bonds of friendship, few days ple, single-hearted virtues, will long live in the recol-

Cambridge Edition of Elrington's Euclid, &c. Cambridge: J. & J. Deighton. 1847.

This manual, which professes to be compiled from Eusebius-Bede-Mosheim-and the most authentic records, is executed in a very creditable manner. It is both comprehensive and concise, and would form a useful vade mecum for the student, and a desirable class-book for the school.

LYRA MEMORIALIS: Original Epitaphs and Church Yard Thoughts in verse. By Joseph Snow, with an Essay by WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq. Many of our readers no doubt have been struck with feelings of sorrow, on viewing the grotesque nonsense and vanity (not to speak of the serious doctrinal errors) which so generally pervade the epitaphs in our

Churchyards. This is a great evil.

Our churchyards should give us lessons of wisdom lowing incident which occurred at the commencement -they should be suggestive to us of the end to which we are all hastening, -there should be nothing inharmonious,-nothing to disturb the sober, serious reflections which the sight of the last-sleeping-places of of our departed brethren, must excite in every wellconstituted mind. But how different from these are the feelings which a visit to them is now generally calculated to excite and especially in this country.-Here the epitaphs resemble those of England in their worst features, while instead of the "melancholy yew" and well-trimmed graves, we have usually tall, rank weeds growing luxuriantly, while all around is littered with broken head-boards and fragments of the miserable wooden palings with which it is the fashion to pen in the graves. Such neglect is productive of the most sombre and hopeless thoughts, of religion. It is the essence of Romish error. while the epitaphs, when we get near enough to inspect them, make it difficult to restrain a sense of the vince of bodily sanctification and bodily worship; to ludicrous. Hyperbolical compliments and stilted observe with jealousy, or to treat with neglect, exterpanegyrics, in prose and doggrel verse, frequently in- nal expressions of devotional feeling; and to substitute dependent of grammatical rules, are by no means cal- contemplation for the plain, positive duty of attendance firmness was productive of no unpleasant results. He culated to produce sobered feelings and a chastened eays in a subsequent letter—" Matters are progressing demeanour, but, taken in connection with the appearwith quietness and For some ance of things around, they give rise to much the same is mysticism. It stands in the way of that Christian weeks past I have not heard the least syllable of comrepresentations of grinning skeletons engaged in the expression, "throughly furnished unto all good works."

And thus we believe will be the experience of all who, being the state of things, we gladly welcome seemly and necessary ceremonies of the Church. If mindful of their ordination vows, set their face with determined the little volume which heads this notice, believing people, for instance, had correct views touching the little volume which heads this notice, believing people, for instance, had correct views touching the determination against time serving expediency, and the little volume which heads this bridge, but in suggesting a purer tast religious duties of the body, how could they object to that it will be very effective in suggesting a purer tast. prayerfully act up to the requirements of duty. Far- and more impressive and Christian-like style in our such a reverential posture as that of kneeling at the ther on Mr Mortimer speaks in the following decided churchyard memorials. The poetry is simple, and Lord's Table! terms of the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words, yet at the same time approach to the body who with ridiculous presumption free from high sounding words. appropriate to themselves the name of Wesley.— it is very earnest and graceful; "suggesting, as reit is very earnest and graceful; "suggesting, as rerest, let the Author speak for himself. After noticing The more I see of Methodism, the less do I admire gards the dead, immortal hopes; to mourners, a se-There is that party spirit, that uncommon wish date sorrow; and to the general reader, earnest and as if they were hostile instead of being allied, and most to proselyte, that settled jealousy against those who solemn admonition." We regret that we should have closely allied, he proceeds thus: are more successful in their endeavours,—in short any fault to find with a work so praiseworthy in its "Is it possible for a mind, which habitually expresses that that spirit which, if suffered to proceed, would completely undermine our most excellent establishment, and erect itself in its stead" &c. (p. 78.) This is the deliberation of the blessed proceed to heaven interession in this partial manner, to maintain, to anything like itself in this partial manner, to maintain, to anything like their proper fulness and palpability, those four grand doctrines of our creed, the visibility of the Church, Christ's interession in the manner, to maintain, to anything like their proper fulness and palpability of the Church, Christ's interession in the proper fulness and palpability of the Church, Christ's interession in the proper fulness and palpability of the Church, Christ's interession in the proper fulness and palpability of the church, Christ's interession in the proper fulness and palpability of the church, Christ's few of the inscriptions. the deliberate opinion of one who by no means could that the souls of the blessed proceed to heaven imthe deliberate opinion of one who by no means could that the souls of the blessed proceed to heaven imtion of the body, and the future judgment? Can it expebe called a High Churchman, and who was coming in daily contact with the sectarians of whom he speaks.

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"But out of all the Lord has most graciously delivered us; and I can look back upon the whole with real gratitude to God. There was not a stroke or a drop too much; all was merciful in the design, and I hope the benefits still remain. Tribulation worketh' patience; an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of this divine support at the time, and an experience of the soul, which all the power of this divine support at the time, and an experience of the soul, which all the power of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of to much, all was merciful in the design, and I hope the benefits still remain. Tribulation workerth 'patience,' and society of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of to much limits, as a state of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of to much limits, as a state of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of the world of matter, if it be not regarded as that part of townshing the world of matter, if it be not re in their invocation of saints than by this truth, that the saints do not yet enjoy the beatific vision, and sins of the sanctified as the inevitable outbreaks of the the saints do not yet enjoy the beatific vision, and likewise it overthrows the doctrine of purgatory, &c."

four out of two hundred and fifty-five epitaphs, and one hundred and thirty-one "Funeral Thoughts," and we should not have alluded to it had not the erroneous belief been so general.

We subjoin a few specimens taken at random, illustrative of the character of the poetry.

"THE STING OF DEATH IS SIN." Removed while only buds were shown, For God, who sowed and watered, knows
The time to gather in his own.

This blossom knew no winter's breath,
Sheltered beneath the Almighty's wing; And though it felt the stroke of death, Blest babe! it never knew its sting. "LOVE NEVER FAILS."

Rest, for the shadow of the Church is sleeping Upon thy quiet grave!
In life she had thee in her holy keeping,
In death her comfort gave! She led thee to the living waters, signing
Her mark upon thy brow,
Guided thee safely to thy day's declining,
And guards thine ashes now.

"TO DO GOOD FORGET NOT." Within the light of Gospel truth he stood! By this pure glass his soul he daily drest; A talent kings may envy he possest-THE TALENT TO DO GOOD.

"REMEMBER HOW SHORT MY TIME IS." My night is come, and thine perchance, is near,
For who his hours can sum—
Oh, let a spirit whisper in thine ear,
"Flee from the wrath to come."

"MORE THAN CONQUERORS, THROUGH HIM THAT Oh! miracle of grace!
No sword unsheathed—a battle won;
A crown without a race— A voyage safely ended ere begun. Rest, little one! a mother's tears may fall But not for worlds would she her child recall.

THE MINISTRY OF THE BODY, by the Rev. ROBERT Valehead, &c. London: 1847.

the finishing part of our education preparatory to our college and part of contract of the parish, \* \* \* we received many passages in it to which we cannot subscribe, we flexions—soberly conceived and well-arranged—upon have to express our obligations to Mr. Armstrong for the cannot subscribe, we many passages in it to which we cannot subscribe, we flexions—soberly conceived and well-arranged—upon have to express our obligations to Mr. Armstrong for the cannot subscribe, we many passages in it to which we cannot subscribe, we flexions—soberly conceived and well-arranged—upon have to express our obligations to Mr. Armstrong for the cannot subscribe, we many passages in it to which we cannot subscribe, we flexions—soberly conceived and well-arranged—upon have to express our obligations to Mr. Armstrong for the cannot subscribe, we many passages in it to which we cannot subscribe, we may be conveyed inwardly from the outward world there may be conveyed inwardly from the outward world there may be conveyed inwardly from the outward world there may be conveyed inwardly from the outward world there may be conveyed inwardly from the outward world the cannot subscribe. "living sacrifice."

the well-being of the immortal spirit associated with AN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY: From the earliest pe- the body. But we are assured that this is very far growing habit." riod, to the present time. By the Editor of the from being all which can be said of the earthly tabernacle in which the soul is enshrined. It is the companion of the soul; is destined to be so for ever, in a state changed indeed, yet not so far changed as to impair in any respect its identity. When we endeavour, therefore, to find out how the body may be made to serve God, and to obey the divine promptings communicated to the soul, we are really taking thought, not for that which is perishable, but for the momentous and eternal future. To set forth truly the character given by Holy Scripture to the body, and to describe faithfully the position it occupies in the scheme of redemption, and the part it bears in works of holiness,this is the design of Mr. Evans's publication; and we think that no one can read it without perceiving that the practical effect of such a work must be to promote the observance of the Apostolic precept,-"Ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's."

It is not probable, we think, that any one will regard this topic as being a matter of cold speculation, so closely connected as it is with the fruits of faith,with the serious appreciation of moral responsibility, and the discharge of religious duties. But to meet this notion, should it arise, as well as to anticipate any suspicion of a tendency to materialism in a work professing to bring forward the body in a prominent way, we will introduce the extracts which are subjoined with a few prefatory remarks.

The share which the body has in religious services may be pressed, doubtless, beyond its proper limit.-To resolve all religion into actions of the body, apart from emotions of the soul; into outward forms, symbols, representations, gestures, attitudes, and so forth, -this is superstition. It has been called the shadow

But, on the other hand, to encroach upon the proupon sacred ordinances, and other acts, of benevolence, The Church is increasingly attended, and the spirit of God and the it rouses the spirit of Puritanic warfare against the

The subjoined extract from a letter dated 4th of a churchyard in which we did not perceive some inaugust, 1817, and which has reference to two cases of it. Yet, "according to this novel opinion," the power of practical religion.

Very common error, and we have scarcely ever visited a churchyard in which we did not perceive some ina churchyard in which we di

rebel and corrupt body against the constraint of the purified soul, rather than as the lamentable consequences of Still the error is not visible in more than three or our out of two hundred and fifty-five epitaphs, and ne hundred and thirty-one "Funeral Thoughts," nd we should not have alluded to it had not the error wholief heer so general. with reference to the soul, mind."

of the subject may be briefly exhibited in the following

body for everlasting company with the glorious body of Christ, for his saints to see Him as He is, face to face, and converse with Him, as His disciples conversed with Him while He was in our flesh upon earth."

The connexion between abstraction and matter is ingeniously illustrated by the analogy of language:

"The very constitution of all human language should admonish us on this point. Every term, however abstact it may become in the end, and so serve to designate heavenly things, denotes in its root or primary sense some doing or suffering of the body. Such is our word Understanding. And is not spirit originally the breath and is not holiness derived from bodily healing? Let us, then, acknowledging our true position, exercise true spirituality in advancing from body to soul, and not run the hazard of materialism by applying soul to body."

What is the position of our bodies in the Church of WILSON EVANS, B.D., Author of the Rectory of God, and what obligations pertain to that position?—

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Wilson Evans, B.D., Author of the Rectory of God, and what obligations pertain to the control of the Rectory of God, and what obligations pertain to the control of the Rectory of God, and what obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and what obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and what obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rectory of God, and What obligations pertain to the Rect The inquiry is important, and is well answered in the

living sacrifice."

If the whole influence and service exerted or renered by the body could be summed up in this one

This train of thought is afterwards pursued through numan institution. We can do no more than make use of the remarks upon Confirmation and Ordination:

"In the scriptural ordinances of confirmation and ordiation, is not the whole man, in body as well as in soul and spirit, consciously concerned? When the shepherd, in the name and under the authority of the good and chief shepherd, lays his hand upon the head, what a thrill does it. does the touch convey to the well-instructed heart, which in that moment vividly feels the separation of the body, as numbered off, and set apart as a peculiar body, a vessel appropriated to the Lord's unworldly service! How does the pressure awaken the mind to the solemn calls of God coming ming down upon him from heaven in the shape of various crying opportunities, rousing visitations, strong in-ward convictions! And with a sorrowful feeling of having unprofitably used what he has already had, how earnest is his ejaculations of resolution to put to full account that which he shall henceforward have! There runs down, as it were, through his body a diffused sense of conviction, that not only soul and spirit, with all their affections and faculties, but body also, with eyes and hands, trunk and limbs, senses and members, are thenceforward no longer his own; they are gone from him in devotion to the Lord's service sanctified to the performance of his will. He feels the impression of the seal upon the vessel of his body shutting it up from the entrance of unsanctified things, reserving it for special and honourable use. And as the blessing now descending upon his head has marked off, for generation after generation, the servants of the Lord, how sensibly does he feel gathered in his whole man under that head, to the body of the servants of the Lord of the servants of the Lord of all ages, past, present, and to come. And how lively is the glance at the future spectacle of the final separation of the sheep and the goats, when the Chief Shepherd shall appear! how deeply interested does he feel in in the transactions of that tremenduous day."

Altogether, we have good reason to hope that this work will do much towards establishing the important truth, which will be readily understood though it be stated figuratively,—that the Christian's body is the temple of God, and the soul dwelling in it, God's Priest. And from this view the conclusion affirmed by St. Paul and St. Peter inevitably results. "Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

"Ye are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God

THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN IN HIS

DECLINE. (From the "Christian Gentleman's Daily Walk," by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.)

"What a strange moment will that be, My soul, how full of curiosity, When winged and ready for thy eternal flight, On the utmost verges of thy tottering clay Hovering, and wishing longer stay, Thou shalt advance, and have eternity in sight? When just about to try that unknown sea, What a strange moment will that be?" NORRIS OF BEMERTON.

while, and then withdraw to make room for others, it by sight rather than by faith, that were his progress received with gracious complacency, and this in the living for the average number of years, and though

firmity speaks the more audibly, "Set thy house in order, for thou shalt surely die." (2 Kings xx. 1.) that it rises with prevailing efficacy to their benefit He gradually then retires from the more active con- through all eternity? cerns of life, and "communeth" more closely "with his own heart, and in his chamber," (Ps. iv. 4.), that SHALL THE MAN BE BLESSED THAT FEARETH THE when the Bridegroom cometh, he may be found watch- Long." (Psalm exxviii. 3.) ing, with his lamp trimmed and his loins girded. (Luke xii. 35, 36.) The more rigidly to comprehend how The testimony of Scripture on the leading features his account stands, he casts a frequent eye over his past life. He sees trials and deliverances, afflictions and mercies, blended along the whole course of his career; and then the question arises, which it imports even to the end of his life, was constantly the instru-

vice to which we shall be called hereafter, unless the simple words, he said, half turned away, "It is nuplea-

sins than for his sorrows; afraid of dishonouring his years' intercourse, ever committed an obtrusive famiprofession by impatience and unbelief; more con- liarity; and his trusty servants who felt themselves cerned to have his crosses sanctified than to have them free in his presence, were, by the calm power of his removed; turning a tearful eye towards the Inflictor, sombre mildness and strict morality, kept, as if inand saying, 'I know, Lord, that Thy judgments are stinctively, within their respective limits. General right, and that Thou in faithfulness hast afflicted me: von Köcheritz, who belonged to my parish, and with just and true are all Thy ways, O Thou King of saints: whom I was on intimate terms, has often told me that He hath done all things well. When I have witnes- during his many years of confidental intercourse with sed Religion—and I have witnessed it—accomplishing the king, he had never seen or heard an action or achievements like these, I have said to it, as I withdrew, 'I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear, and respectful esteem he had for him. but now mine eye seeth thee.""\* Philosophy may boast of her triumphs as she will,

and she may succeed perhaps in lulling into calm placidity the natural reluctance of the parting spirit; but it is reserved for something far higher and better, to meet the approach of death with true serenity and peace. When discipline and trial have so well done their work that the Christian feels all rebellion suppressed within him: -when his will is absorbed into the will of his Father, and he is conscious that, resting on His disposal, he hath not a thought or desire beyond :-when acquiescence has risen into thankful concurrence, and resignation is lost in gratitude and oy:-when he thinketh less of the pain than of the privilege of suffering;—then is it that the flesh is responsibility.—Montreal Witness. subdued into the spirit; and whether the wasting unrest of decaying powers, or the acuter throbs and anguish of more violent dislocation, announce the breaking up of this mortal frame, he is not dismayed, long been understood in Great Britain, where the -his heart standeth firm, and stedfast in faith, he practice of Life Assurance is almost universal, and faces the enemy with a tranquil and unaverted eye.

opens, when the soul is thus expecting its summons! tem has not enjoyed, in this country, that degree of The veil which concealed the unseen world is removed, encouragement to which it is eminently entitled, we and it beholds myriads of beings employed through believe it is solely because its nature and benefits have the universe in carrying into effect the behests of their not been sufficiently studied and understood. Lord—it perceives its own change into a state of inter- Though nothing is more uncertain than the life of mediate preparation; and in its reunion with the refined and glorified body, presenting at the great day munity of persons—say a thousand—it can almost As we are sent into the world, to inhabit for a in their common perfectionment, a ready instrument certainly be predicted how many will die each year, for whatever purpose they may be designed. Perfect although the individuals who will die cannot be known. seems a merciful disposition of Providence that the joy-perfect love-perfect harmony around-worship In conformity with these facts, calculations have been temporary nature of our occupancy should be kept undepressed by languor—action unaccompanied with made, and tables prepared, upon the basis of which, before our view. Such is the tendency of man to live toil—service ever delightful to render, and ever societies will undertake the risk of healthy persons

\* Jay, "Christian Contemplated," Lecture 7.

So guided in life and supported in death, "Lo, THUS

FREDERICK WILLIAM III. OF PRUSSIA. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

Myself (says bishop Eylert) through many years, of the subject may be orienly exhibited in the following passage:

"Trow can the body be that insignificant portion of man, to which adue stress laid on the importance of the soul would reduce it? The happiness of the soul, we see cannot be complete without it. Nor ought we to be led, for a moment, to its depreciation by such passages as speak of the vain and fleeting state of the body in this world; should they not rather stir us up to make the moss of the remaining time in the present body, that we may attain to the happy state of the future, through all watchfulness and diligence in the keeping of it? If St. Paul terms the present body a body of humiliation, he contrasts this state with its future conformity to the body of glory included to be dissolved, in which we are now greaning, then be seed so to one, exhich, instead of a migratory tent, shall be a stationary building of God in heaven, where the soul may dwell as a settler in the promised land for ever And in the only other passage where he speaks of our groaning, (Rom, viii, 23) he holds before us the joyful expectation of the day of the declared adoption of the sous of God, and redemption of the body, when it shall have been finally bought out of the captivity of flesh and blocd, spiritualized, and thus fitted as a glorious body for everlasting company with the glorious body of Christ, for his saints to see Him as He is, face to face, intent be frustrated by our obstinate rebellion. It sant to me to hear these things mentioned. The trifcan hardly be unwarranted presumption to suppose, ling good that may be in such matters is lost through that every dealing of Providence with us, marked and much talk. You know the beautiful saying, Let not varied as it is to each, has reference to this ultimate thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." He design; and as we could not enjoy heaven without then left me evidently excited, at the same time passsome previous forming of the taste, so would our ing his hand over his eyes to conceal emotion. Often powers be inadequate to their future employment, when about to be sent on such gracious errands, I have unless in some degree exercised to that employment heard him say "God has helped me: shall I not, with now. Surely it might reconcile some who are tempted the powers which have been entrusted to render help?" to complain that their lot is so much harder than that In such spirit he thought and did. Walking along of others around them, to be convinced that they are Potsdam High-street, with a single aide-de-camp, the proving and strengthening their faculties for special latter would spring forward to disperse a swarm of joyaction in a higher state of being; and doubtless it ous boys, who were playing at top on the broad smooth will be a cause of grateful enjoyment to discover how flagstones, thereby blocking up the king's path; but object into effect. For such revelation then of the as he stepped into the carriage-way, "Have you never ways and workings of Providence the Christian may played at top? Such happy children must not be ted in a peculiar degree the sympathies of the religious public and of society at large.

It would appear that the Reverend author of the closing hours of this good man; but this is of low each test has under taken. His acquaintance with the last Rector of Thorohill, was in immate read with a spiral to the connexion subsisting between the human body and the human soul, Aurea Catena. The view which affect a first takes of the religious capacities and flunctions of the religious capacities and f and prayer doth he wait the coming of his Lord, and some lady who has hold of your arm." Again repulapproving conscience permits him in some measure to sed, the little fellow sighing from the bottom of his respond, through the humble confidence of hope, to heart muttered, "Well, we shan't have any dinner to the joyful words of the Apostle: "I have fought a day." The king halted, and took from the urchin's good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous Judge the piece of gold, and said, "Kind Mr. Lieutenant, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but pay me rather in groschen, for I've no money and can't unto them that love his appearing." (2 Tim. iv. 7. 8.) give you change." Touched by the simple honesty of But it may be that decline is anticipating age, and the child, who with innocent and open countenance the body wasting with premature decay. The finger looked up at him, he inquired his name, and condition the Sacraments; and through others of Apostolic or of God may be distinctly pointing to the dial, and symptoms mark,—marking which cannot be misunder- a corporal's widow, with six children; that she lived stood,—that the fleshly tabernacle will be speedily in a garret at No.—in—street, gaining a scanty dissolved. And never is faith more triumphantly livelihood by knitting purses. "then go along home, exhibited than it often appears on the bed of sickness said the supposed lieutenant, "and take the piece of and pain! A modern writer thus eloquently describes money to your mother: I make her a present of it," the effect produced on his mind by witnessing the Made fortunate by the gift, the poor family were about conduct of a Christian under the stroke of affliction :- to partake of a frugal, though more ample meal than "In the review of my own varied intercourse with usual, when to their astonishment, one of the king's society, I confess nothing so vividly and powerfully aides-de-camp entered the cleanly apartment, explainaffects me as what I recollect to have met with from ed the mystery, and discovered that the boy had spopious individuals exemplifying the spirit and resources ken truth in all he told his majesty; all of which beof Christians under bodily disease, and the losses, ing confirmed by inquries in other quarters, the king bereavements, and disappointments of life. O! when had the younger children placed in the orphan-house, I have visited such a martyr, such a witness for God, and granted the widow a yearly pension of 100 dollars. when I have found him standing in the evil day, like a The king's life was full of such traits of mildness and rock in a raging current with sunshine on its brow; humility. Generally speaking, all who participated in when I have observed him full of tribulation in the the king's esteem and confidence clung to him with world, and of peace in Christ; mourning more for his unbounded devotion: none, even intimates after many

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following ably written article, upon a subject of great practical importance, has been sent to us for insertion, and we have much pleasure in laying it before our readers, that they may for themselves examine and judge of its arguments. This is the more opportune, as, we perceive, that some highly respectable British Companies are establishing Branch Offices in Canada, among whom may be instanced, the Colonial Life Assurance Company, of which the prospectus will be found in our advertising columns, and which appears to hold out great advantages, such as extensive license for travelling, &c., as well as undoubted

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The advantages of Life Assurance Companies have hundreds of families are annually secured from ruin by And animating indeed is the prospect which often the funds drawn from these sources; and if the sys-

they lose upon some lives, yet, if the calculations are carefully and correctly made, they will not lose upon

munity by such an arrangement are incalculably great, most unscriptural and meaningless phrase, they and require merely to be stated, to convince every "agreed to differ;" in other words, they met with a prudent and reflecting man of their immense practical pre-formed determination to leave matters precisely

Few persons will have the hardihood to deny, that evils of denominationalism was concerned. a weighty obligation is laid on them to provide, during There was, therefore, a peculiar propriety in the life, not merely for their own individual wants, but for author of this brochure dedicating his pages to a body the necessities of their households, whether wife, of men who so manifestly stood in want either of children, parent, or more distant relations. Do their admonishment or of instruction, in the important matthoughts never lead them on such a subject beyond ter which he has taken upon him to discuss. And the passing week or the current year? Charity comsupport, they will often think of how their present ful reasoning Dissenter from a careful perusal of the comforts can be increased, or continued when they tract before us. are gone. If at all given to reflection, they will ponder The author takes for his text the solemnly pathetic occasionally, what their condition would be, in the words of our blessed Redeemer, as recorded by St event of their stay being removed, and correct views John: Neither pray I for these alone, but for all them will lead them to the resolution to lay aside, periodically, also who shall believe on me through their word; that a certain sum out of their annual incomes to provide they all may be one: even as thou, Father, art in me for such a contingency, that when it arrives, those who and I in thee, that they may be one in us; that the world are dear to them may not be altogether without provision, and dependent on strangers.

trustful and sinful, and such cares unavailing. No or the most earnest entreaties of living love," the such thing. We do not distrust God's providential writer finely remarks upon our Lord's expiring words: care. It must, however, be remembered, that God works, generally, through the instrumentality of means, and to work without means is a miracle. Are they not tempting their Maker, who, despising the means, expect Him to work without them? And here we would ask, if the same parties who urge this objection against making such provision for their families in the event of death, do not think it their duty to adopt such precautionary measures as to secure their prosperity in the event of life? Do they not also seek success in their daily avocations by diligence and attention? So, if they would seek to provide for their near and dear relations, with any chance of success, they must do it through the use of appointed means. And it will almost invariably be found, that the man who most sincerely relies upon God's providential care, is the man who most diligently uses the means which are expect a blessing on his efforts.

An individual may live long enough to accumulate a sufficient sum to provide for his relatives by annual additions, but he has no certainty that he will be spared to do so. This method is therefore an insufficient one, for he may die in the course of a few years, when the accumulation is small, and no adequate provision made. Were he, however, instead of placing these small yearly savings in a bank at interest, to lay them out annually in paying the premiums of a policy of assurance on his life, at whatever time he died a large fixed sum would be secured to his wife, child, or other near relatives.

Let us take an example in illustration :- Suppose a person in his thirtieth year, having a wife, child, or parent relying upon him for support, and resolved to nmence such a course of accumulation as has been referred to, and that he can lay past yearly only the small sum of £11 5s. 10d. it would take a great many years before these annual savings, along with interest, amounted to £500. He might be spared to lay up regularly for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and yet be far short of this sum should be then die. But he has no certainty that he will live so long, and he may die at the end of a year, and all that he leaves to his very corner of the 'world,' then known and accessible, had received the doctrine of Christ. How long is it since the Church exhibited such a scene, or the 'world' was subjected to its influence!' relatives is only £11 5s. 10., and a small sum of interest upon it. If on the other hand he were to pay this sum yearly into the funds of a respectable Life Assurance Company, his relatives would get at his death, no matter how soon it happened, £500.

And let a man feel that, so far as his circumstan- world at present exhibits, the writer observes: ces admit, and whatever may be the shortness of "If visible disunion in the Western Church was cotem would otherwise have harrassed him about the stance of his children, have been averted.—The fear, of some duties which they enjoin. Things which she, by which at every step of life would have haunted him, of leaving them in destitution, has been removed; and dangerous, we but too naturally rejected as worthless. he feels satisfied that, so far as worldly means go, he has done his best for their future comfort and happi- and distrust, and she was one great cause why some mis ner that mental distress is the source of disease, and point." tends to shorten life. Life Assurance may therefore be regarded as making human life both happier and more extended-

It is surely unnecessary to say more in advocacy of this important subject. Any MAN HAVING OTHERS DEPENDENT ON HIM, WHO NEGLECTS TO SEEK THE PROTECTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE, NEGLECTS ONE OF THE FIRST DUTIES WHICH HE IS BOUND TO PERFORM.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1847.

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First Page. Poetry.—The Grave of the Lost, Our Monthly Review. The Christian Gentleman in his Decline. Prederick William III. of Prussia. Life Assurance Companies.	Pourth Page.  Poetry.— Trustworthines. The Penance. The Stoth. The Desert. Garner.—Rev. H. Melville, B.D. Archd, Jortin; Bishop Heber Dr. South; Bishop Latimer.
TE.	

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese has appointed the Reverend DANIEL MURPHY Travelling Missionary in the Victoria District.

and Churchwardens of those parishes respectively, with as many of the Parishioners as can conveniently attend. It is requested that such meetings be, in all cases, commenced with Morning or Evening Prayer: Presbyter. Oakville, ...... Tuesday, ... December 28, 6, P.M. Palermo, ......Wednesday, " 29, 10, A.M. Nelson, ...... " " 2, P.M. 4 6, P.M. Ancaster, ...... Thursday, 30, 11, A.M. Dundas,..... " Binbrook, ......Friday, ... 3, 3, P.M. Guelph, ..... Tuesday, ... 4, 11, A.M. 5, 11, A.M. Paris,..... " 66 6, P.M. Brantford, ..... Mohawk Village, ... Thursday, York,..... Hamilton, ......Friday, ...

## THE BUIL OF SECTARIANISM.

Some months ago we had occasion to notice a striking proof of the fact, that the more seriously disposed Dissenters were beginning to be impressed with a conviction that the cause of Gospel truth was grievously impeded by the outward divisions which prevail among professing Christians. Our attention has been again specially called to the subject by a pamphlet published by Nesbit & Co., London, written, we have been informed, by a learned Presbyterian Minister of high standing in the denomination to which he belongs. It is entitled, Sectarianism the bane of Religion and the Church, and the necessity of an immediute movement towards unity; and is dedicated to the believe to the circumstance, that the parties composing eighteen or twenty individuals who had not joined the eighteen or twenty individuals who had not joined the union) extended to only one meal a day for each person."

the aggregate. The advantages secured to the com- and probing the wound to the bottom. In their own where they found them, so far as any abatement of the

pels us to bel'eve so, for if they love parent, wife, child, brother or sister, who is dependent on them for

the sacredness of a dying wish, "which has more Perhaps some will say that such thoughts are dis-

"Uttered in the hour of his mysterious agony, in full view of the shame and anguish of the cross, and forming part of the wrestling supplication with which he closed his farewell to his beloved disciples, they leave no further proof to be desired of the inestimable preciousness in his sight of that which forms their subject—the unity—the visible unity of his people. But, should other evidence on that point be required, it is found at once in the place which he assigns them. Lying next, to his cromaing petition,—'Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory,'—they convince us that second, in the estimation of the Saviour, only to the full and final redemption of his people, is their union in this world." view of the shame and anguish of the cross, and forming of his people, is their union in this world.'

This is putting the question in the prominent light with which it should ever be invested by those who the number of the pauper population of Toronto, has call themselves after the name of Christ. The visible rendered it imperative to devise some effective means unity of believers is not a mere non-essential matter of for their relief and support. It is perfectly obvious speculation; not a dream of a romantic and over- that the resources of the House of Industry and other sanguine mind, which may be indulged or rejected at benevolent institutions of the city are atterly inadeonly in the use of these means that he is warranted to directly upon the most vital interests of our holy faith, little faith have we in the voluntary system, that we and to sneer at which, is neither more nor less than to can conceive of no plan short of general axation, from undervalue and lightly esteem what occupied the which any effective remedy can be anticipated. These closing thoughts of the crucified Lamb of God .-Nothing can be plainer to an unwarped apprehension than that, in our Lord's opinion, the prosperity and advancement of the Church depended in a great measure upon its unity, not theoretical but positive. In this belief the early Christians acted. To quote

> again from our author: "The army of the cross, weak in numbers, but strong in union, 'went forth conquering.' There was not only 'one Lord, one faith, one baptism,' one Spirit,' but 'one Body.' Whatsoever tended to the rupture of that 'Body' Body. Whatsoever tended to the rupture of that 'Body was nipt in the bud, as most offensive to Christ, and hurtful to His cause and people. Makers of dtvisions were branded as infamous by the Holy Ghost. Thus the sacred 'bond of peace,' the outward symbol, pledge, and security of 'the unity of the Spirit,' was kept unbroken; and, although differences of opinion, such as are inseparable from an imperfect state, did arise, yet disunion was never formally embodied, certainly not attempted to be perpetuated by the formation of distinct organizations, and

We have only room at present for another extract. Speaking, as he does strongly, upon the fact that sectarianism is essentially anti-Scriptural in its nature, and that in the pages of the Bible no authority can be found for the deplorable picture which the Christian

his own life, he has made a respectable provision for his family after his death, and his peace of mind on that score is secured. The anxious thoughts that that score is secured. The anxious thoughts that Thus it was with respect to visible unity. By her the name and the thing had been made objects of contemp ness. Nor is this all. This very peace of mind is conducive to health and longevity, in the same man-

On a future occassion we may possibly revert to this interesting little treatise, and conclude, in the meantime, by expressing our earnest, heartfelt hope, that the sadly neglected topic of outward Catholic nion among the professing followers of Him, who is the God not of confusion but of order, may ere long meet with that diligent and prayerful consideration which is so unquestionably its due.

## REV. W. CHADERTON.

In the number of our journal issued on the 17th of September last, it was stated, through haste and inadvertency, in the Memoir of the late Rev. W. Chaderton, that he was banished from the Island of Tortola, an Island at the time, as it is still, under British rule, and one in which his worth was by all classes rightly and warmly appreciated. The occurrence in question took place, in point of fact, in the Island of Santa Cruz, where the deceased also zealously laboured for a time. As it is more than likely that the memoir in question might come to the notice of some of Mr. Chaderton's friends in Tortola, whose feelings might be hurt by an imputation upon the public authorities of their Island, we have deemed it right to make this correction of the mistake in question. While on the subject of errata, we may state the following, which THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the some measure affect the sense of the article:several Parishes and Missions in the Gore and Wel- Third paragraph, for Dr. Spanke, read, Dr. Sparke. lington Districts at the periods mentioned below; Fourth paragraph, second line from top of page, for when he would be desirous of meeting the Clergymen forelong to be primus, read, for a long time primus -Same paragraph, for scanty decoration, read, seemly submissive Presbyter, read, dutiful and even submissive

# STRIKES.

We are sorry to learn from our cotemporary the Patriot, that an attempt to strike was latety made by some of the journeymen shoemakers in Toronto, and that a similar occurrence had taken place at Loudon, 31, 1, P.M. C. W. Dismal experience has shewn, that such un-6, P.M. lawful attempts to controul the remuneration of labour have always resulted in loss and misery to the ill-advised individuals taking a part therein. Having witnessed on more than one occasion the disastrous effects of some conspiracies of this kind, we feel ourselves imperatively called upon to do what in us lies to prevent the moral pestilence from fixing itself in Total number at present in Sick Hospital, 1 ... 592 6, 10, A.M. the land of our adoption. A greater draw-back to the prosperity and improvement of Canada, or a more pregnant source of moral depravity to our working

classes, it is impossible to conceive. To show that the language which we have employed is by no means exggerated, we derive from that meritorious publication, Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts, a few particulars regarding a Turn-out which occurred at Preston, in Lanarkshire, in the winter of 1836-7.

"Early in December, when the mills had been closed for a month, the streets began to be crowded with beg-gars, and the offices of the overseer were besieged with applicants for relief. The inmates of the workhouse egan to increase rapidly, and scenes of the greatest misery and wretchedness were of constant occ At this period the spinners were receiving from the friends of the union five shillings a week each, and the piecers, some two, and others three shillings a week; the carding-room hands and the power-loom weavers [forming, be it observed, nearly three-fourths of the whole members of the "Evangelical Alliance." This number out of employment] were destitute of all means Alliance has proved a total failure, mainly owing, we of support, receiving no assistance except such as the masters afforded them, which (except in the cases of

The following statistics give a still more minute and startling view of the social calamities with which the operatives of Preston were visited on this occasion:-

"While the turn-out lasted, the operatives generally wandered about the streets without any definite object: seventy-five persons were brought up before the magistrates, and convicted of drunkenness and disorderly conduct; twelve were imprisoned or held to bail for assaults or intimidation; about twenty young females became prostitutes, of whom more than one half are still so, and of whom two here since here. f whom two have since been transported for theft; three ersons are believed to have died of starvation; and not less than 5000 must have suffered long and severely from hunger and cold. In almost every family the greater part of the wearing apparel and household furniture was pawned. In nine houses out of ten, considerable arrears of rent were due; and out of the sum of £1600 deposited in the Savings' bank by about sixty spinners or overokers, £900 was withdrawn in the course of the three onths; most of those who could obtain credit got into debt with the shopkeepers. The trade of the town suf-fered severely; many of the small shopkeepers were early ruined, and a few completely so."

The struggle by these poor misguided men proved to be altogether unavailing, and during the short period which it lasted the operatives sustained a net cuniary loss of £57,210 10s. sterling. The total ss to the town and trade of Preston amounting to no less a sum than £107,196 sterling.

It has generally happened that strikes have been organized by a few worthless designing persons with view to their own personal aggrandizement, a position which, if necessary, we are ready to establish. And the chances are great that some such selfish incendiaries are at the bottom of the painful demonstrations which have suggested these remarks. With all kindness would we warn the operatives of Canada to be on their guard against such enemies of their truest interests, and turn a deaf ear to their insidious propo-

#### HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The great increase which lately has taken place in views are embodied in a well digested petition which is lying for signature at the store of Mr. Rowsell. It calls upon the Corporation to adopt proper measures for the establishment of a House of Refuge, the expense of which shall be borne by the city funds. The disinterestedness of petitioners cannot well be questioned, inasmuch as all who subscribe the document must be tax payers in the city of Toronto. We trust that the petition will be numerously signed, and promptly acted upon by our civic authorities. There is no other way of putting down that system of beg-ging "which (to use the words of the document in onsequences to be trained to by their parents, and by W. H. Riplex, Secretary. which immorality and vice are necessarily fostered in both old and young."

#### THE MAPLE LEAF.

We have been favoured by Mr. Rowsell with an aspection of the engravings which are to illustrate the forthcoming volume of our Canadian Annual, and with confidence can we speak of them in terms of the ighest commendation. Both as regards interest of subject, artistic execution, and clearness of impression, they are decidedly superior to the illustrations of the Maple Leaf for last year. From what we have seen the literary position of the superior of the seen the literary position of the superior of the seen the literary position of the superior o of the literary portion of the work, we should also be compared with the preceding volume: so that altogether, we think we can insure the lovers of the Belles

## "THE CALLIOPEAN."

The first number of this periodical has been sent to us, and we suppose that some opinion relative to it is expected from us. It is published at Hamilton, and the management of it, we are told, rests with "the Young Ladies connected for the time being with the Burlington Ladies' Academy." We believe that this Seminary contains now a large number of pupils; and although we are but very slightly acquainted with the manner in which it is conducted, and are not personally interested in it, still we should regret anything which might injuriously affect the education of so many young persons. We hope that the addition of newspaper writing to the ordinary duties of the Female School, will not exert any prejudicial influence of the kind; yet we feel that it is an experiment which we should by no means recommend as being altogether safe, or worthy of imitation. Every one knows that some en have excelled in authorship; but they were remarkable women; and if their position in life was peculiar, we have reason to believe that God-who ndowed them with their unusual talents-gave them But whether, from their example, we are justified in concluding that our young women should be encouraged -as a general principle of education-to walk in the public and conspicuous paths of literature; this, we think, is a point which admits of reasonable doubt.

## NEW POSTAGE ARRANGEMENT.

This week none of our United States exchange papers have come to hand, which we need not say has n a source of disappointment to us. We presume that our American friends have lost sight of the fact, that from the 16th of November it became necessary for the postage to be pre-paid to the lines on all letters and newspapers mailed in the United States and designed for Canada. It is not too much, we trust, decoration. Sixth paragraph, for dutiful and ever to expect that in time to come our American cotemporaries with whom we have been in the habit of exchanging will pay their respective postages to the lines, more especially as hitherto we have paid the postage both on our own papers and on theirs.

While on this subject we cannot but express the hope, that an arrangement which cannot fall to be ductive of serious inconvenience will not be of g continuance. The law which virtually prohibits transmission of letters from Canada to Great Britain via the United States, must operate disadvantageously to the financial interests of the neighbouring Republic, as well as being inimical to the social and mercial convenience of our Colony.

### THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, December 1. morning of Dec. 2..... In the Convalescent Hospital..... 211

Total ...... 803 Died during week ending Monday Morning, ... 13 29th Nov. ..... Admitted this day (Wednesday) 1st inst. ..... Died during the last twenty-four hours ...... Discharged to Convalescent House, from ... 27 22nd to 29th Nov...... Discharged from do. do. ...

Discharged from Sick Hospital ...... 12 Mr. Reford (who has been appointed Collector or this paper in consequence of the regretted retirement of Mr. Ruall) will, in the course of the week, visit the Eastern Townships of the Home District and the Western Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on a collecting tour. It is hoped that our Subscribers will be prepared to pay him the amount of their dues, and that they will kindly render him every assistance in their power to advance the interest of this

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

#### CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House. The Society met on Wednesday, 3rd Nov'r., 1847. His Lordship the BISHOP OF TORONTO in the chair. After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meeting

The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts upon the table, shewing a balance of £791 ls. 8d.

The receipts during the past month have been:—

Sales in Depository £60
Collections—Mission Fund 2 Widows and Orphans' ...... 243 4 

The payments during the same period have been:

Accounts as per audit 6th October £29 3

Rev. R. Shanklin 4 12 Mr. Ede (Divinity Student)..... Mr. Kennedy

of the following accounts:-Superintendant of Depository ...

Messenger's Wages ... One quarter's Rent..... The Standing Committee recommended-That a grant of Books and Tracts, to the value of £2. los. be made to the Rev. C. L. Ingles, Travelling Missionary in the Niagara District, from the Books re-cently placed at the disposal of the Society, by the Ven-erable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—

That a grant of 25 Prayer Books, and 25 Testaments, e made from the same fund, for the use of the Emigrant Hospital in this City.

It was ordered—
That a grant of Books, to the amount of £2. 10s. be ade from the same fund, to the Sunday School in con-

nexion with the Church of the Holy Trinity.

The Rev. T. S. Kennedy personally returned thanks for the grant of £12. 10s. made to the Parsonage at Clarke, and stated that the Deed for the land was about being made to the Incumbent.
It was moved by the Secretary—

That a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Jas. Gordon, Mr. Principal Barron, J. G. Spragge, Esq., the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary, be appointed to draw up a Report, as to whether the Society can with safety adopt a system of credit, so far as applies to District Branch epositories. It was moved by the Assistant Secretary-

That so much of the Report made by the Committee appointed to consider the practicability of adopting a system of Fire Assurance for the Churches and Parsonages in this Diocese, and for the Life Assurance of the Cle as refers to Fire Assurance, be adopted; and that T. W. Birchall, Esq., E. G. O'Brien, Esq., and Peter Paterson ging "which (to use the words of the document in question) many children seem now with most ruinous mendations of said Report, and that they report their

> Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphaus of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

Previously announced in No. 119, amount... 381 1 91 St. Ann's Church, Adelaide .....£0 19 6 Church Fifth Con. do. .... 0 10 6

—per Rev. A. Mortimer

St. James' Church, Louth, ......£0 17 9 -per Rev. Francis Evans ..... 127 collections, amounting to .....£390 8 31 T. W. BIRCHALL

Toronto, Dec. 2, 1847. The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. Mortimer the sum of £1, being a collection made Ann's Church, Adelaide, on behalf of the Mission Fund.
Also: The sum of £2 10s., to be applied to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, being the amount in Mrs. Armour's

## NOVA SCOTIA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. There was a special meeting of the Committee of this Society at the National School Rooms on Monday the 1st anst., which excited great interest, and was attended by arly the whole of the members, and by several of the

eighbouring Clergymen. The LORD BISHOP occupied the Chair. After the usual prayers, several applications foa assistance were considered, and grants made in aid of the Churches building at Marie Joseph, and the south shore of the Chedabucto Bay, and also for the enlargement of

the Church at Pictou.

But the subject of greatest interest, was the announce ment of the Right Reverend President, that fit men had been found for Visiting Missionaries, that they had been ordained, and were now actively engaged in the work-one along the destitute Eastern shore, and the other about Barrington, and the unprovided settlements of the West, His Lordship read several Letters Testimonial, which endowed them with their unusual talents—gave them also a counterbalancing strength and stability of mind. were highly gratifying to the Committee, and the favourable impression made upon those who themselves were personally acquainted with the gentlemen to whom they eferred, leave the Committee no room to doubt that this long cherished object of the Society will be successfully carried out; and that the blessing of Him whose love has constrained them to undertake the office, and in whose strength they have gone forth, will crown their labours. His Lordship expressed his regret that the ordination of these two pious and devoted men did not take place in Halifax, and in the presence of the Society, who have not only provided for their support, but exhibited the most anxious desire that everything should be done that night lessen the privations to which the faithful discharge

of their ministry ministry must expose them.

Rev. Mr. Uniacke said the Committee could not but be fully satisfied with the gentlemen engaged in the work, and felt himself grateful to the Bishop for having or-dained for the work of the Society two such Missionaries

as Mr. Breading and Mr. Forsythe.

It is to be hoped that this is but the beginning of a noble work which is to achieve the moral improvement. and eternal salvation of thousands in this Province. They go forth accompanied by the earnest prayers of many Christians, who having received the unsearchable riches of Christ, are desirous of communicating to others the precious gift,-and it is to be hoped that a fresh interest may be awakened and fresh impulse given to Churchmen in all parts of the Province, so that we come not behind other Churches in zeal and activity.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

CONFIRMATIONS .- The Lord Bishop of the Diocese nas, we learn, been engaged, since the Visitation, in holding Confirmations at the out-harbours. The numbers in each place who, after renewing their Baptisma 

The candidates were examined and prepared by the Rev. J. G. Mountain, at Petty Harbour and Torbay, and by the Rev. F. W. Tremlett, at Portugal Cove; and their behaviour on the solemn occasion gave good evidence that they had been made duly sensible of the nature and obligations of that Apostolic ordinance.—St. John (N.F.)

## Colonial.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY. The Fourth Loan Meeting (being the fifth monthly meeting) of the above Society, was held on Wednesday, the 1st instant, when the Directors loaned £500, (five shares), which brought the following rates of bonus:—

Lot No. 1, ..... @ ..... 45 per cent.

" 2, ..... @ ..... 43<sup>1</sup> " 3, ..... @ ..... 43<sup>1</sup> " 43<sup>2</sup> "  $4, \dots, 43\frac{1}{4}$  "  $5, \dots, 6 \dots, 45\frac{1}{4}$  "  $4, \dots, 6 \dots, 45\frac{1}{4}$  " Making an average of  $44\frac{9}{20}$  per cent. bonus.

THE POOR IN TORONTO .- A Petition addressed by the In habitants of this City to the Corporation, is now in course of signature, representing that the relief of the poor would be more ally borne by a tax imposed upon all the Citizens than by voluntary contribution. The petition prays, accordingly that, such a tax be levied. It is lying now at Mr. Rowsell's, and those who are in favour of it would do well to sign it without

It is with great pleasure we have heard of the convalescence of young Mr. Nation, whose severe illness we had occasion to notice in connection with the Hospital. We hear of some attempt to establish a Fever Hospital in this city. That such should be done is most desirable, and we hope our citizens will

not let the subject drop.

Dr. Edward Clarke, lately of the Township of Trafalgar, and brother of the Warden of the Gore District, has been appointed resident Medical Officer of the Toronto Hospital.— Good nurses applying would meet with immediate employment.

A melancholy accident occurred along side the City of Toronto last Tuesday evening. The steamer had that day been dismantled, and the mate, Mr. Walter Fisher, left on board as ship keeper. His eldest son, a fine boy 13 years of age, was on the point of going home with his mother, when preceding her a couple of minutes, he fell overboard between the steamer and the wharf. Mr. Fisher, hearing the splash, jumped overboard almost instantly, and in two or three minutes the boat of a schooner, which was close by, came to his assistance. The poor boy was found in about four minutes—medical assistance was soon at hand, but in vain; life was extinct. He had been about two months employed on board the steamer. The parents are industrious, active, steady people, with a large family and highly respected by all who knew them.—Patriot.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE. - The Solicitor General will be

opposed for Cornwall by Dr. Macdonakl, but we believe with-

opposed for Cornwall by Dr. Macdonaki, but we believe with-out any legitimate hope of success. Mr. Shaver is spoken of as an opponent to Mr. G. McDonell in the County of Dundas. Mr. McLean will again come forward as a candidate for the re-presentation of Stormont. The present radical member was elected only in consequence of a division of the conservative portion of the constituency. In Frontenae Dr. Beamish is spoken of as an antagonist to Mr. Smith; but both are conservatives. The "liberals" of "Perry's Coroner" have not yet The Standing Committee recommended the payment decided upon an opponent to Mr. Seymour. The same may be said with respect to Hastings. Mr. Stevenson will we presume, endeavour to oust Mr. Conger from the representation of Prince Edward. The latter, it will be borne in mind, was elected as a successor to Mr. Roblin, by only three or four for his majority. Mr. Weller, the stage proprietor, is named as the radical candidate for South Northumberland. Mr. Hall the radical candidate for South Northumberland. Mr. Hall will experience no difficulty in a re-election for the other riding. Col. Reid is named as a successor to Mr. Williams in Durham. In the East riding of York, the contest will be between Mr. Munro and Mr. Blake. Mr. Blake is at present absent from the country—perhaps on that mission of universal liberty which, in reply to an address from the riding just named, he threatened to undertake. We are informed that Mr. Price will be successfully opposed in the first riding. The city and the remaining two ridings of York will in all probability return their present members. Mr. Webster will be opposed by Mr. Ferguson in the representation of Halton, "Jemmy Durand" being shelved. Wentworth will undoubtedly relieve itself of Dr. Smith's services, and substitute for them those of rand" being shelved. Wentworth will undoubtedly relieve itself of Dr. Smith's services, and substitute for them those of a conservative. Mr. Hinks has not abandoned Oxford, alugh we trust that Oxford has fairly abandoned him. The ex-Inspector-General will again seek the representation of that county. We do not know whether the present member will be what may be done in that quarter to minister to his ambition for parliamentary distinction. It is said that Mr. Ermatinger will not again offer, but that his place will be occupied by a gentleman equally conservative. Kent is again the object of strife between rival politicians. It will seem that Mr. Woods will not again offer. Mr. Keating is spoken of on the conservative interest, and some mention is made of the Solicitor General.—Malcolm Cameron, is alleged to be canvassing Kent on his own hook; or, as he said in his celebrated report, in reference to the Collector at Duck's Corners—"he keeps a good look-out." For the representation of the county of Haldimand, Mr. Douglas Fraser, well known in this vicinity, has appeared as a candidate, on the radical interest, although the county has at present a representative of that kidney. Mr. Fraser has actu-ally issued an address, and is seriously bent on seeking a seat in Parliament! "Guns, blunderbusses, trumpets, drums and thunder!" We are really afraid some wag has been hoaxing

> Of the movements in Eastern Canada, we shall inform our readers when a definite shape shall have been given to the political arrangements in that section of the country.—News.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Electioneering and cauvassing are the order of the day, but we find little to remark upon on either side. Mr. Blake will be started for the Third Riding against Mr. Monro, on the requisition of Peter Perry and others. Dr. Connor has been spoken of for Toronto. He is a very pleasant gentleman, and sometimes comes out as a great orator, but we don't believe in him; he won't do. At Chatham Mr. heard. The Argus mentions Mr. Kirkpatrick as a candidate for Kingston, in addition to Mr. McDonald and Mr. McKenzie, but the late steamboat affair will keep him out. Dr. Jessopp and Mr. Burritt are the rivals for Grenville. The Hon. Inspecand Mr. Burritt are the rivals for Grenville. The Hon. Inspector General Cayley will be opposed, but in vain; and we hope that our worthy friend Mr. Galt will not try it, or he will surely get goose." He had better "go it while he's young," at the bar. A few more years and a little more experience will place him on a better footing, and enable him to come forward creditably as a "Parliament man." Doctor McDonald means to put the Solicitor General out for Cornwall—if he can! In London Mr. Wilson is secure.—Patriot.

WHAT'S GOING ON OUTSIDE THE CAMP?-The opposition have a busy time of it truly, demonstrations on a small scale, are being got up, but none as yet have assumed any importance, if we except the doings in Middlesex. Mr. Notman to all apnew except the doings in Middlesex. Mr. Notinan to all appearance has commenced his electioneering campaign in right good earnest. The modern Cicero, or "Great Orator of the West" has been enlightening the few whom he calculates on for support on Responsible Government and matters of serious import. Rather unfortuately for the veracity and respectability of the party an account of the proceedings at a meeting where the consistent, (Heaven save the mark) scheming politician was "all in all" found its way into an organ retained on his behalf, just five days previous to the glorious event, and Mr. Notman was "greeted with warmth and cordiality" he had not the pleasure of experiencing. This may seem strange, but it is actually the case nevertheless, and but too plainly shews how eager and determined his dear friend of the Globe is, to thrust him on the electors of Middlesex whether they will or not.— The radical press has ever been remarkable for its absurdities but we did not think it would be reduced to the paltriness of

so grossly perverting truth as the instance before us exhibits. If such be the means by which the Globe and his friend Mr. Notman seek to gain the county, by deluding the staunch yeo-manry of Middlesex into the belief, that the "orator is the only man fit to represent them," then we say they have sadly miscalculated the chance of success. We cannot think that the electors of Middlesex are so gullible.

As for Oxford, it has not yet been revisited by that notable man, Mr. Hincks. He has for some time back been touring it on the other side of the Atlantic; however, on his return, which is expected to be soon, he will be found at his old business of dinner hunting, as care has been taken to place him on the list for that county.

What can have become of "honest" Malcolm Cameron? it

was said that the worthy gentleman was open for Kent; but he seems to have vanished, as we hear not a word of his ramblings, strange is it not, that he is so silent, for itinerating is soul of a Radical candidate's existence. that the new press about to be started at Goderich is to be employed against him, others that it will lean to radio it is we know not, but sincerely hope it will be of the former Wetenhall, where is he? all is peace and quietness in

Mr. Wetennall, where is not a seems to know nothing of him. Surely the beaten candidate has not tired of taxing the patience of the electors there—in all probability he is heartily sick of wandering from door to door, and attending den tions got up at his own suggestion. Poor man he will have a hard time of it, and come out minus at last.

What with one and another of them, they will find it no joke, they have a desperate struggle to face, and if we are not greatly mistaken, they will find more to do than perhaps is anipated. The sport will not be all their own, the defeat attendant on their former exertions, again stares them in the face, alas their doom is scaled irrevocably .- Brantford Courier.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE POOR EMIGRANT?distressing. Without money—without sufficient clothing—without strength, hundreds, we may say thousands, can look for no other fate than extermination from the inclemency of our northern climate, unless prompt and judicious measures are ta-ken for their relief. We sincerely trust that our Colonial au-thorities have represented the matter to the Home Government in its proper light, on whom beyond all questions lies the onus of providing for the exigencies of the case. It would be monstrous to expect that a comparatively poor Colony as is Canada should support that a comparator, pro-In these bad times many of our settlers have quite enough to do to make the two ends meet, and however illing they may be (and our worst enemy cannot accuse us of

inhospitality) they have not the means of feeding and clothing such a multitude of claimants.

In connexion with this subject we quote the following paragraph from a late number of the London Times:

"Cheap lodging houses for the poor have been established in Classow, with Glasgow, with great success; and the number is about to be increased in different parts of the city. In the original establishment beds are furnished for 3d. and breakfast and supper for 2d. From the end of June to the end of August the inmates have been, males, 2,395: females, 152; married couples, 113.

The numbers are steadily increasing."

The above is worthy the attention of the leading individuals in our cities and large towns. Would it not be desirable to procure from Glasgow specific statistics of the establishment alluded to. in order to the formation of similar institutions in Canada? By adopting such a course a more efficient medium of relief would be secured than could otherwise be looked for, and in all probability a considerable saving be effected, so far as

FIRE. - On Friday night the Hothouse and Greenhouse of Mr. Henry Turner, on the Kingston Road, were accidently burnt to the ground. The fire is supposed to have originated Chadwick's bed-room window. The body was at once rein consequence of the flue being overheated by the lad in charge while his master was in Town. By this unfortunate casuality Mr. Turner has lost a fine collection of choice Grapevines, the fruit of which carried off the first premium at the Provincial —Hamilton Gazette.

Agricultural Show at Hamilton, and a large assortment of value ble and rare plants. Mr. Turner is known as a clever well informed practical horticulturist, and by this misfortune has had swept away, in a moment, the result of whole years of care and

The good Steamer City of Toronto, Capt. Dick, left Toronto for Kingston on Friday last, on the concluding trip for the sesson. The City had a great many passengers and plenty of freight. The Sovereign and Princess have gone into winter quarters and the America we suppose will follow before long. The intercourse by water between this place and Niagara and Hamilton will be kept up as long as possible, most likely throughout the winter with the latter.—Herald.

#### "GUY POLLOCK." (To the Editor of the British Whig.)

Sir,—I perceive by the British Whig, received here last evening, that you have fallen into the singular error of identifying the late Dr. Joseph Hamilton, with "Guy Pollock."

The late Dr. Hamilton of this situation. The late Dr. Hamilton of this city, was a most honorable and high minded man; as universally esteemed, as his death s universally deplored, but had little pretensions, I believe, to

"Guy Pollock," whose far famed letters first appeared in the Courier of Upper Canada, of which I was the publisher, is Robert Douglas Hamilton, M.D., of the Township of Scarboro, in this District, who is—I am happy to say—yet "alive and leaning."

#### I am, Sir, your most obedient serv't.

GEORGE GURNETT. PETITION FOR THE PARDON AND RECAL OF WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE! - For some time back there have rumours abroad, to the effect that a petition for the pardon and recal of William Lyon Mackenzie, was put in circulation privately, with the view of procuring signatures to it; but the parties to whom the document has been entrusted, have been cattious to withhold it from general view, and to submit it only to those who they expected would subscribe to its contents. hose who they expected would subscribe to its contents. those who they expected would subscribe to its contents, friend has just handed us a printed copy of the petition in question, which we subjoin, that the public may be made aware of the effort that is being made, and the grounds upon which those who desire the return of this notorious individual to the Province are proceeding. The people of Upper Canada are aware, from bitter experience, of the career of the party, in whose behalf certain individuals are now about to petition the head of the Government, and we submit the case to their serious considers. dovernment, and we submit the case to their serious consi tion, lest they should be taken unawares, in reference to a subject of such deep importance to the Province. We abstal from offering any comments on the document before us, of entering upon the various matters, the recollection of which a perusal of the petition must awaken in the breast of every reflecting inhabitant of Upper Canada, preferring to postpone these for the present.—— Colonist. To his Excellency, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Gove

nor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c. The Petition of certain Inhabitants of the — District,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioners in common with a majority of the second of Canada, while deploring the numerous and aggravated colitical causes, which led to the disastrous civil commotions of the common o 1837, have, nevertheless, deprecated the resort to physical tance to obtain their redress: that the alarming conditions this Province, at that period, led her Majesty's Governm appoint a statesman to preside over the British North American Colonies, whose high qualifications fitted him pre-eminen for the important trust: that his Report upon our politic condition and history, so marked by general perspicuity, fide and truth, has reared an imperishable monument to his memorand embalmed the name of Lord Durham in the recollection the Canadian people: that the patiently reiterated claims the people of Canada, through their representatives in Par ment, prior to 1837, were proved to have been strictly coltional and just, and were only the expression of a natural to possess, in its fulness and integrity, the inalienable birthis and inheritance of British subjects. Their demand was the although Colonists, they should not be governed as they been, like aliens, and be deprived of those salutary check which the British constitution so wisely provides against abuse of power: that not only have the wrongs then infic upon her Majesty's subjects in this Colony, been acknowledge unequivocally by Lords Durham and Sydenham, during the administration, but the measures of these statesmen, and others appointed to the color of the statesmen. others appointed to administer the government of these onies, have, in a large degree, not only recognized the co-ordinate rights of the Colonial Property of the Colonial rights of the Colonists as British Subjects, but have laid the foundation for their future liberty, prosperity and peace: that your petitioners have observed, with peculiar gratification, that with a wise and benevolent reference to those facts in our history, and to the humans religious to th tory, and to the humane policy which has characte Government of Great Britain, and of all enlightened and civilized countries in the present age, her Majesty has been pleased to cancel the calling the countries of the cancel the calling the countries of the cancel the calling countries are considered to cancel the calling countries of the cancel the calling countries to the cancel the cance to cancel the political guilt of parties criminated by their col-nection with the rebellion of 1837. They learn, however, will deep regret, that there is at least one exception to this wise all humane policy, in the case of Mr. Wm. Lyon McKenzie, to the events of 1837, were established by the me evidence. That considering those facts, and that a period ten years have almost obliterated the baneful effects of that m appy rebellion, and taught by severe and painful expe the lessons of wisdom to all who were criminally columbiant, your petitioners earnestly entreat that your Exceeding the pleased to remit the political guilt of Mr. Mol and to give him liberty to return again to his allegiance. And your Petitioners,
As in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

THE COLONIES.—The last October number of the terly" (which by the way, is an excellent one) ably exposes Robert Peel, by whose deception and quackery the present fortunate state of affairs has been mainly brought about an article entitled "Parliamentary Prospects," the destruct effects of Free Trade, both on the Mother Country and on Colonies, are fairly and impartially stated. Speaking avowed, and in some cases already executed, intentions Government to overthrow our Colonial system, and their dent leaning to an abolition of the Navigation laws, the Quaterly says: "In the first place, as to the Colonies, that the new colonies and the colonies of the principles adopted—the giving them governments responsil to Local Legislature, and the releasing them from all reciprocation of commercial favor with the Mother Country—are not ther more nor less than discolonization. If Canada is to governed by a native Cabinet, responsible to her own legislature, and the factor of the fa tive bodies—if her produce is to receive no favor in the lish market, and English produce no favor in hers—and if tish or Canadian shipping is to have more advantage in the transport of either produce than French or American with regard to us, from that of the United States, except our being burdened with the EXPENSE of defending and the PRAIL of logical transport to

\* \* \* Colonies are, we say bo of no intrinsic value whatsoever; it is only as they are not the ries for native seamen, and markets for native industry, they are of any worth. Ships, Colonies, and Commerce used to be a favorite toost involving. be a favorite toast, involving a wise and patriotic principle without Ships and Commerce Colonies are a butthen and a Mo ger, and the sooner that we get rid of them the better. dern wisdom invites us to throw away all these advantage.

The decided failure of Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade mea was never more clearly established than by Lord George Be tinck, who showed that-

The ordinary revenue at the commencement of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, was..... Of the sum the article on which Sir Robert Peel 10,528,746 tried his experiments had produced ...

Lord George further showed that-The £7,388,254 with which Sir Robert Peel 

From which £416,000, yielded by additional revenue from Foreign Sugars admitted by the Whigs, should be deducted "Thus," says Lord George, "the revenue had, in fact, dynamed ded down to £5,603,427, showing a loss to the revenue,

that part on which Sir Robert Peel attempted his financial to periments, of no less than £4,925,319 or 44½ per cent. A when you bear in mind that this sum of £10,528,746 for the two winds of £10,528,746 for the two winds of £10,528,746 for the two winds of £10,528,746 for the two winds. but two ninths of the entire ordinary revenue, just see would have been the condition of the country if Sir Robert had tried his experimenting hand upon the whole of wha Noble Member for King's Lynn demonstrate that while revenue with which the ex-Premier, if I may use the ex sion, free trade, has diminished 44½ per cent., that while left untouched had increased just 10 per cent. These, are the encouraging results of Free Trade,—Herald. DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Sunday m

last Mr. G. P. Bull, Coroner, was called upon to hold an quest at Caledonia, on the body of a man named Dennis laghan, a teamster in the employ of Mr. Chadwick, o neighbourhood, who had on the day previous, in compan a number of other teamsters, been engaged in bringing this city. It appears that while in Hamilton, many of i if not all, freely partook of liquor, and also freely ind various taverns along the road, while returning home. appeared in evidence, that deceased was thrown forward fro waggon, by, as it is supposed, a sudden jolting, cerused by broken and dangerous state of the Plank Road. Deceased across the off trace and his feet somehow got fast in the plant rees. The horses have any contract of and feet somehow got fast in the plant rees. ple-trees. The horses being uncontrolled, ran off, and the incumbrance at their heels kicked at the cause, and manner the unfortunate man was dragged a distance miles; his head was literally smashed to atoms, his leg-other parts of his body also bore the most horrifying mat the injuries received. We never saw a body so commutilated. The horses having pursued their wild cared near the "Ben Block" Tavern through Calodonia, turn towards their stable by M'Kinnon's Mills, and dragging

cial portion of the community will enjoy on the completion of our splendid chain of inland navigation. The "Magnet," the first vessel of her class which ever took in goods for Hamilton without translations. It is from the above named Florentius that this immense estimated in the state of the class which ever took in goods for Hamilton without translations. It is from the above named Florentius that this immense estimates the community of the community will enjoy on the comment of the community will enjoy on the completion of caused a monument to be crected in honour of his memory, in the community will enjoy on the completion of caused a monument to be crected in honour of his memory, in the caused a monument of the community will enjoy on the completion of caused a monument to be crected in honour of his memory, in the caused a monument of the caused a monument. without transhipment, was recently built at Niagara, by Capt. Sutherland, assisted by a grant from the Imperial Government, at whose disposal she is to be placed in case of emergency. She is constructed of iron, her extreme length is 182 feet 6 inches, breadth 44 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 11 feet. She measures a little over 500 tons, and draws 5 feet 10 inches; we believe her engine is of 90 horse power. She is plainly but neatly fit-ted up, and her accommodations for passengers are remarkably good. During her stay she attracted a large number of visitors, among whom was his Excellency the Governor-General. The "Magnet" left the Canal for Hamilton, and the intermediate ports on Wednesday attaypon — Colonist. ports on Wednesday afternoon .- Colonist.

NEW PAPER. - We have been favored with a copy of the New Paper.—We have been favored with a copy of the Barrie Magnet, for the first time since its publication. We cannot say what the editorial style of our young friend may generally be like; the portion of the paper usually set apart for the Editorial articles being unfortunately, in the number before us, filled with correspondence; the writers, as usual in such cases paring the statement of themselves than the public.— British Comedia

UNIVERSITY BILL.—The Radicals, in their electioneering speeches and writings, protest in favor of preserving the University Endowment intact. They have forgotten the bushel of wheat bill, of course. Suppose they should get into power again, what an immense quantity of stuff of their own decoction they must swallow, when they come to start a King's College destruction bill, as they most assuredly soon would do

Strange, Esq., better known as "Strange's Mill" situated near Brothers' Town, in the township of Eramosa, was partially consumed by fire, on Sunday morning last, between three and four o'clock. There appears to be some mystery connected with the origin of the fire, which at present is unexplained. The sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found a sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found a sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found a sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found a sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found a sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found a sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found a sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found a sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found a sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found to the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock, and found to the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at nine and eleven o'clock and the sawyer visited the mill at Strange, Esq., better known as "Strange's Mill" situated near Brothers' Town, in the township of Eramosa, was partially consumed by fire, on Sunday morning last, between three and four the Rev. Wendlin Schuler, of Hamburgh, from the 15th Psalm. The aged patriarch had, during his lifetime, selected that Psalm ance of fire at that time. Three days previous to the fire an attempt was made to burn the mill, which was discovered in time and extinguished. There can be no doubt, therefore, but the present fire was the work of an incendiary. The neighbours were speedily on the spot, and by great exertion succeeded in saving the frame of the building, saws, &c.—Guelph Herald.

CAPE VINCENT PARTICLE.

CAPE VINCENT RAILROAD.—Several years since, the legis- tions.— Galt Reporter. lature of this State granted a charter to a company, authorising the construction of a railroad from the village of Rome to the village of Watertown, and from thence to the river St. Law-rence, or Lake Ontario, or both, at such points as the company might select. Nothing has been done with this charter, the capital stock never having been filled; and the people of that important section of the country have been deprived of proper facilities for getting to the great markets of the country. The Boston people have seen the importance of the trade which a railroad would draw from this section of the country, and have, in the Ogdensburgh road, extended a line to secure it. The friends of the Rome and Cape Vincent railroad have waked up, and efforts are being made to fill the capital stock of the company, to ensure the construction of the road as early as practicable. The state have a railroad and the state of the state have a railroad and the state of the state have a railroad and the state of the state have a railroad and the state of the state have a railroad and the state of the state of the state have a railroad and the state of ticable. The central counties of the State have a railroad and canal running through them; the southern tier of counties will soon have the Eric railroad; the eastern counties will have the New York, Harlem and Albany road as an outlet; and a portion of the north-eastern counties will have the counties will have the soon have the Eric railroad; the eastern counties will have the children in the month of March, 1796, and immediately located themselves on Lot No. 24, in the 1st Concession, within

communication with the sea board.

The Ogdensburgh railroad is in the hands of Boston capitalists, whose object is to divert all the trade to their city. From Ogdensburgh to Boston it is 363 miles by this railroad. When it goes into operation it will, in consequence of its being a win-ter as well as a summer route, draw to Boston a great share of the trade of Canada West, and the counties in this State at the easterly end of Lake Ontario, especially Jefferson county, which, we are told, with even a slight improvement in the method of getting to market, would be decidedly the most productive of our fifty-nine counties.

So obliging are our eastern friends in these railroad matters, So obliging are our eastern friends in these railroad matters, that a party is somehow springing up in Jefferson county for a plank road from Watertown to Ogdensburgh, and the abandonment of the railroad from Cape Vincent to Rome. This party say, "if we are to be left alone to make a railroad out in a southerly direction to Rome, and cannot raise the funds, why not divert the money already subscribed, ample for the purpose, to making a plank road from Watertown to Ogdensburgh, and other roads of the same description, concentrating on Watertown?" We confess there is reason to suppose that the business-men and owners of real estate in Watertown and other doutherly direction to Rome, and cannot raise the funds, why not divert the money already subscribed, ample for the purpose, to making a plank road from Watertown to Ogdensburgh, and other roads of the same description, concentrating on Watertown? We confess there is reason to suppose that the business-men and owners of real estate in Watertown and other villages in the central and northerly parts of Jefferson and the Lewis counties, would be easily led into a measure of this kind.

They would argue that although the transit of manufactures and produce a content of the provisions sufficient to maintain his family till the next of the Mrs. Mary Mr. David Thomson, the husband of the late Mrs. Mary Mr. David Thomso York and Boston, would be more advantageous to the whole country; yet if they cannot, at home and abroad, raise the means—if they must take up with a plank road—it would be better to a country, as Owdensburgh, having less e, by railroad to Rome, with the choice of going to New better to run north than south, as Ogdensburgh, having less commercial advantages than Rome, would be less liable to compete with the local trade of Jefferson county than the latter

The distance from Kingston—the old capital town of Upper Canada—to New York, by the way of a railroad from Cape Vincent to Rome, is one hundred and ten miles less than to Boston by the way of Ogdensburgh; yet a perpetual communication with Boston would be apt to drag trade that way. A very slight advantage in the mode of getting to and from mar-ket, would soon lead the interior to conform to the dictates of interest, however contrary to inclination, grown out of previous established habits.

We think the Canadians, and the inhabitants of the Black er country, should persevere for a while longer for a railroad to Rome, as it certainly is the only natural direction to their place of trade, and affords at least an equal chance, after the Harlem and Albany road is finished, to come to this city or to go to Boston.—New York Herald.

INSPECTION OF BUTTER AND LARD .- We beg to call the tion of our brethren of the press in Canada West and the Townships, to an advertisement which appears to day in our columns, from the Montreal Board of Trade, on the subject of the Inspection of Butter and Lard; and as the trade in those articles is likely to become of much importance to the Province generally, we believe they will confer a favour, as well on the producer as on the trader, by making the circumstance generally Montreal Gazette

"The Board of Trade of Montreal, having in view the prepare tion of a Bill to be submitted to the Legislature at its next Session regulating the Inspection of Butter and Lard, beg to inti-mate their desire to receive any suggestions or information on the subject, from those conversant with the trade in those

"Office of the Board of Trade, "28, St. Francois Xavier-st.
"Montreal, Nov. 22, 1847."

ACCIDENT.—A distressing accident occurred on the 15th instant, at Petite Nation Mills, owned by Alanson Cooke, Esq. Mr. Cooke was raising a new saw-mill, and a part of the frame, after being partly raised to its place, by some sccident fell, kil-ling instantaneously his brother, Asa Cooke, jun., and seriously lajuring another man. The deceased was the third son of Asa Cooke, Esq., J. P., of Petite Nation, and in the prime of life (23 years of age), was much esteemed and regretted by his numerous acquaintances, and has left a large circle of relatives to deploy acquaintances, and has left a large circle of relatives deplore his premature end. His remains were followed to the grave by the largest concourse of people ever assembled together on a like occasion in this neighbourhood.—Montreal

LORD HOLLAND'S FAMILY .- The following from the N.Y. Sournal of Commerce is interesting so far as it relates to the fa-lity of the Earl of Holland. It is well known that the former

Ignorant of the story connected with it.

Lady Holland's father was determined that his daughter should never marry a sprig of Nobility, whom as a body, he, a wealthy London tradesman, looked upon with contempt. He therefore willed that his daughter should marry no one but a Saddler, who had been regularly indentured and had worked at his trade; and in addition, he directed that whoever married has cheald not be existed. er should not be entitled to her fortune, unless on taking the Arms and Surname of Vassall. Lord Holland admiring the Young lady was not to be baulked by trifles; so having made sure of her consent, he was actually bound to a saddler, and her consent, he was actually bound to a saddler, and drove two tacks into the pummel of a saddle; his indentures were then returned to him regularly discharged, and having thus fulfilled the conditions of the will, he married Miss Vassall He took the arms and surname of Vassall in addition to his own, and was accordingly put in possession of her noble fortune by the well pleased Executors. The after life of Lacy Holland proved. proved the wisdom of his Lordship's choice. - Patriot.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Washington City, Nov. 15, 1847. The great Kosciusko Will Case, which has excited so much on here lately, is to be succeeded by another of far greater erest and importance, relating to the Vassall estates in New and, and to be argued before the Supreme Court of the will of Fiorentius Vassall, which embraces a dozen large sheets of parchment, and involves all the principles of the old English law of testaments and descents. It will be something new to the bar, and something glorious to the bench; the law

The suit is brought by an beir of Lady Holland's, but as she had only a life interest in the estate, and the statute of limitations interposes between her and the foreign heirs generally, the property must, in consequence descend to the citizen heir of the

The STEAMER MAGNET.—We are gratified to learn that this noble Steamer is safe in dock in Kingston, having been removed from her awkward position.

The Montreal Gazette describing her, says:—One of the principal tonics of Massachus and the state of Massachus and th

tate is inherited. It includes one twenty-fourth part of the Kennebec Purchase, and embraces various tracts of land of 5, 10 and 15 miles surface, lying in different counties of Maine, much like those which are held in Texas and Florida, the only States where such kingly grants have been made since the Reolution, and where such principalities are now held.

General John Vassall Davis, for so he was christened, though

General John Vassall Davis, for so he was christened, though seldom adopting the middle name, is a lineal descendant of the Vassalls, being the son of Ruth Vassall, the grand niece of Florentius, in whose connexion he inherited a large estate in Boston many years ago, and shared with his "dinner table friends," whose name was Legion, and who for many years partook of his generous hospitality and friendship.

The General claims the whole of the New England estates in right of his beirship, and also in tight of possession, which he

in right of his heirsbip, and also in right of possession, which he has asserted for thirty years; and some of the settlers now hold these lands in fee from him, and remain undisturbed. the whole claim be adjudged to him, or his possessory right be established, or a compromise be made with the settlers generally, it will make him and his family one of the wealthiest in New

Dr. F. B. Page of New Orleans, his son-in-law, and the Hon. Albert Smith of Maine, are the trustees to this estate.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At Glasgow, Waterloo Township, on the 19th Nov., Jacob Shoemaker, of Glasgow Mills, at the advanced age of over 93 years! The deceased was born in the State of Penrsylvania, and had resided in the stricks in their throats.—Ibid.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the Saw Mill of Henry Strange, Esq., better known as "Strange's Mill" situated near followed to the grave in the Menonist burying-ground at Bertin Response of the stricks in the strange of the s

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF SCARBOROUGH.-Died, of Paralytic stroke, at Scarborough, on the morning of the 8th inst., aged 80 years, Mrs. Mary Thomson, widow of the late David Thomson, long known and respected in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Thomson whose maiden name was Mary Glendinning and Mrs. Thomson whose maiden name was Mary Glendinning.

tion of the north-eastern counties will have the Ogdensburgh road, leaving the counties on the eastern side of Lake Ontario, and near the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, deficient in modes of comproniestion with the see heard verse facetiously on the privations which she, her husband and family experienced for some years after their settlement.—
Amongst other anecdotes she often told that she was seven Amongst other anecdotes she often told that she was seven months and five days in Scarborough before she saw a woman, and the first one she saw was a Mohawk Squaw. How little do these who are born in cultivated countries and better times think of the privations of their ancestors, whose history of sufferings in the wilderness appear like legendary tales. Mrs. Thomson's daughter Jannet, now the wife of Mr. Andrew Johnston, farmer, in Scarborough, was the first woman born in Scarborough; and President Russel promised her two hundred acres of land on that account, but his Excellency died and left acres of land on that account, but his Excellency died and left

his promise unredeemed.

Mrs. Thomson left at her death 10 children, 72 grand children, and 20 great grand children, 102 in all, the whole of them

They would argue that although the transit of manufactures and produce, by railroad to Rome, with the choice of going to New Saturday evening. During the winter months Mr. Thomson, like other new settlers was a chopper, and as soon as his clear-ance became sufficiently extensive to support his family, he re-signed the hammer and trowel and became a farmer. He was well educated man as well as a skilful tradesman, and gifted a well educated man as well as a skillul transman, by nature with superior talents. He built the first Garrison at York—the one that was blown up during the late war with the United States of America. Besides he held a Captain's com-mission in the Upper Canada Militia during the aforesaid war. By industrious perseverance he ultimately acquired extensive property in Scarborough, and after the establishment of peace, he built an Inn near the site of his shanty, on the trespass road, from Markham to York, where, as a Tavern-keeper, he was a state of the sta generally respected, and familiarly known by the name of Uncle David. He likewise acted in the capacity of Township Clerk, Collector, and Assessor.

In the year 1833, in consequence of a fungous excreeence,

Mr. Thompson was compelled to suffer amputation of the left limb, immediately above the knee joint, which operation he bore with extraordinary fortitude; and from which operation he recovered completely—but died the following year, of a pleurisy, in the 72 of large of his recovered.

in the 72nd year of his age.

It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Thomson was an apprentice to the trade of a stone mason with the same master, and at the same time along with Mr. Thos. Telford, afterwards Sir Thos. Telford, the celebrated self-taught Civil Engineer. They were friendly after, and wrought together as journeymen until they parted, the one for London and the other for America. m succeeded in their sphere, yet how different were their prizes in the lottery of life; and their far distant graves call to remembrance the beautiful but melancholy verse, the poem of the Household graves:—

"They liv'd together side by side,
They fill'd one house with glee;
Their graves are sever'd far and wide,
By continent and sea."

Such is the history of the first settlers of Scarborough, 51 years since, when Scarborough was a dense wilderness, inhabited only by the wild birds and beasts of the forest. Scarborough now possesses between three and four thousand inhabitants; has ten Schools that receive Government allowance, has ten Taverns, ten Blacksmith's Shops, three Grist Mills, eighteen Saw Mills, one Carding and Fulling Mill, one English one Scotch Church, and three Meeting-houses or Chapels—besides a Subaggistion Library of Chapels besides a Subscription Library, and a Fair or Cattle Show

Like those who die in spring, when creation around them begins to look beautiful and happy, our first settlers have now left the theatre where they were once busy actors; and then shared all the hopes and fears as well as the pleasures and pains pelonging to humanity .- Colonist.

Another Victim to Typhus.—The last victim of note is Colonel Calvert, who accompanied M. Ledoyen to this country for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the Fluid invented by the latter gentleman, and who expired last night shortly before seven o'clock. Colonel Calvert has fallen a victim to his energetic and untiring perseverance in endeavouring to prove th value of this discovery, as a mitigant of disease and a preventive Earl took the name of Vassall on his marriage, but many are to its spread. He declared himself to be actuated by philanthropic motives, purely; and if self-exposure in a cause of dan-ger be any guarantee of integrity of purpose, that justice might be accorded to his memory. Early, morning, noon, night, and midnight, he was in attendance at the hospital, and while he midnight, he was in attendance at the hope, and essays the virtues of the Fluid, he studiously sought to promote the comforts of the patients, and did secure to them every necessary—nay even to delicacies—which their case seemed to them to require. He not only pampered them—if we may use the expression—but clothed them; and when money was needed his purse was generously opened. He was truly philanthropic, warm hearted, and kind; seeking but to do good.—
Like others, he may have had his faults, but in Quebec, at least, acts of goodness alone remind us of his love. He believed in the value of the discovery to which he devoted his entire time, and perished in the cause he had so generously undertataken and so faithfully fulfilled to the last. We speak from a time, and perished in the cause he had so generously undertathen and so faithfully fulfilled to the last. We speak from a personal and intimate acquaintance with the deceased.—Quebec

LOWER PROVINCES .- Halifax papers of the 13th inst., received by the eastern mail yesterday, mention the escape of six convicts out of fourteen, who had been escorted there by a party of the 93rd Highanders. They were confined in the north-east corner of the Citadel, and were to be transported to Bermuda. On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., they wrenched a bar of iron from the window, and 6 of the thinnest of them made their escape ted States at the December term in this city. It is ordered by means of their blankets. The others were too fat to sque om the Marme District Court, to try the title under the through, the space between the bars being barely nine inches, and very reluctantly they were obliged to remain behind. It is

fingers of the party in quest of them. None of the above convicts have been heard of up to the 13th.

The Corporation of St. John, New Brunswick, has issued a notice offering a free passage back to Ireland, to any Immigrant

who may desire it.

The Prince Edward Island Examiner has the following:-The public news from England tells us that Sir Donald Campbell, Baronet, of Dunstaffnage-a cousin of Lady Huntley's-The Vassall family is of French origin, and has been traced back to France in the 11th century. Some of them settled in Lombardy, Italy, and afterwards removed to London, and became quite distingui hed for wealth and influence in that city.

bell, Baronet, of Dunstaffinge—a course of lawy future of the Government of this Island." The Royal Gazette announces that his ment of this Island." The Royal Gazette announces that his Excellency is expected to arrive by the steamer leaving England on the 4th of Dec.—Montreal Courier.

He alone was armed with a sheathe knife, which he drew, land on the 4th of Dec.—Montreal Courier.

principal topics of interest during the week has been the arrival of the splendid iron steamer "Magnet," in the Lachine Canal, giving us a foretaste of the facilities of transport, the commercial portion of the splendid iron steamer "Magnet," in the Lachine Canal, giving us a foretaste of the facilities of transport, the commercial portion of the splendid iron steamer "Magnet," in the Lachine Canal, setts in 1628.

In the year 1766 his great grandson, Florentius Vassall, and Hold the Government of the Coopy. Downing Street, 28th Sept., 1847.

Sir,—I have received your Despatch, No. 111, of the 23r and 1766 his great grandson, Florentius Vassall, and Hold the Government of the Coopy. Downing Street, 28th Sept., 1847. Sir,-I have received your Despatch, No. 111, of the 23rd August. You will acquaint the persons who signed the petition to Her Majesty which accompanied it, praying that you may be relieved in the Administration of the Government of that Island, that I have laid that Petition before the Queen. I think it due to you to take the present occasion for stating that the decision communicated to you in my Despatch of the

12th August, 1847, regarding your retirement from the Government of Prince Edward's Island, was adopted without any reference to, or knowledge of, the charges preferred against you in this petition, and that it is not in any degree dependant on in this petition, and that it is not in any degree dependant on, and could not in any way be affected either by the proof or by the refutation of them. I do not, in the slightest degree, assume or suppose that these charges are well founded but regard them as entirely immaterial and irrelevant to any practical question now depending before me.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)
Lieut. Governor Sir Henry V. Huntley, &c. &c. &c. STATEMENT of Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Toronto Destitute Immigrant Widows and Orphans

L. G. Gordon, Esq., of Amherstburgh ...... Francis Boyd, of Yonge-street, and others, being the amount of an overcharge received by said parties and appropriated to the Widows and Orphans' Fund

a fine paid to the former as Preventive Officer 1 5 0 Amount formerly acknowledged..... £ 18 17 3 Total..... £464 6 4 A. T. McCord, Treasurer. Toronto, 27th Nov., 1847.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, Quebec, November 10, 1847.

	2		1846.	60	ts	6	1847
Steerag	Infants.	Cabin	Total.	Steerage	Infants	Cabin	Tota
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	31			3462	174	116	
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Wright from this port for Liverpool, abandoned. She was per-perfectly tight, and in good order, only the boats missing.— Capt. put an officer and Six men on board of her, and brought her into port. The Java left this harbour on Thursday even ing for Liverpool, with a cargo of deals, and since her departure the weather has been moderate. We shall doubtless hear something about the fate of the crew in a few days.—Newbrunswicker.

#### United States.

erous friends, subscribers, and the public, for the generous and uniform support they have given us.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS .- Having assigned all the debts and claims due to the Anglo American, to H. V. Butler, we are authorised by him to say to all persons indebted for subwe are authorised by him to say to all persons indebted for subscriptions, or in any other manner, to said paper, that the proprietor of the Albion newspaper, or his agents alone are authorized to collect and receipt for the said debts.

E. L. GARVIN & Co.

New York, Nov. 13th, 1847. NOTICE.—Persons indebted for subscription, or in any other manner to the Anglo American, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of the same to the proprietor of the Albion or his agents, who are alone authorised to collect and receipt for the same, from this date. New York, Nov. 13, 1847.

AWFUL CALAMITY-BURNING OF THE PROPELLER "PHŒ-NIX"-170 LIVES LOST. Pittsburgh, Nov. 26.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26.
On Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock, the propeller Phænix, bound up, when within 70 miles of Sheboygan, was discovered to be on fire, and it was found impossible to extinguish the flames. She had more than 200 passengers, 30 of whom took to the small boats, and were picked up by the propeller Delaware, which have in sight, but not in time to save those on board—the remainder were either burned or drowned. Captain Sweet was sick in his state-room, but was saved; 150 of the passengers were emigrating Hollanders. Passengers were emigrating Hollanders.

Every attention was extended to the sufferers by the Captain

Every attention was extended to the suncters by the Captain and crew of the Delaware. The Phænix was owned by Pease & Allen, Cleveland, and was insured for 15,000 dollars.

LATER.—The schooner Ontonagan, Capt. —, arrived yesterday, by which we learn the Phænix was burned ten miles from Manitowae, and six miles from land. The fire originated in the forward part of the boiler deck. Mr. Bleech, of Southin the forward part of the control of the forward part of the saved Captain Sweet, returned and perished in port, after he saved Captain Sweet, returned and perished in the flames. There were probably 200 lives lost. Capt. S. is at present in Sheboygan. The mate and six of the crew were at present in Sheboygan. saved. The propeller Delaware is expected every houch, which will bring full particulars of the calamity.—Buffalo Courier, STEAMBOAT DISASTERS-FORTY LIVES LOST.

The steamer Caroline, from Pittsburgh for Pearl River, burst her boiler on Friday morning last week, near Shawneetown.

Mr. Peacock, passenger from Pittsburgh, was killed, and four deck hands badly scalded; one since dead. The boiler was defective. The steamer Tempest, bound down, and the Talisman, from Clinton for St. Louis, came in collision on Thursday man, from Clinton for St. Louis, came in collision on Thursday. ning, ten miles below Cape Girardeau, Upper Mississ The Talisman sunk immediately, in deep water. loss is estimated at forty lives; some think more. The ladies and passengers lost everything, escaping only in their night clothes, and in that condition were taken to Girardeau by the

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.) A few minutes before two o'clock, we received the Boston papers of last evening from Messrs. Adams, Harnden's and Gay's, received by their several express lines. The boats were detained owing to the thick weather on the Sound:

A HORRIBLE STORY OF SHIPWRECK! A day or two ago we published under our marine head a deplorable account of a shipwreck, given by survivors of schooner Caroline, Capt. Wm. Smith, bound from Savannah for Bath. Capt. Smith arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and furnished the following to the editors of the Traveller:—

Capt. Smith states that he left Tybee Light, mouth of the Savannah River, Oct. 24th. On the 26th, took a heavy gale of wind from N.E., and sprung a leak in lat. 32 43, long. 77. Laid to all that day. At 7 P. M. was thrown on her beam and a hour sprung a leak in lat. 32 43, long. 77.

but a tremendous sea prevented them from rendering us any assistance. Our provision and water were all stored in the trunk cabin on deck, save one barrel of water in the run. By the disaster, both provisions and water were carried overboard, save that below, which it was impossible to get at. Thus we

were without food or drink.

Our only shelter was one berth, which remained of the cabin on deck, the hold being full of water. Three days after Henry Hughes, one of the crew, went on deck and was never seen afterwards; he was probably washed overboard.

On the 3d inst. we caught water enough to last us 24 hours. and very reluctantly they were conged to remain benind. It is thought that the thin ones will not so easily slip through the fingers of the party in quest of them.

From that time to the 10th were totally without water or food, and began to feel as if death were very near us. The gale had lasted 8 days. We had had nothing to eat for 10, or to drink for 6 days. We then began to discuss the question of drawing lots to see who should suffer death to save the lives of the

It was agreed that we should use sticks. We drew, and it mati fell to the lot of an Irishman named Charles Brown, who had S. D. marked on his arm. He was a large athletic man, weighing from 175 or 180, had shipped at Savannah and was un-

THE STEAMER MAGNET.—We are gratified to learn that From this family descended the gallant John Vassall, an Al-

At this moment a boy named Hughie Rose, of Bangor, Wales, aged 19, spoke up and said that the youngest should die first; this free-will offering was about to be accepted by Brown, as the captain with the boy went into the cabin. Capt. Smith as the tracted to a handle sticking up near, which he thought belonged to an adze. He told the boy to fetch it and it proved to be an edge. He told the boy to fetch it and it proved to be an edge.

adze.

Thinking that something wrong was about to be enacted on deck, he followed the boy when he returned, and saw the boy seized round the waist by the now desperate Brown, with the intention of making him the victim. At this moment the Captain states that he felt gifted with extraordinary strength, stepped forward and drove the adze twice into the band.

stepped forward and drove the adze twice into the head of Brown, and he fell dead upon the deck.

It is supposed by Capt. Smith, from the fact that S. D. was marked on the arm of Brown, that he shipped under a feigned

name. He was about 35 years old.

After he was dead, the Captain bled and dressed him. His After he was dead, the Captain bled and dressed him. His flesh was partly cut into thin strips and laid upon the deck to dry. But the crew did not hunger for food, water being their chief desire. His blood was used for drink until the morning that these restrictions of the sum of £2 10s.; or for Twelve Months, on payment of £3 10s.; subject to such rules and regulations, as the Trustees may from time to time adopt. that they were taken off, when about a pint remained, which

On the morning of the 13th, early, three vessels hove in sight, one of which the brig Tampico, Captain Brown, bound from New haven for the West Indies, took off the three survivors, viz: William Smith, of Biddeford, Maine, the Captain; Horace Smith, of do., the mate; Hughie Rose, of Bangor, the boy preserved from death by the action of the Captain. The

two former were transferred to the Br. schr. Splendid, and arrived at Philadelphia.

The boy was retained on board the Tampico, the Captain The boy was retained on board the Tampico, the Captain promising to take care of him. Captain Smith states that if Brown had submitted quietly to his fate, they would not have had the heart to kill him; but he did not think it right that the boy, after running one chance for his life, should after all become the victim, and he appears to think that he was suddenly gifted with strength to save him.

An idea may be formed of the nearness of death to this unfortunate crew, from the fact that the Captain's feet and nails both turned black, and his nails have not as yet obtained their natural color. The blood of Brown probably saved their lives, as they subsisted on it two whole days.

as they subsisted on it two whole days.

The Caroline is a total loss. She is insured in the Neptune office in this city for 5000 dollars.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

DESTRUCTION OF ATLISCO BY AN EARTHQUAKE. Atlisco was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, on the 23d of October. Not a house was left standing. A large proportion of the inhabitants was buried in the ruins. Serious damage was done to the surrounding country, many of the villages and nountains being overthrown.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

We have just learned, on authority which we look upon as unquestionable, that the Provincial Parliament will be dissolved in the course of a few days.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHURCH STREET,

OPPOSITE THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL. December, 1847. REMOVAL.

MR. G. W. STRATHY, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, has REMOVED to CHURCH STREET, North end, nearly opposite the Palace of the Roman Catholic Bishop. Toronto, Dec. 2, 1847.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.

FIFTEENTH LOAN MEETING. £1,000, or Ten Shares.

THE FIFTEENTH LOAN MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December, 1847, at Seven o'clock, P.M., when the Directors will proceed to Lend or Advance place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MON-DAY EYENING, the 6th December, 1847, at Seven o'clock, P.M., when the Directors will proceed to Lend or Advance One Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, which will be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by them.

er already provided for by them.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, to ceive the Seventeenth \*Instalment, then due, and to allow receive the Seventeenth receive the Seventeenth 2 pay up.

Members in arrear to pay up.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS,

Scorpetary of

Secretary and Treasur Toronto, Nov. 29, 1847.

TENDERS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON. Emigrant Hospitals.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Saturday, the 4th December, at Noon, for supplying the EMIGRANT FEVER and CONVALESCENT HOSPITALS, of this City, with BEEF and MUTTON, for the next Three Months.

Tenders to state the prices as follows, viz: For Prime pieces of Beef and Mutton, (as may be GEO. GURNETT,

Office of the Board of Health, November 29, 1847. JUST PUBLISHED.

ROWSELL'S DIARY; Law & Commercial Remembrancer, FOR 1848. PRICE, FIVE SHILLINGS.

T is the size of letter paper, and substantially half bound, and contains a blank space for memoranda, for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at the head of each space. The Calendar, together with a great variety of other useful information is prefixed. For Sale at the Booksellers in the Cities and Towns of

Canada, East and West.
HENRY ROWSELL. King St., Toronto

JUST PUBLISHED. ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC, For 1848, EMBELLISHED with a SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING of

The Royal Naval Hospital at Greenwich, And containing a great variety of Useful Information. Price Two Shillings and Six-pence. FOR SALE at the Booksellers in Montreal, Kingston, Co

bourg, Hamilton, Niagara, and at the Publisher's, HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Tore Nov. 26, 1847

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, For 1848, ONTAINING Fifty two Pages of its usual variety of ECCLESIASTICAL, COMMERCIAL, and GENERAL IN-

For SALE at the Booksellers in Montreal, Kingston, Co-bourg, Hamilton, Woodstock, London, and at the usual places throughout the Province; at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto, and at the Publisher's

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. November 12th, 1847.

LIFE ASSURANCE. THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives, and transact my business dependent upon the value or duration of Human its to grant or of all kinds. Life-to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds;

as also Survivorships and Endowments.

This Company is, from its system, enabled to offer to the Canadian public various advantages of a peculiar and important description, including local management, and most material reduction of cost, and a prompt settlement of claims.

Public attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be obtained of the undersigned, together with any required infor-

ion, and the forms of application. Principal Office-Hamilton Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. Agent for Toronto,

EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street West Toronto, November 15, 1847.



ted by Brown,
Capt. Smith

A LL PERSONS having in their custody or possession any
MONEYS, GOODS, CHATTELS OR EFFECTS

TORONTO HOSPITAL TRUSTEES' OFFICE,

ROERED, that Students of Medicine be permitted to GEORGE RYERSON,

Secretary to the Trustees. NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums of about £37,000 Sterling.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, George Street, Hanover Square, London, CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON.

TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman.

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EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the

W. C. ROSS, Toronto, 39th October, 1847.

NEW BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED BY THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

IFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, by the Rev. S. F. IFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, by the Rev. S. F. Russell, 12mo.

PAROCHIAL SKETCHES OF AVONDALE, by the Rev. J. A. Beckett, B. A., Incumbent of Marfleet, York, 24mo..

IRISH SCENES EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO, by the author of "Truth without Novelty" &c. &c., with a Preface by the Rev. Fras. Trench, published to afford some additional relief to the poor Irish, 24mo.

THE EARLY DAYS OF FAITH AND LOVE, or The Soul arising to Newness of Life, by M. A. S. Barber, author of "Redemption in Israel, or Narratives of Conversions among the Jews" &c. &c., 18mo.

HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF A PARISH, by T. Vowler Short, D.D.

ENGLISH LIFE, SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC, in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century, by the author of "Reverses," 12mo.

541-13 HINTS TO A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE, or Female Paro-HINTS TO A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE, or Female Parochial Duties practically illustrated, 12mo.

UNDESIGNED COINCIDENCES in the writings both of the Old and New Testaments, an argument of their veracity, by the Rev. J. J. Blunt, D.D., 8vo.

LIVES OF CERTAIN FATHERS OF THE CHURCH, in the Fourth Century, for the instruction of the Young—Rdited by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A. Vol. 1. 12mo, COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY GOSPELS AND THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, arranged according to the Table of Lessons for Daily Service, designed for family reading, by the Rev. Hy. Mackenzie, M. A. of Pembroko College, Oxford, 8vo.

LYRA MEMORIALIS. Original Epitaphs and Churchyard Thoughts in Verse, by Joseph Snow, with an Essay by W. Wordsworth, 24mo.

AN ESSAY ON FAMILY PRAYER, by the Rev. Charles Prove. Sial Philosophy...

THE SANCTUARY AND THE ORATORY, or Illustrations and Records of Devotional Duty, by the Rev. Thos.

Miln. r. M. A., 12mo...

LENTEN THOUGHTS AND OTHER POEMS, by Jas. Furneaux SACRED MEDITATIONS AND MORAL THEMES, in

SACRED MEDITATIONS AND MORAL THEMES, in Verse, by the Rev. Robt. Montgomery, M. A... SUNDAY AFTERNOONS AT HOME, by the author of "Christ our Example" &c. &c.
LETTERS TO M. GONDON ON THE DESTRUCTIVE CHARACTER OF THE CHURCH OF ROME, both in Religion and Polity, by Chr Wordsworth, D. D., Canon of Westminster

SERMONS FOR CHILDREN, by Mrs Markham
ON THE REVERENCE DUE TO HOLY PLACES, by the author of "Remarks on English Churches."
A PICTORIAL LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR, Parts 1 to 5, each part. a MANUAL OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, by F. A. A MANUAL OF GOTHER ARCHITECTURE BY PALEY, M. A., author of a Manual of Gothic Mouldings ... CHRISTIAN EXAMPLES, in Sermons (each about six minutes long), founded on the leading events in the lives of the Evangelists and Saints, designed for the use of families at morning and evening devotions, by the Rev. Alfred Williams M. A. at morning and evening devotions, by the Rev. Airred Williams, M. A.

MEMOIR of the Life of the Rev. Chas. Simeon, M. A., with a selection from his writings and Correspondence, edited by the Rev. Wm. Carus, M. A. SERMONS FOR THE YOUNG, by the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, M.A.
GODFREY DAVENANT, a Tale of School Life, by Rev. W. E. Heygate, M.A.

ECCLESIASTES ANGLICANUS, being a Treatise on Preaching, as adapted to a Church of England Congregation, in a Series of Letters to a Young Clergyman, by Wm. Gresley, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield.

THE FAMILY OF BETHANY, or Meditations on the Eleventh Chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, by L. Bennett, with an Introductory Essay, by the late Rev. Hugh White of Sodor and Man...
BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR, his Predecessors, Contemp 

JUST RECEIVED, At the Depository of THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO,

LIFE AND LETTERS

REV. GEORGE MORTIMER, M.A., RECTOR OF THORNHILL.

Compiled and Prepared by the REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG, B.A., BRITISH CHAPLAIN OF MONTE VIDEO, SOUTH AMERICA.

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 CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and ander 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

T. BILTON BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortment complete as usual.
No. 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847.

DR. PAGET, ST, BAY STREET. Toronto, Nov., 1847.

BOARDING. RS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pupils attending College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.
Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by an Euglish Lady, in a Private Family. She is capable of giving instruc-tion in Vocal and Instrumental Music, French, and the usual branches of an English Education. She would prefer residing in the country. References given. Direct, post paid, A. B., Post Office, Upper Black Rock, Near Buffalo, New York. November 5, 1847.

JAMES BICKET, ACCOUNTANT,

No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto. Nov. 26, 1847.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY. residing convenient to Upper Canada College, will receive three or four Collegians, under sixteen years of age, as BOARDERS. Address (post paid) Thomas CHAMPION, Esq., at this Office. Toronto, 17th Nov., 1847.

JANE SAUNDERS, of Manorhamilton, County Leitring, Ireland, is anxious to bear from her relatives in Canada, Address the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, Montreal.

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, No. 9, King Street East,

(Near Messrs. Ridout Brothers' Establishment, AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, I MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought. 533 52 Gold and Silver bought.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE. A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tucsday, the 9th November, 1847, it was Ordered— That from and after the Loan Meeting of the above Society, in January next, all New Subscribers shall pay, in addition to the instalments due to that period, a premium of £1 10s. per share A. B. TOWNLEY,

Secretary & Treasurer Toronto, Nov. 10, 1847.

NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 44, King Street East.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has just opened, in the above line of business, at No. 44, KING STREET EAST. CORNER OF POST OFFICE LANE, (in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. D. & W. Kissock, Grocers), where he offers to the public, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

A general assortment of Hardware, Of the latest Styles and of the best Patterns.

His Stock being imported direct from Sheffield, Birmingham,
Wolverhampton, and New York, he is prepared to sell at the
lowest prices, and on the best terms. Amongst his Stock will

English, Banks, and Swedes Iron. Cast Steel, Blister, Spring and German ditto. Copper, Tin, Canada Plates, and Sheet Iron. Bar Lead, Sheet ditto, Grain Tin and Zinc. Anvils, Vices, Sledges, and Hammers. Hand, Cross cut, Circular, and Philadelphia Saws. Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools. Saddlery Mountings and Carriage Trimmings. Patent Axles and Patent Leather

Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, and Ploughs.
Cooking Stoves, Parlour, Dundee, and Three Rivers ditto.
Hollow Ware, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Enamelled and
Tinned Stew Pans and Grid Irons. -ALSO:-Genuine Silver Spoons, Plated and German Silver ditto, Plated Waiters and Baskets, Plated Coffee Service, Britannia and White Metal ditto, best Tea Trays, Patent Dish

the public patronage.

on favourable terms.

Covers, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c. &c. All of which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES, and trusts, by assiduous and strict attention to business, to merit a share of

T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 26th August, 1847. OILS. 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

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.

MARHHAM

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION. THE In-titution above-named has been established by R. HUNTER, M.D., in connection with other Medical men, at the Village of Markham, a place chosen for the salubrity of its atmosphere, as well as its general advantages. The reason for establishing this Institution was, because the Hydropathic treatment of Chronic Diseases, and many inveterate cases of Acute Disease, has been found generally restorative, is where the ordinary treatment has failed; and the practice is extensively adopted, both in Europe and America,—Canada, having no such Institution, and as many were obliged to go out of the Province to test the efficacy of this treatment, Dr. of the Province to test the efficacy of this treatment, Dr. HUNTER, who has himself had extensive practice in this mode of treatment, as well as the ordinary mode, was induced to undertake the establishment of the Institution. The success of the Institution, during the few months it has been in operation, has surpassed his expectation, and the cures effected are a sufficient recommendation, where the cases are known. As he has now taken the responsibility of it entirely upon himself, being

assisted by Dr. N. R. REED, and having spared no expense to make it as perfect in every respect as possible, he feels satisfied that it will, if fairly tested, prove a great advantage to the For particulars, as to subjects, terms, &c., address Dr. R. HUNTER, Church Street, Toronto; or Dr. REED, at the Insti-

connection with the above, the EYE AND EAR In connection will be continued as heretofore.

INFIRMARY will be continued as heretofore.

The Institution will be attended by Dr. Reed daily, and visited by Dr. Hunter weekly, or oftener if found necessary.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1847.

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Mer-cantile Journal, March, 1846, and we hope, if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognised, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections, and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most other, we had almost said, all other classes of diseases.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Dr. Wistar's Bulsam of Wild Cherry.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 28th Nov., Mrs. Thomas Champion of MARRIED. On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Mr. Wm. Kerby, o Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Whitmore, of the Township of

Niagara.
At Christ Church, Montreal, on the 10th ult., by the Rev.
W. A. Adamson, Mr. James Grant, to Miss Mary Campbell, both of that city. DIED.

George R. Williams, Esq., aged 30 years.
On the morning of the 28th ult., Catherine, wife of Robert J. Hamilton, Esq., of Bellevne, Hamilton, after a painful illness of nearly four years, which she bore with Christian resignation

At Port Stanley, on Monday, the 22nd ult., Ann, wife of

LETTERS received to Thursday, December 2: Rev. Jas. Hudson, rem; It is desirable when remittances are made from Nova Seotia or New Brunswick, they should be in Notes of the Bank of British North America. H. M. Switzer, 530-tf Esq., add. subs.

7,917,000

0,528,746

1,538,578

6,019,417

#### Poetry.

TRUSTWORTHINESS. (From " Lyra Innocentium.")

"The child Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem" The cares, the love of parents fond Go deep, all loves, all cares beyond. Fain would they read the good and ill That neetles in our silent will, And night and day They wish and pray
That only good may there find way. But deeper lurk all breasts within The secrets both of grace and sin. Each has his world of thought alone, To one dread Watcher only known.

And far and wide On every side
Our dreams dart on-no earthly guide. Glad may they be and calm of heart, Who, when their child too walks spart, Seek him and find where angels come On Jesus' work, in Jesus' Home: Who, out of sight,

Know all is right, One law for darkness and for light. If in pure aims and deeds and prayers His path mount high, and far from theirs, If seeking him 'mid friends below They find him not, what joy to know He hath but turn'd

Where Jesus yearn'd

Thou who didst teach Thy mother dear, In three dim days of doubt and fear, By timely training to foreknow Thy Passion and its three days' woe Prepare Thou still Our heart and will,

And hearts that are as ours, for good and ill.

To be ; - where heavenly Love is learn'd!

THE PENANCE.

(From " Stories of the Primitive Church," by Sophia

be the more afraid to offend."\*

the death of Constantine.

actions, of which he afterward bitterly repented.

with him, some other officers also.

of the city should be put to death.

who, on account of his great piety and humility, had, the effects of his hasty anger. against his own will, been chosen to that important office. He gave all his lands and money to the Church quired. He took off his purple robes and his jewels: Scriptures, and in reading the writings of good men church-porch, praying humbly to his God. who had lived before him, and in conferring benefits to "My soul cleaveth to the dust;" so, in the words the utmost of his power.

When this holy man heard of the sentence which me, according to thy word. had been passed against the Thessalonians, he went to The people prayed and wept with him: and he the Emperor, and begged him to have pity on them:
the Emperor, and begged him to have pity on them:
thus continued, in prayer and fasting and humiliation,
At sea, the provisions very often fail—in the desert it
harasses the body. We know how much misery pain is
harasses the body. Ambrose strove to appease him: until, at last, he received into Christian communion. promised to forgive the people.

The Bishop then departed: rejoicing that his in-

was about to happen.

But, as soon as he was gone, the courtiers and officers of state, began to oppose every thing which he contrite spirit, with a deep sorrow for this his great sin had said, and laboured to stir up afresh the Emperor's and with an earnest striving to serve God every day wrath against the Thessalonians. They told him, more faithfully. it was not fit so great a prince should be insulted without taking vengeance, and that the people deserved a very severe and heavy punishment. This, and much more to the same purpose, they urged upon him: until he was persuaded to break his promise to Ambrose, and to sign the sentence which he had originally passed.

It was executed in a most cruel manner. scene, that followed, is too dreadful to describe. In supported by his feet it would be by their extremities lancholy cry of sorrow and despair.

he was grieved to the heart. He sorrowed for the and is thus enabled to travel onward, but at the same death of so many persons, most, if not all of whom, time in so tardy and awkward a manner, as to acquire were innocent : and he sorrowed that a Christian Em- him the name of sloth. Indeed, his looks and his gesperor should thus give way to wrath, and should so tures show his uncomfortable situation; and as a sigh

Full of these feelings, Ambrose left Milan a few to conclude that he is actually in pain. days before Theodosius, who had been absent for a But mark! The sloth, in its wild state, spends its of this great wickedness.

letter of this faithful servant of God, "I cannot deny: inconvenience; but the sloth is doomed to spend his that you have the fear of God I do not dispute. But whole life in the trees; and what is more extraordiyou have a violence of temper: which if any one tries nary, not upon the branches, like the squirrel and monto soothe, you quickly turn to compassion; but, if any key, nor does he hang head downwards, like the one excites it, you are made yet more angry, so that vampire, but under the branches. When asleep, he it becomes absolutely or nearly ungovernable. Would that, if there be no one at hand to soothe it, there may be no one to provoke it! I willingly trust it to the other; and after that, brings up both his legs, one for piety, overcome the violence of your temper."

he does not confess that he has erred, and humble His tail scarcely exceeds an inch and a half in length, himself before God." He adds: "I have written and its shortness is a benefit to him. before God. You are a man: and temptation has

Milan, to which place he had now returned. The the heart of the forest. Bishop met him at the door of the Church: and thus | "Thus I felt persuaded that the world has hitherto addressed him :-

over: and yet reason does not estimate the greatness described, namely, clinging to the branch of a tree." of the crime. Perhaps kingly rule is an obstacle to repentance: perhaps sovereignty prevents reflection. Yet it is well for man to feel his perishable nature, and to remember that dust is his beginning and his end. The gorgeous purple may beguile the heart: but it cannot change the feebleness of the frame, which it covers. You are our Emperor; but your throws out his legs when he walks!" subjects are your fellow-creatures. I should rather, in truth, say they are your fellow-servants: for all, who is the Lord of the high, as well as of the low? - do! Dare you, as yet impenitent, tread his holy pavement? Dare you stretch forth, unto him, hands, which are that cockney lad? Why he knows nothing! Father yet reeking with the blood of innocent victims? put him on our Jack, and how he looked! why I could Dare you receive in them the most holy body of your ride better when I was three years old! Ha! ha! ha! Lord? Dare you taste his precious blood with lips, And then he thought them clipped hedges grew so! which have spoken their rage in an unjust slaughter? Go hence. Add not a new offence to what is past. Submit to the bond according to the will of the Most and in a farmer's house he is out of his place. He High. Take it, as a medicine to restore the soul." Theodosius, honestly yielding to the admonitions

what he felt to be true, listened with reverence to the upright Bishop's plain dealing. He might have easily forced his way into the church, for there was no obstacle save a weak old man; but he knew, that he has designed them. A weaver would make a poor could not thus force his way into the presence of God. blacksmith; a carpenter would make a poor tailor; he acknowledged the remonstrance of Ambrose to be work well: and no one is to be blamed for the want "In the Primitive Church," says our holy and ve- just: and meekly retired to his palace, where, for of what he never had an opportunity of acquiring, nerable Reformers, "there was a godly discipline, that eight long months, he remained, shut out from the such persons, as stood convicted of notorious sin, were privileges of Christian communion. At length, on put to open penance, and punished in this world: Christmas-day, as he was sorrowing with many sighs that their souls might be saved in the day of the Lord; and tears, Ruffinus, one of his courtiers, asked the and that others, admonished by their example, might cause of his grief. "Servants and beggars," replied the Emperor, "may enter freely to join in prayer: One of the most remarkable instances of a person but, against me, the gates of heaven are shut: for well being thus put to open penance is that of the Emperor I know what the Lord hath so clearly said; What ye Theodosius, who reigned more than forty years after bind upon earth shall be bound in heaven." Ruffinus then offered to go and persuade Ambrose to receive He was a great and good man: but he had one him. Accordingly, he went: and told the Bishop that fault, a very violent temper; which often led him into Theodosius was coming to the Church. Ambroso still refused to allow him to enter it: and Ruffinus re-It happened once, that, in Thessalonica, the people turned without having been able to effect a change in became unruly and disorderly. They found fault his purpose. Theodosius, whose conscience told him with those who were set over them: and not only that he had deserved even a heavier punishment murmured, but broke out into the rebelliousness of an than he had suffered, left his palace, and slowly and open insurrection. In this tumult, they killed the sadly proceeded to the church, where he found Amcommander of the Emperor's army: and slew along brose ready to meet him at the entrance. He approached him with reverence, and said: "I am come When Theodosius heard of this, he was greatly to submit myself to whatever you command." enraged: he forgot the lessons of patience and for- brose rejoiced to see, how deeply and sincerely he bearance, which he had learned from the Bible: and, repented of his sin. He desired him to do penance in his wrath, he ordered, that a number of the people in public: and induced him to promise, that, in future, he would allow the period of a month to clapse be-At this time, the Bishop of Milan, where Theodo- tween the signing and the execution of a sentence of sius often kept his court, was the illustrious Ambrose: death, that the innocent might not again suffer from

The Emperor submitted to all that Ambrose reand to the poor: and he spent his whole time in he clothed himself in sackcloth: he strewed ashes on preaching, and in teaching, and in studying the Holy his head; and he fell down on the pavement of the

ocent with the guilty, and how the custom of penitents in the Primitive Church, he unbecoming a Christian it was to give way to anger came to the holy table, and there, with solemn prayers and violence. With these and many other such words, and laying on of the Bishop's hands, he was once more

Theodosius, after he was absolved, did not forget, what this penance was meant to teach him; namely, tercession had prevailed, and little thinking of what how awful a thing it is to sin against God, who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity.

All the rest of his life, he shewed a humble and

THE SLOTH. (From "Facts not Fables."

The sloth, when placed on the ground seems strangely and awkwardly formed. His fore legs, or, more correctly speaking, his arms, are apparently much The people of Thessalonica were invited to the too long, while his hind legs are very short, and look Circus, the place for the public games. Thither they as if they could be bent almost to the shape of a corkcrowded, men and women, rich and poor, with joyous screw; so that when put on the floor, his belly touches faces, unsuspicious of any evil. When they were all the ground. Suppose, then, he supported himself on assembled, a signal was given, and a body of soldiers his legs, like other animals, he would be in pain, for rushed in. Dismay filled every heart: and every he has no soles to his feet, and his claws are very countenance was pale with fear and horror. The sharp, and long, and curved, so that were his body three short hours, no less than seven thousand persons -just as your body would be, were you to throw had perished by the sword. As night closed in, yourself on all-fours, and try to support it on the ends everywhere might be heard wailing and lamentation: of your toes and fingers! Were the floor of glass, or wives mourning for their husbands; sisters, for their of a polished surface, the sloth would actually be quite brothers; children, for parents; and parents, for stationary; but as the ground is generally rough, with children. None slept: for, in every street, the silence little risings upon it, from stones, roots of grass, &c., of the time of darkness was broken by the long me- this just suits him, and he moves his fore legs in all directions, in order to find something to lay hold of; When the good Ambrose knew of this cruel deed, and when he has succeeded, he pulls himself forward, fearfully transgress the commandments of God. every now and then escapes him, we may be entitled

time, returned thither. The Emperor was surprised whole life in trees, and never leaves them but through at not seeing him on his arrival: but Ambrose, not force or by accident. An all-ruling Providence has content with thus only tacitly shewing his grief, wrote ordered man to tread on the surface of the earth, the him a letter, exhorting and intreating him to repent eagle to soar in the expanse of the skies, and the monkey and squirrel to inhabit the trees; still these may "That you have zeal for the Faith," so ran the change their relative situations without feeling much yourself. Do you yourself calm it. By your zeal by one, to the same branch; so that all four are in a line; and in this position he seems perfectly at rest. He then goes on to shew Theodosius the greatness Now, had he a tail, he would be at a loss to know what of his sin: and exhorts him to repentance by the ex- to do with it; were he to draw it up within his legs, ample of David and others. "It is not to be wondered it would interfere with them; and were he to let it their labours, and their works do follow them." Rev. xiv. 13. at, that man should sin: but he is most blameable, if hang down, it would become the sport of the winds. It is yet but a little while, and we shall be delivered from the

this, not to confound you, but that these examples One day, Waterton, whose description we have tor's presence. Then, re-united to the friends with whom we may stir you up to put away this sin from your kinggiven, found a large two-toed sloth on the ground, took sweet counsel upon earth, we shall recount our toil only dom: and you will best do it by humbling your soul upon the bank of the Essequibo. "As soon as we to heighten our ecstasy; and call to mind the tug and the din got up to him," he says, "he threw himself upon his of war, only that with more bounding throb, and a richer song, assaulted you. Strive, then, to overcome it. Sin back, and defended himself in gallant style with his we may feel and celebrate the wonders of redemption. And cannot be put away, except by the instrumentality of fore legs. 'Come, poor fellow,' said I to him, 'if when the morning of the first resurrection breaks on this longtears and repentance. Neither angel nor archangel thou hast got into a hobble to-day, thou shalt not sufcan pardon it. God himself, who alone can say I am thou mast got into a housie to-day, thou shall all its majesty, and in all its marvel; and then shall stood in all its majesty, and in all its marvel; and then shall with you, will assuredly forgive none save the penitent. tune; the forest is large enough both for me and thee the words, whose syllables mingle so often with the funeral. I persuade, I entreat, I exhort, I admonish you: for I to rove in; go thy ways up above, and enjoy thyself knell, that we are disposed to carve them on the cypress-tree am grieved, that you, who were an example of un- in these endless wilds; it is more than probable thou rather than on the palm, "I am the resurrection and the life," heard-of piety, who were distinguished for mercy, and wilt never have another interview with man; so fare form the chorus of that noble anthem, which those for whom thee well.' On saying this, I took a long stick which | Christ "died and rose and revived," Rom. xiv. 9, shall chant as ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co was lying there, held it for him to hook on, and then they march from judgment to glory.—Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D.

justly treated, should not sorrow that so many inno-cent people have perished." center the top of the tree. He now went Besides writing this letter to the Emperor, Am- off in a side direction, and caught hold of the branch brose refused to allow him to enter the church at of a neighbouring tree; he then proceeded towards

erred in its conjectures concerning the sloth, from de-"Surely you are not aware of the heinousness of scriptions being given of him on the ground, and not of the world. Then the state of probation ceases, and the state the slaughter which has taken place. Passion is now in the only position in which he ought to have been APPLICATION.

> "What an odd looking fellow that is," says a town boy, as he sees one who has just come from a distant village, "and then how awkward he is; how sheepish he looks; how he strokes down his hair; and how he

Let me say for him, then, you see him out of his place. Were you to go back with him, you would Archdeacon Jortin. whether prince or people, are equally and jointly ser- find he could plough, and reap, and thrash, and look vants of one Universal Lord and King, the maker of after the sheep and the cattle, and support his aged the Universe. Dare you, then, look upon his shrine, mother by his earnings; and this is more than you can

> "What do you think," says the country boy, "of and that we cut wheat with a scythe-and-and-

Stop, my boy, you have not yet seen him at home, reads nicely, he writes beautifully, he cyphers well, and he can tell you all about the kings of England; of his conscience, instead of proudly fighting against and mention all the mountains and rivers, and produc tions of the earth-and this is what you could not do.

Children and people, then, are to be judged of when they are in that state for which nature or instruction Accordingly, bowed dowed down by a sense of his sin, and yet each of them, kept to his place, may do his

> THE DESERT. (From "Facts not Fables.")

Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, states, that in a desert, generally speaking, there are few springs of fear; we shall rejoice; and our joy, neither men nor angels can water, some of them at the distance of four, six, and deprive us of; our safety will be as firm, as the throne of God sweet water; on the contrary, it is generally salt or beloved Son; "where He is, we shall be also."-Bp. Heber. oitter; so that if the thirsty traveller drinks of it, it ncreases his thirst, and he suffers more than before. But when the calamity happens, that the next well, which is so anxiously sought for, is found dry, the to the pleasure and profit of it; to wit, shame and pain. He misery of such a situation cannot be well described. has, by an eternal and most righteous decree, made these two The camels, which afford the only means of escape, the inseparable effects and consequents of sin. They are the are so thirsty that they cannot proceed to another wages assigned it by the laws of Heaven; so that whosoever well; and if the travellers kill them, to extract the commits it, ought to account shame and punishment to belong little liquid which remains in their stomachs, they to him as his rightful inheritance. For it is God who has themselves cannot advance any farther. The situa- joined them together by an irreversible sentence; and it is not Many perish, victims of most horrible thirst. It is God has made these two evils the sure consequents of sin, so then that the value of a cup of water is really felt. In there is nothing which the nature of man does so peculiarly none, the servant will not give it to him; for very few and absolutely destructive of all its enjoyments; for asmuch as are the instances where a man will voluntarily lose his they reach and confound it in the adequate subject of enjoylife to save that of another, particularly in a caravan | ment, the soul and body; shame being properly the torment of in the desert, where people are strangers to each other. the one, and pain of the other. For the mind of man can have What a situation for a man, though a rich one, per- no taste or relish of any pleasure in the world, while it is actuhe possesses-no one hears him; they are all dying the quickness, the gaiety, and activity of the spirits; it dejects though by walking a few hours farther, they might the countenance, made by God himself to look upwards; so be saved. If the camels are lying down, and cannot that this noble creature, the masterpiece of the creation, dares be made to rise—no one has strength to walk—only not so much as lift up either his head or his thoughts, but it is of the Psalmist, ran his supplication: "quicken thou he that has a glass of that precious liquor lives to walk a vexation to him even to look upon others, and yet a greater a mile farther, and perhaps dies too. If the voyages to be looked upon by them. And as shame thus mortifies the on seas are dangerous, so are those in the deserts.— soul, so pain or punishment (the other twin effect of sin) equally there cannot be a greater storm than to find a dry well; at sea one meets with pirates-we escape-we surrender-we die; in the desert they rob the traveller of all his property and water; they let him live perhaps-but what a life! to die the most barbarous and agonizing death! In short, to be thirsty in a desert. without water-exposed to the burning sun, without shelter-and with no hopes of finding either, is the most terrible situation that a man can be placed in, and one of the greatest sufferings that a human being can sustain; -the eyes grow inflamed; the tongue and lips swell; a hollow sound is heard in the ears, which brings on deafness; and the brains appear to grow thick and inflamed: - all these feelings arise

from the want of a little water. APPLICATION.

How little are our common mercies valued! Their frequent enjoyment ought to increase our gratitude; but instead of this it is perverted to produce insensi- his sin may have made him in point of pleasure. - Dr. South. bility to their worth. Let us learn, however, that if a little water may be so precious, how great are our obligations to the Giver of all, who have not only what is necessary to the support of life, but to its comfort

The Garner.

THE RESURRECTION.

which roll between us and the promised land? Men and bre- God." Therefore we should not esteem our works so perfect thren, grasp your own privileges. Men and brethren, Christ as though we should, or could, merit heaven by them : yet God Jesus has "abolished death:" will ye, by your faithlessness, throw hath such pleasure in such works which we do with a faithful strength into the skeleton, and give back empire to the dethron- heart, that he promiseth to reward them in everlasting life, ed and destroyed? Yes "the resurrection and the life" "abo- Bishop Latimer. lished death." Ye must indeed die, and so far death remains undestroyed. But if the terrible be destroyed when it can no onger terrify, and if the injurious be destroyed when it can no nger injure; if the enemy be abolished when it does the work of a friend, and if the tyrant be abolished when performing the offices of a servant; if the repulsive be destroyed when we can welcome it, and if the odious be destroyed when we can embrace it; the quicksand be abolished when we can walk on it and sink not; if the fire be abolished when we can pass through it and not be corched; if the poison be abolished when we can drink it and be hurt not; then is death destroyed, then is death abolished, to all who believe on "the resurrection and the life;" and the noble prophecy is fulfilled (bear witness ye groups of the ransomed, bending down from the high citadel of triumph,) "O Death I will be thy plagues; O Grave, I will be thy destruction."

"I heard a vioce from heaven"-oh, for the angel's tongue, that words so beautiful might have all their melodiou "saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from burden and the conflict, and, with all those who have preceded us in the righteous struggle, enjoy the deep raptures of a media-

who did not suffer even individual offenders to be un- conveyed him to a high and stately mora. He as- THE RIGHTEOUS AND THE WICKED GROWING TOGETHER. It appears that God mercifully and wisely permits the mixture of the good and the bad, for the trial of both, for the improvement of the one, and for the amendment of the other .-Both pass their days together, both grow together till the barvest, and God makes his sun to shine and his rain to descend upon both, and allows both to partake in common of the com- BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, mon blessings of his providence. Thus shall it be till the end of retribution begins, and there is no longer any reason that persons of such different tempers, views, and behaviour should inhabit the same place. The wicked will then be separated from the righteous, banished from the presence of God, and sent to dwell with creatures of the same perverse dispositions; which alone would be a terrible punishment. The fear even of this should be sufficient to warn us so to behave ourselves here, that hereafter we be not doomed to such cursed society, but may live with God, and with beings who love and imitate him.

> NO SIN IN HEAVEN. The happiness of the Messiah's kingdom will, in a more particular manner, consist in a perfect freedom from sin. There 'the wicked shall cease from troubling." (Job, iii. 17.) We shall have nothing to fear from the enticements, the bad example, the ridicule, the deceit, or the violence, of those who love not God; and what is of still greater consequence, we shall be in no danger from ourselves, and from our own corrupt inclinations. The tempter will be bound in chains of everlasting darkness; the struggle between the flesh and the Spirit will be brought to a happy end, by the flesh itself being sanctified, and cleansed from all wicked affections. In innocence, no less than n power, and in beauty, we shall become like the angels of God; and all self-reproach, and all that agony, which arises from the fear of future transgression, shall be banished from our hearts. What other blessings it may be the will of God to bestow hereafter on his servants, we cannot tell; and we know, in Scripture, that they are such, as, from their greatness, exceed ou present faculties to understand, or to receive. The glory, which then shall clothe us, would now, if we could behold it, strike us blind; the blessings which will then be scattered on us, would now overwhelm us in an agony of joy; and our ears cannot as yet receive that unnutterable song, in which the chosen of Christ shall join. But whatever is bestowed on us will be rendered of still greater value by the recollection that it is | Pri for ever. We cannot be happy here, because our happiness is only for a time; and because the danger of future loss must mingle with our purest enjoyment. But in Heaven is no more eight days' journey from one another, and not all of itself, and our lot will be cast for ever with the lot of his own

God has annexed two great evils to every sin, in opposition tion must be dreadful, and admits of no resource .-- in the power or art of man to put them asunder. And now, as uch a case there is no distinction. If the master has dread and abhor as these; they being indeed the most directly haps the owner of all the caravans! He is dying for a cup of water—no one gives it to him; he offers all keenly and intolerably affect the soul as infamy; it drinks up pleasures, as well as other things, are but imperfect); there being never a limb or part, never a vein or artery of the body, but it is the scene and receptacle of pain, when soever it shall please God to unfence it, and let in some sharp disease or distemper upon it. And so exceedingly afflictive are these bodily griefs, that there is nothing which affects the body in the way of pleasure, in any degree comparable to that which affects it in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division upon it. And so exceedingly afflictive are these bodily griefs, way of pain. For is there any pleasure in nature, which equals the impressions of the gout, the stone, or even the toothache itself? But then further, when we shall consider that the pains which we have here mentioned, and a great many more, are but the preludiums, the first-fruits and beginnings of that pain which shall be indefinitely advanced, and finally completed n the torments of another world; when the body shall descend into a bed of fire and brimstone, and be lodged forever in the burning furnace of an almighty wrath; this consideration surely and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steam will or ought to satisfy us, that God will not be behind-hand packet betwixt any North American port and any European with the sinner in point of punishment, whatsoever promises

with the sinner in point of punishment, whatsoever promises

The assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing

This word soundeth as though we should merit somewhat by

our own works: for reward and merit are correspondent, one followeth the other; when I have merited, then I ought to have my reward. But we shall not think so : for ye must understand | Board. that all our works are imperfect; we cannot do them so perfectly as the law requireth, because of our flesh, which ever letteth us. Wherefore is the kingdom of God called then a reward?

Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance. Because it is merited by Christ: for as touching our salvation "The resurrection and the life," these are thy magnificent and eternal life, it must be merited, but not by our own works titles, Captain of our salvation! And therefore we commit to the but only by the merits of our Saviour Christ. Therefore bethe body and soul; for thou hast redeemed both, and thou wilt advance both to the noblest and most splendid of portions advance both to the noblest and most splendid of portions.—

Who quails and shrinks, scared by the despotism of death?—

Who are not a splication at the Offices of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Who amongst you fears the dashing of those cold black waters ten, Vita aterna donum Dei; "The everlasting life is a gift of

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Sixlinesandunder, 2s.6d. firstinsertion, and 74d. each subsequent sertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount in the contract of the

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J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c.

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R. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Connsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

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531 Montreal, August, 1847.

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Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d. THE above Engraving is now ready, and the Subscribers for RPOOFS will be supplied with their copies immediatery. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale st the Publisher's,

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

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S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Congression of Con bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general mane ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Providence. Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales wi recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons it for payments on sales already made, will please con authorised to collect and receive the same; New York, Feoruary 14, 1845.

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