Original Poetry.

CONSIDERATIONS ADDRESSED TO MODERN BLASPHEMERS. On reading the Magnetic telegraph verses of the New York "Tribune," in the "Church" of April 7.

Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights."—James i. 17. Cease, worm! to glorify in godless strains

Thy fellow worms, disparaging thy God,
Exalting earth. 'Tis God who gives to man,
Not man t' himself, the cunning head and hand. Man nothing knows but what 'tis given him To know. The idiot is a man—has hands, And head, and members all complete—and yet His being man does not insure him mind. Think you, if man could on himself bestow Capacity, an idiot would be found In all this world? Who maketh thee to differ? Or what hast thou that thou didst not receive? Now, if thou didst receive it, why dost thou Glory, as if thou hedst not aught received?

To whom He will God giveth—from whom He will Withholdeth: and none to Him may dare to say, What doest thou, or Why? His sovereign will His only reason, visible to us,
Why one a Newton, one an idiot born.
If any man will speak, then let him speak
As the oracles of God—How readest thou? "The Lord to Moses thus-I. I have call'd By name Bezaleel: and him have fill'd With my own spirit, in wisdom, understanding, And in knowledge, and in all workmanship, To cunning works devise; to work in gold, In silver, and in brass; and cutting stones, For setting; and carving timber; and to work Of workmanship all manner—this have I done. And I, behold, I have given with him Aholiab: and in the hearts of all That are wise-hearted wisdom I have put,

That all I have commanded they may make."

Thus spake the Omniscient and All-giving.
And where wast thou, O worm, when He the earth's
Foundations laid? and where are those foundations Fastened? Didst thou the sea shut up with doors, And check its flood with—"Hither shalt thou come, And only hither: and here shall thy proud waves Be stay'd?" Hast thou the morning since thy days Commanded: and hast thou the day-spring caus'd To know his place? And canst thou bind in chains Most mighty worm! puissant son of dust! The influence of Pleiades, or loose Orion's bands? Canst thou, vain glorious chatterer, Bring forth Mazaroth, in his season, each? Or canst thou guide Arcturas with his sons? Come, try thy hand, and prove thy nothingness. Who hath put wisdom in the inward parts? Or who gives understanding to the heart? Gavs't thou unto the peacock goodly wings? Or feathers to the ostrich? which leaves her eggs, Forgetting that the foot of man may crush, Or wild beast break them; because Jehovah her Of wisdom hath depriv'd, which to the sparrow He vouchsafes. Is it by thy wisdom that The hawk doth fly, and stretch her wings towards The south? And doth the eagle mount at thy mand, and make her eyrie-nest on high?

Oh earth, earth, thy impious boasting cease. Say not, I will ascend above the heights, Beyond the clouds; I will exalt my throne Above the stars of God: I will be like The Most High. What worse can Popery than this? You blame the Pope because that he himself Exalting, sits as God, within God's temple. What humbler is your heart, your tongue, your deed? Is not the universe, the whole creation, The temple of the living God, and yet Within that fane you sound the praise of man; And set yourselves on high; and boast that you, "Forgetful of your birth, infringe upon Jehovah's right; and that your thoughts, like God, Are omnipresent."-Oh matchless modesty! Shame! Shame! where is thy blush? Has man, the proud Blasphemer, driven thee from earth with his Electric wire, pretended, pseudo lightnings? Bewitch'd idolaters, beware! forbear! Indulge no Babel thoughts of scaling heaven Remember Babel's doom: avoid Babel's pride, Or else among thy fat ones leanness God Shall send: and under all thy boasted glory A burning, like the burning of a fire, The Lord shall kindle; consuming soul and body. For He the fruit of thy stout heart will punish, And the glory of thy high looks bring down, And stop thy naughty mouth swell'd out with words Of blosted vanity. Forbear, and spit Not on His face again—the day of His Humiliation's gone—He comes to reign; And pour contempt on thee, and all thine idols. His day shall be upon the proud and lofty. He comes—and all the loftiness of man Shall be bowed down, and all the haughtiness Of men shall be made low: and Christ, the Lord, Alone shall be exalted in that day. Thou that knowest all things, knowest thou not Thyself? Electric seer, inwards turn Thine eyes,—and telegraph thy soul—know that We are the clay, the potter He: now if To honour, God vouchsafes to destine some, And fill them full of bright intelligence, Shall we, therefore dishonour Him, whom more Than ever we should honour? and with the Psalmist Feel and ery, " Not unto us, O Lord! not To us, but unto thy name give the praise."
Thy name we magnify and bless, O Lord!
Because thou hast regarded man, and fill'd His mind with wisdom and with science. May we thine hand perceive and own in all y gifts, that come of grace, and not of debt, All forseited in him that fell primæval; But now restored through Christ, who every man Enricheth severally as He will-To one ten talents, to another five, And to another one-to some the wis Inventing head, to others skilful hands: To every man dividing as He will. Improve the talents, then, of God bestow'd-Our duty this-with earnest diligence To occupy in service of the Giver-That grateful we may duly honour Him,

Uproot, and cast it out-convert, forgive. Gloria DEO.

Our Monthly Review.

THE SKETCHES-THREE TALES; by the authors of

And serve the generation of our day,

This all our honour—all our glory this. Chastise, reprove, rebuke, O Lord! man's pride,

Perhaps, the generations yet to con

The history of this volume is thus told in a prefixed advertisement. "It was suggested, as a Christmas amusement, that one of a party should draw a series of sketches, which the rest should severally interweave into some short story or description. Subsequently, a proposal was made that a volume so framed should be published, with a view to increasing the funds for the erection of a Church and schools at Bonchurch, in which all the contributors felt a common interest." Thus the letter-press is illustrative of the drawings; and it is amusing to mark the different uses which the several writers make of the respective objects deline-

ated by the artists. But something much higher than mere amusement is to be gleaned from this gentle and graceful little book. Interesting as mere narratives, the tales, as we might have expected from the characters of their authors, have all a practically devotional tendency; and we cannot fancy any right-minded person rising from their perusal, and declaring that his time had been idly or unprofitably occupied. In particular would we instance The Lost Inheritance, as containing lessons, from the study of which many an over-fond

ambitious parent might rise " A sadder and a wiser man."

in

TO

Trusting that not a few of our readers will peruse The Shetches for themselves, we will not entrench upon their gratification, by anticipating the plots of the narratives. In our paper of last week would be noticed an extract from The Lost Inheritance, which Conveys a very pleasing impression both of the manner and matter of the work.

typographical reputation of London or Edinburgh.

THE ORDINATION GIFTS: a Senmon preached in St'
Peter's Church, Auburn, on the Second Sunday in
Lent, 1848; by John Williams, D. D., Rector of St. George's, Schenectady, Auburn. Alden & Markham.

This discourse, which was delivered at the Lenten Ordination held by the Bishop of Western New York, will add, we think, to the well-earned reputation of the reverend author, whose name cannot be unfamiliar to our readers. There is much affectionate eloquence in the concluding address to the candidates for the Diaconate, which we have great pleasure in subjoining.

"I would fain hope that I have led your thoughts to "I would fain hope that I have led your thoughts to subjects not inappropriate to this day and service, so memorable to each one of you. It is the Lenten Ordination season of the Church from earliest days. For the last week, from hearts that you know not, and that never in this world will know you, from hearts that beat in all the lands of earth, prayer has been made to God in your behalf. From the high Cathedrals of the Mother land, from among the palms of the Eastern Indies, from the far off islands of the ocean, from the ice-bound regions of the north, from the wide prairies and deep forests of our western world, one mighty, wrestling prayer, has been sent up to God, for His blessing upon those who are this day to be ordained to holy functions in His Church. And now, almost before this solemn sound has died upon your ears, you stand here, to receive at the hands of a successor of Apostles, the first warrant of your high commission, handed on in one unbroken line from Jesus Christ sion, handed on in one unoroten little single sion, handed on in ohe unoroten little single s the spiritual line of the Christian Levi never dies—another bears, of whom I well might speak to you, but that the presence of the living forbids the tribute which the memory of the dead permits; here I say, amid such memories ry of the dead permits; here I say, amid such memories, such thoughts, you are to take those awful and unchanging vows, which you can render up in safety to none but God, and with your dying breath! You will go forth from these walls sworn to God's service, and with the weary, though not uncheerful way of your vocation stretched out before your spirit's eye. Can we ask for you better gifts to aid you on your way, and make you meet to the discharge of all your duties, than the "word of wisdom," the "word of knowledge," and the gift of Faith? Can we give you a more solemn charge, than that you should always cultivate them with carnest care, and with unceasing prayer? No, brethren, we cannot for in all time you will find in them the great weapons of your warfare; and if in lonely silent hours, when at For in all time you will find in them the great weapons of your warfare; and if in lonely silent hours, when at the sight of its responsibilities and its infinities the soul grows faint; when the searching trial comes, and all looks dark around, and conscience perhaps whispers of neglect and sinfulness, then if the first two fail, as fail they will, Faith will come in with holy discipline, a strengthening angel to the soul; and bid you to bear up, and forbid you to despair. No! we need ask for you little beyond these. God grant then that they may all be yours; and that they may so go with you through your earthly ministry, as that when the end draws on, and wisdom and knowledge, which are but in part on earth,

worked the section of the section of the section as the velicle of trends, when a stranger, was not enlightened on the polemical statistics of the place of the section of other hand, claiming to be religious; but as extravagant, notwithstanding, and as sentimental, -as likely to pervert and mislead, as many modern romances. Whether it be right to inculcate truth through the medium of fiction, is a question, we think, which can be readily disposed of. Let truth be the conspicuous object, and fiction the subordinate feature; truth the presiding genius-so to speak-of the narrative, and fiction no more than the quiet, dutiful handmaid; let this rule be observed, and truth will derive from the cautious and reverential services of a chastened imagination, many an attractive adornment which it is

allowable for her to wear. "Hawkstone" is an able, an eminent work. We have no doubt that it stands higher in public estimation than any other production of the same class of literature. The author enunciates, in a peculiarly fearless way, his opinions-which are always perfectly distinct, express, and unfaltering-concerning matters which affect most nearly the welfare of the Church and the nation. On such topics of warm discussion many, of course, will dissent from his views; many would harshly condemn them; but none, we think, will deny, that never were sentiments of any kind, on any subject, propounded with greater clearness, ability any energy. The main design of the work is to shew the firm and honest maintenance of the Church by the clergy, the laity, and the government, as a divine institution, and possessing in itself alone the spiritual care of the whole people; as the only instrument employed by the Great and Good Shepherd, to lead his flock into green postures. "I am come, Mr. Macarthy," said Villiers, and his voice faltered as he said Mr., and something of his former voice faltered as he said Mr., and something of his f that there is but one remedy-and that quite equal to viate their trials and to heal their dissensions. It is hand, and met Macarthy's eyes, surprised, and yet unshewn that recent legislation,-the legislation boastfully identified by a self-styled "Conservative" Premier, with the necessary "progress of the age,"—a legislation essentially democratic and ruthlessly inno-SKETCHES—THREE TALES; by the authors of calculated to plunge the nation into deeper distress; "And is there," said he, "anything in this book Mr. and the discipline of the Gospel? Must she not beware of introducing any thing of her own in the pure simple word of Revelation? Williers, which should have worked the change which I that it has utterly failed in adjusting the relations which should destroy our "Hawkstone." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

in virtual contempt of what before all things must be consulted, and sought after, -God's honour and God's blessing; without which there is no wisdom in those been insensible to your well-meant but ill-regulated who govern, and can be no happiness and peace amongst anxiety, to win me over to your own form of religion. those who are governed. The intrigues of Romanism to dispossess England of her spiritual birthright, are have endeavoured to convert me even to what you bepowerfully exposed; and it is shewn that the Italian scheme of fraud and oppression and cruelty, can only be baffled by the steadfast assertion of the rights of the Church; the faithful declaration of the commis- explanation. sion which God has given her, and will not suffer any self-constituted religious society to take out of her hands. Hawkstone is a thriving town; in days of writers? yore a sober village, distinguished by no great animation of any kind, and not living very ardently either to the world or to God. But the lethargy is shaken off, and with a terrible revulsion. Manufactories are ceeded. built; speculation pours into it like a flood; the population multiplies; and sin and misery increase. The Villiers. responsibilities and the difficulties of the Church are enhanced; and to meet this augmented burthen, there It are only two clergymen,—the Rector of the parish, the honesty and correctness of those who are placed to who is disabled by bodily infirmities, and his ill-paid rule over us.

intentions; who wishes to do all in his power to coun-* Who could preach an Ordination Sermon in Auburn, and not remember Hobart?

Curate, a young man of sincere piety and excellent

"So bright the march of that outdazzling star, Which shed its kindling beams so wide and far.

That pilgrims press, where still they latest rest, And kiss thy sod, SWEET AUBURN OF THE WEST." I quote from memory and may therefore not have done full justice to these sweet lines,

Great credit is due to Messrs. Appleton for the style in which they have produced this volume. The illustrations are beautfully executed, and the paper and letter-press such as would do no discredit to the enervates his own ministrations, renders the Church comparatively powerless, and fails in his well-meant but misdirected endeavours. The consequence is, that Romanism assumes a bolder front; the Meetinghouse is constantly receiving deserters from the Church, and every sectarian interest flourishes upon the Church's weakness. But, after a time, under diferent auspices, the Church, upheld by minds equally devout and better instructed, rises to the position assigned to her by God, and then the favour of God is exhibited in the discomfiture of her enemies. The children who had been beguiled from her bosom,especially the poor and unlearned who had nothing to oppose to the wiles of their betrayers—these return oyfully to the spiritual mother whom they had deemed unnatural and neglectful, and feel at morn and eve a heartfelt delight which no periodical demonstrations of sectarianism could impart, in the holy and quiet course of her dail; ministrations. A good landlord is the chief instrument in this glorious resuscitation of declining faith and love; we speak advisedly, for by the ledication of his worldly substance, the clergy round him are sustained in their exertions. His character may be understood from an extract upon our fourth page. The motto of the book, viewed in connexion with this blessed change, might be expressed in one of its many fine, impressive, cogent sentences :- "Heaven

never failed a mighty work, conceived in faith, and nurtured with prayer." The following conversation, at the meeting of a Dorcas Society, exhibits the difficulty of avoiding altercation, or at least controversy, in mixed associations, though purely of a benevolent nature, and composed even of ladies accustomed to meet one another

frequently in the ordinary intercourse of society.

"What a beautiful sermon," said Mabel, "Mr. Bentley, (the Curate of Hawkstone) preached against Popery last Sunday! so very impressive!"

"Oh, it was beautiful! Did you not like it?" said little Martha, looking up in the face of Miss Catharine Macdougall, who had left her chair for some work, and was leaning over Martha's shoulder.

Mrs. Lomax coughed significantly.

Mrs. Lomax coughed significantly.
"Was it not beautiful, Miss Macdougall?" "Was it not beautiful, Miss hacdougan? Two more coughs from Mrs. Lomax; but Martha heeded not. "I do hope," she continued, "you like Mr. Bentley. I never heard such a delightful preacher." "Martha, my dear, lend me your scissors," cried Mrs. Lomax from the other end of the table; and as Martha

took up the scissors she met a look and frown which plainly told her she was making some mistake.

"We always go to our own Church," replied Miss

was but one Church, and resolved to ascertain as soon as possible what the meaning of a Church was, and whether, as she strongly doubted, it meant anything at all."

Villiers,—the wise and good landlord who renovates the bankrupt and sect-ridden town of Hawkstonevisits Rome in his youth; and, with no better safeguard than unsettled principles and dreamy, visionary longings, he is very nearly entrapped into Romanism by a Jesuit. The manner of his escape exposes most forcibly that tampering with the truth, and that practice of positive deception, which Rome has used to maintain her usurped dominion; and the following extract, which describes his deliverance from the toils laid to ensuare him, places in a strong light that most important principle which must never be surrendered if we would effectually keep back the encroachments find something which be had long lost. But the boy's of a foreign Church,—that the voice of Primitive Christian Antiquity can only be made, by falsification, to speak the language of the Vatican. Macarthy, the Jesuit, had left with Villiers, when he considered his friend's mind to be ripe for this final measure, a manuscript book purporting to contain quotations After allowing what he conceived to be sufficient time for these selections to produce their effect, he returns to Rome, from which city he had purposely absented himself, and receives a visit from Villiers.

"I am come, Mr. Maearthy," said Villiers, and his voice faltered as he said Mr., and something of his former voice faltered as from the Fathers in support of Romish doctrine. After allowing what he conceived to be sufficient time for these selections to produce their effect, he returns to Rome, from which city he had purposely absented

And as he placed the volume in Macarthy's flinchingly fixed to meet his, some misgiving a Villier's mind as to the justice of his severity. Mi said nothing, but opened the book. He found it, indeed been drawn from a very deep and extensive course of

"I do believe it," replied Villiers; "I cannot have neither complain nor condemn. It is a good and a Christian zeal, when conducted with a reverence for truth; but -carried on more particularly through the Jesuits- I do lament, lament bitterly, Macarthy, that you should

> started from his chair, but sat down again, confronting Villiers with an open indignant look which demanded 'May I ask," said Villiers, "if this collection of authorities and testimonies to the doctrine which you desire to

impress on me was compiled by yourself from the original Scripture? express at the time I gave it to you, from our own controversalists. I wished you to see the line of argument which they adopted, and the evidence on which they probable they adopted, and the evidence on which they probable they adopted, and the evidence on which they probable they adopted, and the evidence on which they probable they adopted the above could satisfy himself with an answer, Before the above could satisfy himself with an answer,

"I have not," replied Macarthy; "I have myself faith in my teachers, and am willing to accept their statements.
It is our practice and our first lesson, to discard doubt in

"And as a collection from your controversialists you gave it to me?" said Villiers.
"Most assuredly," replied Macarthy. "I never imagined that you would mistake it for anything else, or my-

self for a man of so much learning."

"Villiers's face in a moment resumed all its old cheerfulness and affection. "I have done you wrong, Macarthy, a grievous wrong; but you must forgive me;" and he stretched out his hand, which Macarthy met and took, but did not press, for he was offended as well as amazed.

"I did you a grievous wrong, dear Macarthy," continued Villiers, "and I must make a full reparation for it."

"We must allow," said Villiers, "that a few individuals who have hitherto maintained principles in accordance with the sake of maintaining your exclusive notions. It may

were carefully excluded from his text,—the very text, remember, p which your reference was given."

Macarthy's eye continued firmly facing Yilliers; and he proceeded. "One discovery." he said, "of this kind honestly, and not without assistance, but with a single desire to discover truth. And shall I tell you the fact that you the chart in speaking to a dience: and it has no instead gle desire to instance, your and honestly, and not without assist it, almost contending to the fact that you the fact that your theological dogmas—for instance, your and honestly, and not without assist it, almost contending to the fact that you for the Church, who profess to assist it, almost enseits discover instance, your and then a substitute the fact that you the fact tha tened upon the text by papal transcribers and editors. I found that other passages which were not garbled were yet wholly misapplied—that what the ancient Fathers had spoken of the whole Catholic Apostolic Church, without any restriction to the branches in communion with the Bishop of Rome, was employed as if those epithets had been used, as you abuse them now, exclusively to designate your own peculiar branch. I found that spurious documents were appealed to as genuine; and obvious interpolitions of whole sentences admitted without a hint or warning. I catalogued the list of authorities, and affixed their dates, and to my astonishment discovered the art vith which ancients and moderns—Fathers of the Catholic Church and doctors of the Romish schools—

Sarcasm, I will leave to Mr. Brook's own good taste to judge."

Brook had not been accustomed to hear levity on such subjects rebuked, and he was rather surprised. But his sourage was not daunted.

"I can assure you," he replied, "that I had no intention of giving offence; far from it. But may I venture to oak the abbé how he proves the fact of the revelation of whole sentences admitted without a hint or warning. I catalogued the list of authorities, and affixed their dates, and to my astonishment discovered "To the particular doctrine," replied the abbé, "which are in the replied in the same manner."

"I presume, Mr. Atkinson, "Catholics always argue in the same manner."

"I presume, Mr. Atkinson, "May I beg to assure you that they argue in a very different manner. But this is not the place for such a discussion. May I beg you to erase from your address all that you have said about the Church?"

"Ay!" said Mr. Atkinson, Catholic Church and doctors of the Romish schoolswere mixed together, to present an overwhelming catena of testinonies, out of which but two or three were valid, as legitimate evidence. And when I compared the real account of the constitution of the Church in the ages which we are bound to follow with your own description of them we are joined to follow with your own description of them I could find little but direct contradiction. Pardon me, Macartly, if, as I read this compilation of forgeries and deceptions (for I can call it little else) and imagined you to have been the author of it, and this for the purpose of inducing me to embrace a system of religion based upon this one foundation, I did resent it, and did forget all that Lied formula full for you. When we have half this one foundation, I did resent it, and did forget all that I had formerly felt for you. When we have been deceived in one point, we suspect deceit in all. Before this, others endeavoured to persuade me that pious frauds were ar essential part of your system. But I never could willing y believe it. And when once there fell from your lips that hateful maxim, Populus vult, decipi et decipiatur, I pressaded myself that you were speaking in irony.

May I believe so still, and that your controversialists alone are responsible for this cheat? alone are responsible for this cheat?"

Macarthy did not look up. A slight pang crossed him as he felt that the maxim so hateful to Villiers had been uttered by him, not in irony, but in sober seriousness; and that if the imposition, of which he had been the unintentional aider, was gross and enormous, it was still in perfect consistency with the principles of that dominion over men by human arts, though for religious purposes, which his life was devoted to maintain. But the shock to his mind was great. He received the book, carefully locked it up, and then taking Villiers's hand, "I never intended to deceive you," he said, simply; "are we triends again?"

And the pressure of Villiers's hand showed that his

Abbe, it must be remembered, is a mild, grave, kind man; rejecting several particulars of Romish doctrine, and holding those errors which he does maintain with

no degree of harshness or severity. The abhé and Villiers were standing in the gallery of Florence, watching a young artist who was copying, on a large scale, the celebrated "St. John." The ardent inligent features of the boy-for he was scarcely morehad struck Villiers; and he had been led, as he usually was led by such a spectacle, to inquire into his history, with something more than common curiosity, as if some secret hope, which nevertheless he knew to be vain, was still to be fulfilled by the inquiry—as if he were about to stood with him, watching the young painter's progress.

"And you are copying this picture at large," said

Villiers, "for an altar-piece?" "And it is to be four times the size of the original?"

The young artist assented.

Villiers paused a little. "Suppose," he continued, iking the abbe's arm—"suppose that in effecting this

"You would not call it," said Villiers, "a development, but a destruction of the original."

to the abbé, "will not these laws apply to the office of the Church in developing the doctrine and the discipline

omit none, to bestow equal attention, and develop in from the manufactures of the country.' I insert this," equal proportions all alike, lest she make not a copy, but said Mr. Atkinson, "because I rather think Mr. Burn, at The abbé assented. "How far your Church," continued Villiers, "has ob-

served the first rule, might be a separate question. But consider only the second. You say that in the fourth and latter centuries the doctrine of the unity of the Church was developed into the papal supremacy. Were there not other lieve to be the truth, by an imposture."

Macarthy's colour leaped into his face, and he half

Macarthy's colour leaped into his face, and he half than their original proportion—the doctrine of the au-thority of the whole college of the Apostles, of their Apostolical privileges separately, of the Episcopal power, of the independence of the civil state, of the authority of Scripture? Were not these essentially parts of the system tem of primitive Christianity; and have you not so negtem of primitive Christianity;

"And you have never verified them yourself?" said

Mr. Brook, who had seen and joined the little group, ventured, in defiance of Villier's very cold recognition, to take a part in the conversation. "You were speaking, I find, of the new doctrine, which is causing such a sensation in England. It is singular to see how you high churchmen are coming roundly all the sense to the truth."

nothing of either high or low; and it is the use of such party words which has already done incalculable injury the cause of truth and peace.

Brook quailed under the eye of Villiers, but soon recoyered himself. "And yet you must allow," he said, "that there are parties in the Church, and that those who have dopted what are called High Church views are also put-

"May I sik first," said Macarthy, "for an explanation of this rather singular conduct?"

"Maearthy," said Villiers, "when I first took up your "volume, I was overpowered with the accumulation of evidence which it brought to bear on your favourite dogma. I found an array of names, whose authority it was impossible to dispute; distinct enunciation of the doctrine from the earlest times, which no art could misinterpret; and quotation of quotation which, it seemed clear, no opposite testimosy could overcome, or even balance. For one alay you had conquered me. But I happened to return to it, and to light on a passage quoted from St. Cyprian, a striking and overwhelming estimosy, as you have there are now running into extravagancies, and endeavouring to propagate error.—

"I confess," continued Mr. Brook, "that I am rejoiced them."

"I confess," continued Mr. Brook, "that I am rejoiced them."

"I confess," continued Mr. Brook, "that I am rejoiced to dispute; dispute to liberality and freedom of view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. Why is religion, any more than any other art or view. The view more dead of the words of the person, and a submitting

"To the particular doctrine," replied the abbé, "which is called in question—the testimony that it has been handed down from the Apostles; and their supernatural commission, of course is attested by their miracles."

"That it has been handed down!" asked Villiers.—
"Then this would imply that it has been transmitted unshanged. When the description is must you not through. changed. You must identify it, must you not, through-

out?"
"Certainly," said the abbé. "And is it easy," asked Villiers, "to identify it without ims about Church authority and exclusive truth.

nave appeared in English publications.

The conversation between Villiers and the Abbe St. Maur, an earnest, simple-minded Priest of the Gallican Church, upon the much-debated topic of "David as, that he is most humbly to be adored; his atonement— as, that he is to be blessed and loved by us, his humanism."

The conversation between Villiers and the Abbe commands in general applies to every instance which occurs of the divinity of our Blessed Lord involves a multitude of other doctrines;— as, that he is most humbly to be adored; his atonement— as, that he is most humbly to be adored; his atonement— as, that he is most humbly to be adored; his atonement— as, that he is to be blessed and loved by us, his humanism.

is engaged in considering a document which is read aloud by the Mayor,—nothing more nor less than an they hate a coward and a traitor. I beg to wish you a Address to be put into the mouth of the gentleman good morning."

And the blunt-spoken Captain closed the door after

And the blunt-spoken Captain closed the door after the representation of that constituency in the House

having no principles." And Captain Hancock nodded to

"'I pledge mysetf," continued Mr. Atkinson, "'to endeavour to maintain the ancient institutions of the country, which it is the object of a Conservative government to preserve."

"Had you not better specify them?" select P. "Had you not better specify them?" asked Bevan;

the cathedral bodies, for instance; the Irish Bishoprics; the municipal corporations; the spiritual independence of the Church; Church education; Convocation; the Bishopric of Bangor, with a few others?"

the wall for the enemy to creep in at the side."
"Your metaphor, Captain, is rather obscure," observed

and, at the same time, all unnecessary burdens removed from the manufactures of the country.' s ob-But and the other landlords, of course, are with us; but I

> what are the 'just 'like manufacturer?."
> 'necessary burdens' of the manufacturer?."
> '"Indeed, Mr. Bevan," replied Mr. Atkinson, rather
> '"Indeed, Mr. Bevan," replied Mr. Atkinson, rather
> angrily, "I cannot enter into abstract discussions with
> angrily, "I cannot enter into abstract discussions with angrily, "I cannot enter into abstract discussions and you. I must deprecate the introduction of theories and

> and guiding ourselves by them." "Like a weathercock waiting for a wind!" grumbled "Captain Hancock, I must protest," said Mr. Atkinson, THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS IN ROME: By the Rev. W. Captain Hancock.

"against such severe strictures. Will you allow me to proceed: 'I am, from conscientious conviction, a firm friend to the Established Church; but I shall always be are coming round by degress to the truth."

Villiers opened his eyes widely, and looked at him.

"Mr. Brook must excuse me for begging that he will not apply to me any title but that of churchman. I know nothing of either high or low; and it is the use of such

countenance had assumed a very grave expression of in-dignation. He took a small Bible out of his pocket, and presenting it to Mr. Atkinson, begged to know in what page of it be found any principle of the kind. Indeed," said Mr. Atkinson, "I am no theologian,

"May I ask first," said Macarthy, "for an explanation with the great body of the Church are now running into be all very well for theologians; but as practical men of

about the Church?"

"Erase! erase!" exclaimed Mr. Atkinson. "Surely you would not wish me to leave out the passage about supporting the Church? What will Dr. Grant say?"

"And what will the Dissenters say," added Mr. Lomax, "if there is nothing in the address about toleration and liberty of conscience? They will charge us with being bigoted and I know not what."

"I think I might add," replied Bevan, "what will Mr. Villiers say, if you propose to pat into his mouth any sentiments like those which you have inserted?"

"But indeed," remonstrated Mr. Atkinson, "these are not days when we can return to those old exploded max-

not days when we can return to those old exploded max-

must adopt larger views, or we shall never be able to

"Development," is very admirable, as our readers will be able to judge, from the following extract. The sions of affection as are due to a perfect human being, partaker of the same nature with ourselves. So, also, when two or more doctrines are put together, from these new relations and combinations will flow out new deductions and conclusions, just as all the theorems in Euclid are drawn out of the first axioms, problems, and definitions are gray of the first axioms. tions and conclusions, just as all the theorems in Euclid are drawn out of the first axioms, problems, and definitions, by means of arranging them in various groups and forms; just as chemical elements produce an infinite diversity of effects, according as they are thrown into different mixtures and proportions. Saltpetre and charcoal, separately, are harmless; combined, they explode in fire." Our extracts already occupy a considerable space; but we cannot refrain from taking a choice morsel from the proceedings of a Meeting of the principal "Electors of the Boroughs of Hawkstone." The Meeting is engaged in considering a document which is read to the proceedings of a Meeting and so do all sound-hearted Englishmen as gentlemen, and so do all sound-hearted Englishmen as gentlemen, and so do all sound-hearted Englishmen as gentlemen, and so do all sound-hearted Englishmen.

who is to be invited to offer himself as candidate for the representation of that constituency in the House the representation of that constituency in the House partly ashamed, and even the prudent, practical, cautious partly ashamed the process partly ashamed the proc of Commons:

"'My principles,'" continued the reader, "'are well known to be those of the present Conservative ministry."

"What principles are those?" grambled Captain Hancock.

"Oh!" said Charles Bevan, "of course the principle of having no principles." And Captain Hancock needs to be a contribute of the present Conservative ministry."

"What principles are those?" grambled Captain Hancock.

"Oh!" said Charles Bevan, "of course the principle of the principle contriver congratulated himself on having happily con-cealed under an enticing compound of liberalism and con-

We have made copious extracts; and, without touching upon what are specially the embellishments of the tale, we have endeavoured to give such quotations as are calculated to convey a definite perception "So that there are two laws," said Villiers, "which you observe in your process of development,—first, to insert nothing of your own; and secondly, to develop the whole together, not omitting any part?"

The abbé smiled, for he knew what was passing in Villiers's mind.

"And will not these laws," Villiers continued, turning the full benefits of the constitution."

"And will not these laws," Villiers continued, turning the full benefits of the constitution. "That is," said the Captain, "you will keep the gates of the continued, turning the full benefits of the constitution."

"And will not these laws," Villiers continued, turning the full benefits of the constitution. "And will not these laws," Villiers continued, turning the full benefits of the constitution. "That is," said the Captain, "you will keep the gates of the small for the constitution. All that we fear in regard to it is, that the incident of the tale has been rendered so absorbing, that the reflective portions will seem tame and insipid Mr. Atkinson, as he endeavoured to parry the objection with another smile; "but we must hasten on. 'I desire to see the agricultural interests preserved in its just rights; most anxious to meet,—that is—as he himself describes them-"minds too ignorant, or too weak, or too thoughtless to receive truth in the shape of abstract reasoning." To say nothing of the two or three the silk-mills, is inclined to give us his vote, if our candi-date will support free trade;" and he looked round for date will support free trade;" and he looked round for minerals of admiration at his saggeity. "Mr. Bowler, principle which has been styled "the feasibility of ficprinciple which has been styled "the feasibility of fiction," we apprehend that the plot, for a religious tale

and the other landlords, of course, are with us; but I think we must contrive to conciliate the manufacturers."

"Certainly," said Charles Bevan. "And it is so easy to do this, by making promises which no one could ever convict you of breaking. 'Just rights!"—'unnecessary burdens!' Of course we must all agree in this. Pray what are the 'just rights' of the agriculturist, and the 'pecessary burdens' of the manufacturer?." our opinion with diffidence; but our persuasion, we thor's invention had been somewhat more restrained; be most dangerous for us to commit ourselves to any and if the facination of his tragical descriptions had general principles, instead of waiting for circumstances, not threatened—which we fear is the case—to cast into the shade the moral of the tale.

> J. KIP, M.A. New York: D. Appleton & Co. This volume should have been noticed by us long

Mr. Kip was evidently well qualified by taste, tact, and acquirements, for the task which he undertook to perform. A devoted son of the Protestant Catholic Church, he visited Rome, determined to paint things as he saw them,-to

" ____ extenuate nothing, Nor set down ought in malice."

wandering in the wilderness, he had caught a single glance of the gardens of Irim, and then lost them again for ever."

ship of a Protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English scatter among them, it does not permit them even to erect a Church in which to meet. Without the walls of the city, just beyond the Porta del Popolo, a large 'upper room' has been fitted up for the British Chapel, and there on sufferance they gather each week. There is no organ—no singing—every thing is as plain as possible. Yet never did I so much enjoy the services of the Church as on this occasion.—Never did I feel so grateful to the Reformers of the Church of England, that at the cost of their own lives they had bequeathed to us primitive purity. I thought they had bequeathed to us primitive purity. I thought of the time when eighteeen centuries ago, while the magnificence of a Heathen Ritual was going on in old Rome, perhaps some little band of Christians had met beyond its walls, in seclusion to offer up their simple worship.—How great must have been the contrast between the two scenes—the splendour of those forms and arrangement scenes—the splendour of those forms and ceremonies with which thousands bowed around the altars of the Capitoline Jupiter, and the simplicity and purity with which the few disciples of Christ prayed to their crucified

Master!
""Did you receive much spiritual benefit from the services at St. Peter's this morning?' said a friend to me as we were leaving the British Chapel. 'Yes,' answered, 'indirectly, I received much; for it taught me to realize the value of our own services as I never did before, and I trust therefore to use them for the rest of my life with greater benefit. It is the contrast between the Church in the days of Leo X. and in the time of Constantine.

Most heartily do we commend Mr. Kip's delightful volume to the notice of all classes of readers, containing, as it does, matter which must improve the taste, gratify the curiosity, and add to the useful knowledge priety, and be productive of very beneficial results.—

ENGLISH CHURCHWOMEN OF THE SEVENTEENTH CEN-TURY. New York: Stanford & Swords; pp.

This is an American reprint of a little work which has been very favourably received in England. To quote from the preface:

"With respect to the particular model of religious character which it presents, all that need be said here is, that it is essentially a Church one; that it bears the true Church marks of humility, charity and self-denial. The Church has a peculiar power of at once clevating and chastening her religious minds, which other communions have not, or at least have not in at all the same significant way in which she has. There is a devotional model which strikes us immediately as being the Church one; which we can hardly describe except by the vague but characteristic term, ecclesiastical. Without entering into particulars or trying to define, the whole tone of Church all Church saints, from the lowest to the highest, the of saintly model of all of them."

We, of the present day, know too little of the domestic religion of the period embraced by this book,of the fruits brought forth by the Anglican Church under the spiritual culture of such self-denying saints as a Taylor, a Hammond, a Sanderson, or a Thorn- the perfect and scriptural theory of our beloved Aposdike, and of the myriads of other "eminently godly" divines, whose names shine like stars of the first magnitude, amidst the gloom of that fearful time, when iron-sceptered Hypocrisy sat amidst the ruins of the throne and the altar, and ruled over a land polluted with the blood of a martyred King and Primate.

Of the practical religion of good Church-people in those dark days, we say there is too little known, and we therefore gladly welcome the little volume which heads this notice, as being likely though limited in its delineations to one sex, to render a knowledge more general of the high religious standard of the period.

Spelling : By W. A. STEPHENS, author of "Hamillon" and other poems. Toronto: Brewer, Mc-Phail & Co: 1848.

It is with pleasure that we can speak in favourable terms of this modest and unobtrusive little volume .-The idea is good, and Mr. Stephens, on the whole, has carried it out pretty successfully. In another edition, however, should he amend some of the rhymes, -as for instance, Bay and America, -we think that the Poetical Geography might be advantageously used in

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

uss Princple in Church Extension.
c- Christ is Risen.
Louis Philippe's Passage from
Havre to Newhaven. mers. Our Monthly Review.

REPEAL.

We learn from a correspondent of the Times, that "the venerable Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has peremptorily interdicted the Clergy of his Diocese from taking any part whatsoever in matters not strictly pertaining to their clerical duties; and they are admonished to abstain from attending all meetings of a political nature-Conciliation-Hall inclusive, to the funds of which they are further warned to cease from contributing, the most Rev. Prelate conceiving that in designation of the meeting which was congregated in thus acting he is but carrying out the spirit and inten- Kennington-Common; it was little else than a saturtion of the recent letter addressed by the Holy See to nalia of the pick-pockets and idle vagabonds of the the Roman Catholic Primate (Dr. Crolly).'

ago! Who can estimate the amount of misery and nation, who had hurled down a tyrant, and raised up a crime which thereby would have been prevented? Charity itself is forced to believe that a large proportion of the murders which have for so long stained the records of the sister kingdom, and the executions which are weekly taking place within her hapless borders, are all so many sacrifices to the hideous and in-

satiable Juggernaut of Jesuitism. In connection with Papal Hibernian agitation, we extract the following passage from a communication in a late number of the Banner of the Cross. The writer, who is an Irish Clergyman, after stating that Henry II. of England, previous to his invasion of Ireland, applied to Pope Adrian the IV. to sanction the

wrong-thus proceeds: "In his Bull addressed to Henry, Adrian claims, without explaining how, the right of the successors of St. Peter to the temporal sovereignty of all islands whatever, e abstract title to universal sovereignty as the delegate of the King of Kings. In virtue of such right, he conveys to Henry and to his successors, the Lordship of Ireland, on the simple conditions that he should hold it as derived from and subject to Papal authority, that he should compel the inhabitants of the

To quote his own words, he "endeavoured to look at land to pay the impost of Peter's pence to the Papal See, the Church of Rome without prejudice, and while his invaligation strengthened the unfavourable view he before had of the practical working of that system, he still has not withheld his tribute of praise from any possession of the kingdom thus authoritatively conveyed to him, and that the immediate occasion of his carrying thing he saw which was truly Catholic. The work of the saw which was truly Catholic. The work of the saw which was truly admire in these graphic sketches is the vein of fresh, boy-like enthusiasm which pervades them like a golden thread. Who does not envy the spirit which can look back upon beautif 1 Lialy with the gusts indicated in the following sentence:

"Thy bright and sunny clime—thy land so richly dowered with loveliness, thy antique and solemn ruins—how ered with loveliness, the antique and solemn ruins—how inducing or compelling the Bishops and Clergy to submit "Thy bright and sunny clime—thy land so richly dowered with loveliness—thy antique and solemn ruins—how will the recollections they furnish mingle with the stern realities of coming days, and soften the carking cares of this working world. They will return to us like the glorious visions which ever after floated before the eyes of the Arabian shepherd, when—as Eastern fable tells us—what wandering in the milderness he had caught a single glance After describing the glittering and theatrical serces in St. Peter's on Christmas Day, the author proceeds to detail a scene of a very different character:

"From this gorgeous and unsatisfactory show I was glad, at a later hour of the day, to repair to the pure worship of our own Church, for I felt that thus far I had been doing nothing to keep the solemn Festival of the Nativity. The Papal power, which in our own land talks so loudly of toleration, here will not allow the worship of a Protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English and the control of the Saven clerical Repeal incendiaries. It was through the tory terms of poor misguided Ireland. The accounts intervention of England that Romanism obtained a footing in Ireland, and yet the McHales and Laffans uniformly speak of the Saxon as having from first to last been the curse of their country! Balaam-like, reason to dread rioting and blood-shed, and that to a they enunciate an unpremeditated truth, for certes the formidable extent. paction with Adrian was the blackest event which the chronicles of Ireland exhibit.

"LADIES' HOME."

Under this heading we find the following advertisement in a late number of the English Churchman:

"A MARRIED PRIEST, residing in a very healthy in-"A MARRIED PRIEST, residing in a very healthy his land town, beautifully situated in a Northern county, wishes to receive into his house LADIES desirous of liv-ing by Ecclesiastical rule, and devoting much of their time to the service of God, in the duties of piety and mercy. They will enjoy the privilege of the daily Ser-vice and frequent Communion: and will be employed, during a portion of every day, in the Schools, in visiting from house to house or in other duties calculated to aduse to house, or in other duties calculated to advance the cause of Christ's Holy Church, UNDER PROPER

CLERICAL AND EPISCOPAL SANCTION.

"Payable on admission, Fifty Pounds, and Twenty-five Pounds every six months thereafter. Reference to the Bishop of the Diocese, to Noblemen, and others.

"Address, Rev. A. C. M., Office of English Churchman, 159, Fleet-Street, London.'

Though fully alive to the abuses which, under Romanism, have prevailed in monasteries and institutions of a similar description, we have long been of opinion that societies based on some such plan as that detailed in the above quotation might be established with pro- We are too prone to copy the gilded vices of the mo-A desirable refuge would thereby be provided for many a lonesome, bewildered female—"who had seen better Judgment-seat of Christ as a palliation for making a days''-deprived by circumstances of the security of a parent's fire-side. Cases are constantly occurring which demonstrate the urgent necessity for social ha vens of this description. No one conversant with the DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF GLASGOW moral statistics of London and other large cities, can be ignorant of the discomforts under which the female orphans of clergymen, half-pay officers, and others, frequently labour; and the multiform temptations to Having had the privilege of an intimate acquaintance which they are exposed, even when possessed of a small stated income. To such, a home possessing

nothing else than to counteract the proselitizing influence of the Sisters of Charity,—those benevolent in his usual health. After family worship in the evening, devotion strikes us as being different from that which is even aimed at in Sectarianism. The Church has her own form of the humble, sweet, penitential, simple character, which is to speak generally, peculiar to herself. This character is capable of infinite varieties of shade and complexion, and gradations of height and splendour; but it at the same time the one comprehensive character of the lower orders to Popery, which have lately as under his Episcopate the united Diocese of Glasgow. plexion, and gradations of height and splendour; but it is abundant evidence to show that many of the percentage of Glasgow is at the same time the one comprehensive character of sions of the lower orders to Popery, which have lattely and Galloway has risen to a comparatively large and ing to the instrumentaken place, have been mainly o tality of this well-trained sisterhood. And sure are served by twenty-two Clergymen. His great literary we that pious females,—visiting from house to house, attainments are sufficiently evidenced by his numerous and interesting works." -under proper Clerical and Episcopal sanction,would mightily strengthen the hands of God's ministry, and carry out more effectually than has yet been done

THE FLEXIBILITY OF POPERY.

One of the most notorious peculiarities of Romanism is the marvellous facility with which it adapts itself to all conceivable circumstances and situations. In Hindostan it accommodated its teaching and ritual to the wild legends of the Shaster; and in revolutionary France, it can stoop to pander to the vilest and most impious caprices of a Parisian mob. A few weeks ago, the bust of the Republic! was borne in triumph to the Church. Notre Dame des Victoires,-surrounded by garlands, flags, &c. What ensued? Were A POETICAL GEOGRAPHY, and Rhyming Rules for the miserable wretches warned of the consequences of mists when it serves their own purpose, her priests modating ministers of an infallible Church.

STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The political mania which is working such turmoil in many quarters in Europe, scarcely appears to have indicated its existence in Great Britain. A few riots have occurred in the manufacturing towns of England and Scotland, but they originated, apparently, in the distress occasioned by the mercantile paralises which prevails, -and were repressed with comparatively little

The London Chartists strave hard to improve the proceedings of their brother seditionists in France, but the attempt proved a signal-we might almost say a ludicrous failure. Seditious is an overly important metropolis. The leading speaker called upon his au-Would that this interdict had been issued ten years dience to express their sympathy with the great French noble and perfect form of government; -but his climax was received by the patriots making a rush upon a baker's cart which had the misfortune to be in such a disreputable neighbourhood. And when another orator implored the meeting to respect the rights of private property, he was met with the response, "WE'LL RE-SPECT A BIG LOAF MUCH MORE." In point of fact, the bulk of the English people are heartily sick of political agitation. The visions of milk and honey with which the imaginative league filled the land, have vanished like the Mirage of Arabia, leaving dust and ashes instead of bread-and demonstrating what kind of reliance is to be placed upon the quack remedies

of liberalism, so called. The following observations of a London paper we have much pleasure in laying before our readers. There is something very touching and refreshing in the allusion to the religious character of the special constabulary force :--

"We have told the number of Chartists; now what

them from their usual avocations, but the manhood of the metropolis, from the high spirited nobility and gentry downward through all the gradations of society, to the strong-armed artizan, and the robust drayman or coal-whipper. Yes, the special constables enrolled yesterday presented a body for spirit, strength, and number, not to be matched out of Great Britain, on the face of the earth. How truly did we say, a few weeks ago, that every Sunday saw meekly kneeling in the churches of the metroday saw meekly kneeling in the churches of the metro-polis, a body of men that could laugh to scorn the assault of any enemy, foreign or domestic, that could by any possibility be brought to confront them. These men look for spirit, and strength, and safety, to the right quar-ter, and they themselves yesterday exhibited the proof

look for spirit, and strength, and safety, to the right quarter, and they themselves yesterday exhibited the proof.

The military preparations of the government were prudent, as providing against the danger of local success on the part of the enemies of order, but it is plain that they did not operate by terror, for a soldier was not to be seen; it was the little staff of the special constable that quelled the sedition, and it is right that this should be known to all our foreign enemies and to domestic traitors, as a proof beyond all doubt that the people of England are firmly united in defence of their constitution.

We have something to say of the part acted or attempted

we have something to say of the part acted or attempted to be acted, by foreign incendiaries. The disappointment of these malignant wretches, who were bustling about with great activity, until some of their heads came in contact with a few special account. with a few special constable's staves [the operators were chiefly law students], was certainly not the worst jest of

We regret that we cannot speak in equally satisfac-

PROFANITY IN HIGH PLACES. It was with pain that we perused the following pa-

ragraph in one of our latest British exchanges:-"The Leander, 50, a new frigate by Mr. Blake, late when the ceremony of christening her the Leander was performed in the usual manner by Miss Prescott, daughter of the gallant Admiral Superintendent of the establishment, in presence of the chief officers and the workmen, and amidst the plaudits and music incidental to such interesting a whibitions." such interesting exhibitions."

Is it possible to conceive of anything more insanely blasphemous than the ceremony of Christening a frigate? No one who in the slightest degree realizes the surpassing solemnity of the baptismal Sacrament, can read such a detail without feeling the blood curdle in his veins. As well might the holy term of Eucharist be applied to the festivities of a political entertainment; -the sin would not be one whit greater or nore revolting.

We regret that this usage-repugnant alike to the Churchman and pious sectarian-has been extended to our Province. In time to come, let the sicrilege be a matter of history so far as Canada is concerned. ther country,—but the precedent even of a British Admiral's daughter will be pleaded in vain before the mountabanks' sport of one of His most sacred and momentous ordinances.

AND GALLOWAY.

It is with no ordinary feelings that we make the following extract from the English Churchman .with the lamented prelate, we can testify that the eulogy of our contemporary is merited to the very letter :the recommendations above detailed would be indeed a blessing of the highest order, both in a spiritual and temporal point of view. The evils of orphanhood would be more than one-half abated.

Moreover, the Anglican Church confessedly stands in need of an organized female agency,—were it for nothing else than to counteract the proselitizing influ-

Hoprishing district, consisting of twenty congregations.

BUILDING SOCIETIES. Some 18 months ago we published a Table shewing the time at which Building Societies would expire, at the various rates of bonus from 21 per cent. to 40 per cent.* This table has been copied in almost every prospectus of the many Societies of this nature which have since that period been established in the Province. Believing that such Societies, if properly managed, may be the means of doing great good both to those who wish to save and to those who wish to borrow, we again turn to the subject, and particularly so, as another-the fourth-Society, has just commenced operations in this City, under a most highly respectable directory. It is not now necessary to explain the manner in which these Societies are managed; they have occupied so much attention that their sin, and threatened with excommunication in the every person who cares about them at all is aware event of a contumacious continuance therein? Thus that the Shares are £100. each, and the Subscriber would the Parisian Priests have acted, had they been must pay 10s. per share per month, and continue Catholic: but being Roman, they threw common proeaven, AND BESTOWED THEIR BENEDICTION UPON THE expiration of the Society, he will have to pay OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN OF TREASON, MURDER, another 10s. per month from the time at which it is AND SPOLIATION !! Such is Popery in the nineteenth borrowed to the expiration of the Society. It is century-such has Popery ever been-neither fearing necessary, however, to caution those persons who draw God nor regarding the true interests of men, when her out their shares-or in other words, borrow-against own insatiable aggrandizement is concerned. Legiti- an error in the mode of reckoning Interest which appears to be very common. A person borrowing at make no difficulty in swallowing the camel of Repub- 40 per cent. bonus, receives £60, and he probably licanism. And should the strumpet Goddess of Reuson estimates that the Society will exist eight years, during be once more put forward for the homage of France, which time he has to pay £12. per annum, or in all we question not but that she would be sprinkled with £96. He argues that eight years' interest on £60. holy water, and perfumed with incense by these accom- is £28. 16s., at 68 per cent., which, with the principal,

as will be seen by referring to the note.† It is very probable that—taking into consideration the very easy mode by which the loan is repaid-it may be safe for many persons to bortow money on these terms; but the only prudent way for the borrower to look at the question is, whether he can, for the present use of £60, or whatever other sum he may pe disposed to take for his share, pay £12. per annum during the existence of the Society. Borrowers should be particularly careful that their income is sufficient to meet these payments, or they will certainly and quickly find themselves embarrassed; and should the ject. curities be put to sale subject to the conditions of the Moragage, the probability is that their property would be sold at much below its real value. Although is to be hoped that when the Building Societies have to sell the property mortgaged to them, they will put it up subject to the payments to the Society, allowing the owner to grant such terms of payment for the sum that may be given over and above those payments as he may imagine will best promote his own

Whilst the Society may be a great benefit to the borrower, it is unquestionably the very best mode that can be adopted for improving to the greatest advantage small sums of money which can be periodically invested,-as should the average bonus reach 30 per cent., the shares will all be paid off in 8 years, which would give the non-borrower very nearly 20 per cent. on his investment, as 8 annual payments of £6 each,

invested at 20 per cent. would make £99. The Building Societies might be used with great advantage, as a means of accumulating money to pay off a debt. For instance, suppose A. B. owes C. D. £500., the principal of which he has so arranged ed that it will not be called for in less than ten Norfolk.]

them from their usual avocations, but the manhood of the years, providing that he regurally pays the interest, viz., £30. per annum. Now, if under these circumstances, A. B. invests another £30. per annum in the Building Society, it is clear that whenever the Society shall pay off the whole of its engagements, which it is hardly possible will exceed 10 years, he will be in a position to pay the debt of £500.; but, if on the other hand, he was to use the whole £60. to pay off his debt of £500., by annual instalments it would require, at 6 per cent. interest, very nearly 13 years to pay the debt.

> * TABLE-Shewing the number of monthly payments, of 10s. each, that must be made to liquidate the shares of £100, the money being invested monthly, to give compound interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month.

The Society will have paid off all its Shareholders in The Shares being all paid off at an average bonus of 82 months 124

This table is reckoned, supposing all the shares to be paid off at the same rate,—that is, if every share was paid off at 40 per cent., they would all be paid in 82 months; but should the shares sold at the commencement of the Society be disposed of at a higher rate, and those towards the winding up of the concern at a lower rate-making an average on the whole of 40 per cent.—the time required to pay off the whole would be somewhat shorter; and on the other hand, supposing the rate at the commencement was lower than 40 per cent., and higher than 40 per cent. towards the close, (a case which it is extremely improbable will occur) but averaging 40 per centa-the time required to close the concern would be somewhat

† The annual payment of £12 for 8 years, in consideratio of receiving a present sum of £60, is equal to a loan at the rate of nearly 12 per cent., as will be seen as follows:

	£	8.	d.
Money borrowed	60	0	0
1st years' interest at 12 per cent	7	4	0
	67	4	0
First year's payment	12	0	0
	55	4	0
2nd year's interest	6	12	6
in three since to the o and the box of		10	-
Second year's payment	61	16	6
Second year o payment	-	200	
THE THE PART WHEN THE PART WE WIND	75.50	16	0
3rd years's interest	5	19	0
		16	0
Third year's payment	12	0	0
	43	16	0
4th year's interest	5	5	2
	40	,	2
Fourth year's payment	49	0	0
routen year a payment	-		_
	37	1	2
5th year's interest	4	8	11
	41	10	1
Fifth year's payment	12	0	0
	29	10	1
6th year's interest	3	1	
	-	-	-
Sixth year's payment	33		11
Survey State of the State of th			-
and the state of the state of the state of		0	
7th year's interest	2	10	0
	23	11	5
Seventh year's payment	. 12	0	0
	11	11	5
8th year's interest	1312	7	10
	10	19	3
Eighth year's payment		19	0
the he had the property of the beat of the property of	-	-	
provided springers or hologophy with the f	£(19	3
	-		7577

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church the opinions of our Correspondents .- ED. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—I notice you have inadvertently misprinted a word in my letter of last Friday. In speaking of the choir of the College Chapel, I said, "a choir of fine boys." This you have printed "a choir of five boys." In looking over my letter since printed, it has struck me that in my the College Chapel, I have made a mistake in stating that the elements were brought from the Vestry by Beaven." If I am in error on this point, I regret I am

unable to recall the exact particulars to my memory. I observe with surprise, in the note which you append to my letter, your assertion in regard to the credence You say there is no rubric for such a piece of furniture. I reply, neither is there a rubric for a couple of hairs at the Altar. The authority for the credence table is rested on the plainest principles of common sense, viz. its necessity, for enabling the clergyman to obey with decency and propriety the imperative commands of the Church; and accordingly its usage is found of immemorial date in the Christian Church. Such a piece of furniture is, I believe, to be found in every Cathedral in Eng land; and in every Church which I have ever entered Greek or Armenian, I have never found wanting such a table, or some substitute for it. It is bad logic for a clergyman in substance to say, I cannot fulfil the express commands of my Church in the administration of her most solemn service, because I have no conveniences for doing so, and as I have no rubric for such conveniences, I am therefore justified in violating the positive rubric which she has given me. It is painful to reflect that, as regards the placing the bread and wine on the Lord's our clergy generally might take an example of reverence from the dissenting meeting-house. Amongst the Pres-byterians and other sects, God's table is not allowed to will make a total of £88. 16s.—therefore he is only paying a bonus of £7. 4s. on his loan, or perhaps that he is paying only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, as eight years' interest on £60. at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would be £36, which, with the money he had received—£60.—just makes up the £96. he has to pay. Now the fact is that he will pay for his loan at the rate of 12 per ct., as will be seen by referring to the note.† there be any meaning in the awful prayer of consecration, that whole bread and whole wine on the Altar is consecrated; that is to say, it is no longer common bread and common wine, but hallowed by God to his own use. Now what becomes of the wine remaining in the flaggon, and the bread left on the Altar, after the service is finished? It is awful to think of it; the wine is returned to the bottle whence it was drawn, and the bread consumed, God only knows how.

It is in vain, Mr. Editor, to offer any palliation for such ndecences as these,—an attempt to do so is but adding to their sin in the sight of God.

I will not add a word more on this most painful sub-[Tallis has not succeeded in shewing the necessity for the

edence table. The Canon referred to in our last is as fol-"XX. Bread and Wine to be provided against every Com-

"The Churchwardens of every parish, against the time of every Communion, shall at the charge of the parish, with the advice and direction of the Minister, provide a sufficient quantity of fine white bread, and of good and wholesome wine, for the number of communicants that shall from time to time receive there: which wine we require to be brought to the communion table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoop of pewter, if not of purer metal."

It is evident that the Bread and Wine should be brought to the table by those whose duty it is to provide the same. And there would be no difficulty in the Churchwardens doing so af-ter they have brought to the Priest the alms and devotions of

We are not sufficiently acquainted with every Cathedral in England, to contradict the belief that such a piece of furniture as a credence table is to be found in them as well as in the Greck and Arminian Churches. But in Hart's Ecclesiastical Records we find only three mentioned as follows, there is one on the south of the altar at Winchester Cathedral; another at the Church of

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House. An adjourned meetting of the Society was held on Saturday, the 8th April, 1848, at 3 o'clock, P.M. 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 on the table, shewing a balance of £924 5s. 11d. The receipts during the past month have been :-

 Sales in Depository
 £ 43 0

 Collections—Mission Fund.
 209 7

 & O. Fund
 1 6

 Special Donation
 do
 1 5

 Brock District Branch
 83 5

Life Subscription, Hon. J. Gordon Eastern District Branch Nicolas Heffins, on S. P. G. account Toronto Parochial Association

The payments during the same period have been:-Salary

The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts:-Cash disbursement on account of Depository£1 14 7 do. do. Lands ... 0 18 9

9 13 4 22 0 2 Salary Superintendent of the Depository ... Messenger's Wages

It was ordered—That a grant of £2 10s. be made to the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, for books for his Sunday School. It was ordered—That a Bible be granted to the Rev. John McIntyre, for the reading desk, and books and

John McIatyre, for the reading desk, and books and tracts to the value of £2 10s.

It was ordered—That a grant of £12 10s. be made to the Churchwardens of St. James' Church Kingston, towards the erection of a Parsonage, providing it be built of brick or stone.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the pro-

orphans' Fund, reported the amended bye-law, in accordance with the principle adopted, and further reported another bye-law for the same purpose, both which were

On the recommendation of the Land Committee, It was agreed-That the thanks of the Society be given It was agreed—I hat the thanks of the Society be given to Edward George O'Brien, Esq., for his donation to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of the North half of Lot No. 12, west of the main road on the VIII. Concession of Sunnidale, containing 100 acres, in trust or the site of a church, if suitable, and the endowment

of the Township.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Lawrence Lawrason, Esq., for his donation to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of the South half of Lot No.

of the Diocese of Toronto, of the South han of Dot No.

16 in the VII. Concession of Collingwood, containing 100
acres in trust for the support of Missionaries, and the
augmentation of the stipends of poor Clergymen.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev.
Benjamin Cronyn, M.A., for his donation to The Church
Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of the North half of
Lot No. 7, in the XIX. Concession of Tiny, containing 100 acres in trust for the general purposes of the Society That the thanks of the Society be given to F. W. Bar ron, Esq., M.A., Principal of Upper Canada College, for

his donation to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of Lot No. 71, on the North side of Collier Street, in the Town of Barrie, in trust for the maintenance and support, in whole or in part, at Upper Canada College of such one or more of the sons of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, duly licenced in the Diocese of Toronto, as may, from time to time, be

the Diocese of Toronto, as may, from time to time, to nominated to that privilege by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for the time being.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. Peter Adamson, K.T.S., Colonel in the service of Portugal, for his donation to the Lord Bishop of Toronto of a site for the Church in the Village of Norval.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

PAROCHIAL STATISTICS.

On Easter Monday a meeting of the congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity was held, pursuant to notice, when an account of the money given at the Offer-tory since the commencement of the regular celebration of Divine Service in the Church, was exhibited; and Mr. Champion and Mr. Brent were appointed Churchwardens

for the ensuing year.

The whole amount of the Offertory collections since October 27, 1847, when Divine Service began to be celebrated, up to Easter Day, 1848, and exclusive of Easter Day, has been £75 4s. 7½d., including £12 received by the Churchwardens as a voluntary contribution at Easter of several members of the congregation towards the general expenses of the Church. Of this sum, £14 5s. 9d. were the monthly Sacramental offerings.

These Sacramental offerings are looked upon, first, as

oblations to meet the necessary expenditure connected with the Holy Communion; and secondly as alms, for the relief of cases of necessity occurring among members of the congregation, and for the support of the Sunday

The ordinary Sunday offerings are looked upon oblations for the maintenance of the public worship of Almighty God within the Church, excepting the Offertions there has been one since the consecration of the Church, viz., for the Missions of the Diocesan Church

The payments made out of the Offertory funds of the Church of the Holy Trinity, since its opening, have been as follows:

£ s. d.

upon Warsaw, Konon, Dilisch and other places in Russia. Commercial matters in the manufacturing districts do not at all improve. Nothing but the exceedingly low price of cotton could prevent the stoppage of the mills, as there is no demand and prices are at a minimum.

For the relief of necessitous persons, and to-wards the support of the Sunday School..... 14 To the Mission Fund of the Church Society... 8 To the servants of the Church..... 0 16 4

The number of communicants on the occasion of the first regular Communion in the Church, 28; the number of communicants on Easter Day, 84; the number of bap-

10 A. M.; second at 3 P. M.

A Parochial and Sunday School Lending Libray has been commenced. The contribution, by some benevolent ladies, of valuable articles of needle-work, has procured for the congregation this desirable acquisition. Very sincere thanks are tendered to the kind persons who have thus been instrumental in the formation of this library.

On Saturday the 15th of January and blanks.

On Saturday the 15th of January, articles of clothing and blankets to the value of £50 were distributed to 60 persons within this Church, at the desire of its still unknown munificent founder.

The baptisms are public, and are administered at a beautiful stone font,—a special donation of the founder of

the Church,—erected near the south door, on a stone plat-form of three steps; so that every thing connected with the administration of the Holy Sacrament is visible and audible and instructive to the whole congregation.

The marriages are solemnized in the Church, as the Prayer-book directs. Also public churchings have been

The excellent interior arrangement of this Church, particularly of its Chancel, admits of all the public services being conducted with great simplicity. One object kept in view has been, to present to the people the rites and ceremonies of the Church, with as close a conformity as ticable to the directions laid down by our Protestant Reformers, in their sacred legacy the Prayer-book.

The lively interest and audible part taken in the res-onsive portions of the services, by the large congrega-ons assembling in this House of Prayer, have been very eering and heart-warming, and have rendered the employment of a parish-clerk unnecessary.

The possession of an organ has not fallen to the lot of this Church, and nothing has been attempted by the Quire beyond the plainest and oldest and best-known psalmtunes, and the most five to the plainest and oldest and best-known psalmtunes. nes, and the most familiar chants. But the building itself, with its "high embowed roof," gives a softenn richness and fulness to the voice; and the position of the singers, in two opposite divisions in front of the Chancel, in that part of the Church which is usually called "the Quire," is found to be well adapted to induc St. Cross, near Winchester; another at Romsey Church, near Hants; and if I mistake not, the remains of one at Colkirk, in out fear or diffidence, to unite with one voice in the

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BY THE ACADIA.

The consecration of Dr. Hampden took place on the 4th Sunday in Lent, (March 26) at Lambeth Palace. The Bishops officiating were, John Bird Sumner, Primate and Metropolitan; Edward Coppleston, Bishop of Llandaff; Edward Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, and Henry Pepys, Bishop of Worcester. The Preacher on the occasion was Dr. Hinds, one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Archhishan of Dublin, and of the second behavioral exhapl. Archbishop of Dublin, and of the same theological school. His text (by the way) was Matthew xxviii. 20. "Lo I m with you alway," &c.
Dr. Hampden takes his seat at once in the House of

Lords. It is expected that he will be installed in the Cathedral Church of his Diocese, early in April. As his election and confirmation are believed by many to have been illegal, he will not by them be recognised as the Bishop of Hereford, but simply as Bishop Hampden; his consecration as Bishop being deemed valid, but his election to the particular see being considered null and void. It has been proposed to introduce into the "Clergy

Offences Bill," now passing through Parliament, a proviso, making the XXXIX Articles the standard of Heresy. The Bishop of Exeter has addressed an earnest letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, apprising them of this design, and calling their attention to it, in order that they may, if they think fit, present their judgment on it to the Bishops and to Parliament. His Lordship justly regards with alarm, the proposal to exclude the teachings of the Catechism and the declarations of the Liturgy from the test of Heresy.

The Rev. Thos. Kenworthy Brown, having been appointed British Chaplain, in the island of Madeira, by Lord Palmerston, vice Mr. Lowe, dismissed without any charge being alleged against him, he has proceeded to the island in the teeth of the Bishop's (of London) refusal to grant him a license. Mr. Lowe continues to officiate under the Bishop's license, having among his parishioners twelve out of the fifteen clergymen in the island. Mr. L. formally and solemnly protested, on Mr. B.'s arrival, against any unauthorized intrusion into his ministerial sphere.

The Rev. H. G. Liddell, Head Master of Westminster School, it is reported, is to be the Tutor to the Prince of Wales. Mr. L. is one of the translators of the celebrated Wales. Mr. L. is one of the translators of the celebrated Greek Lexicon of Passow: a work well known to American scholars through the labours of Professor Drisler of Columbia College.

In the House of Commons a Select Committee has been appointed to inquire into the composition and management of the Ecclesiastical Commission for England an Wales. In the House of Lords, in reply to some queries of Lord Stanley, upon the subject of the increase of the Episcopate the Marquis of Landsdowne said, that the Government still entertained their intention of augmenting the number of bishoprics. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Lord Monteagle deprecated any such increase, and eulogized the working clergy at the expense of the Bishops, who were warmly defended by the Bishop of Oxford.

It seems that the Stall in Durham Cathedral, vacant by the translation of Dr. Sumner to the Archiepiscopal See is not to be filled.

The receipts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, during the year 1847, amounted to £85,068, 7s. 3d. Of this sum £40,253, 3s. 3d., belong to funds for new and special purposes.

The Rev. James O'Sulivan, late a parish priest of the Diocese of Kerry, and John Fitzgerald, Esq., with several other respectable persons, renounced the errors of popery on the 5th ult. in St. Thomasic Charles Deblin. on the 5th ult., in St. Thomas's Church, Dublin. Dr. Gorham was, on the 31st of March, elected Bishop of Chester by the Dean and Chapter. When consecrated he will not have a seat in the House of Lords, until a vacanty occurs in a sear that the House of Lords, until a vacanty occurs in a sear that the House of Lords, until a vacanty occurs in a sear that the House of Lords, until a vacanty occurs in a sear that the House of Lords, until a vacanty occurs in a sear that the House of Lords are the House of cancy occurs in a see, other than that of Canterbury, York, London, Winchester, or Durham.

London, Winchester, or Durham.

The Bishop of Exeter has refused to induct the Rev. Mr. Goreham, presented by the Crown to a living in his Diocese, on the ground that his doctrines were not in accordance with those of the Church of England. One of the examinations lasted eleven hours and a half. The Lord Chancellor has consulted the Attorney General, as to what steps should be taken in the premises.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill has passed to a third reading. The House decided twice on amendments, with a majority in favour of the proposed Bill of 97 in one case,

The Rev. W. Jacobson, Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, has been appointed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and to the Canonry in Christ Church, annexed thereto.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, TORONTO. This noble Ship, the first of the new vessels built to compass the weekly communication between Britain and the American ontinent, reached New York on Saturday morning.

The Chartist meeting was a complete failure, and passed off quietly. 200,000 special constables turned out. Consols in London were 82\frac{1}{2}.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN.—The Prussian troops re advancing into Holstein. The King of Denmark left copenhagen to join the army.

HUNGARY had declared herself independent.

RUSSIA.—Serious disturbances have broken out in St. Petersurgh.

COLOGNE.—Some disturbances occurred at Cologne, but ey were suppressed. Sicily.—The Sicilian Independent Parliament are in Ses-

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA. - Large bodies of troops are co Centrated on the Sardinian frontier. The Austrian and the Sardinian troops are approaching each other in Lombardy. In the Venetian territory the defile is guarded, to prevent

the Austrian reinforcements from entering the city. The general character of continental advices is much more satisfactory than for some time previous. In Berlin several Banking Houses have failed.

ST. PETERSBURGH, March 31.—The Emperor, it is stated in letters from St. Petersburgh, in consequence of the receipt despatches from Berlin and Vienna had suddenly countermand the warlike preparations which were on foot all over the Russian Empire. This rumour is countenanced in some degree by let-ters from Koningsberg, a Prussian frontier fortress, which dis-tinctly deny the reported accumulation of large masses of troops upon Warsaw, Konon, Dilisch and other places in Russian

The Prussians have received orders to drive the Danes out of Sleswig and Holstein, in order to the re-establishment of the Status quo ante. This being done, the King of Denmark in retaliation for this step on the part of the German powers will stop the passage of Sound. The Prussians would immediately advance into the Danish

territories and vigorously prosecute war.

Some riots have occurred at Saverne, in the department of the Bas Seine-et-Marne and Rhine. An attempt was made to pillage some of the shops, but it was prevented by the Na-

At Dunkirk the people rose to prevent the departure of Eng-ish vessels, laden with Indian Corn, and injured the ships, but the National Guard turned out and restored order.

The new police guardienes de ville had just come into service.

In the central parts of Paris they are unarmed and wear no

A proclamation calls on the German people to proceed to the work of the elections, and not to rest till they have Germany united and free united and free.

The Constitutionelle has the following: "All the Kalifs and other Arab chiefs of the province of Algiers had presented their homage to the new Government."

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Liverpool, 13th April, 1848. Corn trade firmer on the 14th April. Indian Corn, 24s. a 26s. 6d.; Flour, 25s. a 26s.; Meal, 10s. a 11s.; White Wheat, 7s. a 7s. 10d. There are indications of improvement in trade.

7s. a 7s. 10d. There are indications of improvement in Cotton had been down, but had recovered.

The Liverpool Mail of the 15th says: At this morning's market there was a good attendance of buyers, and a fair business was transacted in Wheat, and an improvement on Tuesday's prices of 2d. per bushel on both old and new. Flour was ls. per sack and 6d. per barrel, and with improved sales—27s. for 196lbs. was the top quotation for "Western Canal." Indian Cern and Corn Meal were in extensive demand for Ireland, and prices improved a little. The sales of American Wheat Cornwars at 25s. Yellow, 26s. to 27s. per 480lbs. Indian Meal were at 25s.; Yellow, 20s. to 27s. per 480lbs. Indian Meal sold at 11s. and 12s. for 196lbs. In the London Corn Market to-day there was very little done, and fresh arrivals. There was very little movement, and business done at formor rates.

Wheat, 51s. 6d.; Barley, 22s. 2d.

News by the America. State of Ireland-Disaffection towards the Govern ment-Arming of the People.

(From the Dublin Nation.) The confederation met on Wednesday evening last, at the Music Hall, Abbey street.

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Long before the hour of meeting, both sides of Abbey-street were lined with spectators, and the doors of the hall of meeting were besieged by persons of both sexes, anxious for admis but, according to rule, none were allowed to enter until the arrival of the clubs.

The five clubs were, in the meantime, formed in their several club rooms in the different quarters of the city, from which they left almost simultaneously about seven o'clock, and proceeded towards Abbey-street. They were marshalled by their respec-tive officers, and deputations from the Students' club, appointed for that purpose. The latter appeared to be prime favourites

Mr. John O'Hagan read a letter from Mr. Dillion, in which he said :- " It is plainly in the power of the united repeal party to place the government in that position that it must strike or

Mr. O'Hagan then proposed the following resolution :-"That we hereby repudiate as a great calumny the imputa-tion thrown out upon us by Lord John Russell, that the object of this confederation is social disorder and a violent separation from Great Britain; and we hereby declare that our object i how, as it always was, the legislative independence of Ireland, and thereby the attainment of social order; and we desire that such independence may be attained, if possible, without civil

resolution. I tell the British minister from this place—and a small trumpet may utter a great noise—we spurn his triennial parliament—we spit on his federalism—we want no visits from the Sovereign of the Empire, and none from the Irish sovereign, except she comes to summon her Irish estates in the Irish capi-(Vehement cheers, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c.)

Mr. John Williams rose and said :- Sir, the sovereignty of the people has been long proclaimed by the apostates of liberty, in this and other lands, but such a direct and evident interference of God himself has, within the last few weeks, been given, as must convince any man who regards the divine proceedings, that He has emphatically set the seal of his approval upon this holy doctrine. He, sir, is the rebel—he, sir, is the anarchist who doctrine. He, sir, is the rebel—he, sir, is the anarchist—who impiously presumes to disobey the commands of the country in which God has placed him. (Cheers.) Let not the Protestants fear any conspiracy against their civil or religious liberty; let them not apprehend any interference with their just rights as citizens. No thought is further from the people's minds. But I would warrant them more loyalty to their duty, to their country, and not expose themselves, by and by, to the terrible punishment of treason.

I fear the heart of this tyranny is hardened like the heart of Pharaoh. I wish for peace; but if our Exodus from bondage, this tyrant government merely seeks to hinder, and meets the retribution which the God of right and righteousness has ever inflicted upon the oppressor, on itself and not on us be the responsibility. (Great cheering.)

The Irish Revolution.

PREPARATION OF THE PEOPLE. The Limerick Reporter, urging the duty of every man to arm

himself well and at once, says :-"There can be little doubt that every peasant who has not a

national weapon.' But there is a large and important Irishmen prominent in these proceedings declares his intention of shedding blood if necessary, and informs the gentle citizens they have done so recently. We mean the middle and farming class. We confer to have been supported by the first of the many intention of shedding blood if necessary, and informs the gentle citizens of London, "that if a single shot is first in the many class. We confess we have great anxiety about them. For their own sakes, and for the sake of the country, it is of the

LIMERICK RIFLE CLUB. - This rifle club has been fully organised with 100 original members. It is open to all citizens. The Sarsfield Club has given one of its committee rooms for the use of this body. The club, we are happy to say, comprehends men of all classes and creeds, and hues of politics.— FIRE ARMS .- In reply to "A Suoscriber" as to the price of

the fire arms and the best description of them, we beg to say that a first-rate single gun (twist barrel) can be had at Mar's for about two guineas, and a gun that would answer good pur-Poses for about £1 15s. For a short distance it would answer as well as a rifle at £7 or £8.

ARTILLERY FOR THE PEOPLE. - Among the weapons im-Ported from Birmingham, the important arm of artillery has not been neglected by the conspirators. Light brass guns, stated to range from four to six pounders, have arrived in London. -Evening Herald.

In addition to the pikes manufactured in Dublin and the neighbourhood, there have been enormous importations from Birmingham. 'Tis stated in two consignments to the wholesale dealers in this town to no less an amount than 80,000. With respect to the home manufacture, we refer the reader to Col Brown's alarming statement in Hepry-street police of the contraction. own's alarming statement in Henry-street police-office.-

on Wednesday evening in D'Olier street. At this meeting a tifle was submitted for approval and adoption by a gunsmith of this city, whom we forbear to indicate, and a proposal to supply similar weapons to any amount required at the rate of 25 s. each. The manufacture of pikes is extensively carried on by a person in Abbey-street. A man named Coogan, in the county of Meeth has reader for a contract to gundly achieved. nt round to draper's assistants and collected them Meath, has made a tender for a contract to supply ash saplings, each eleven feet long, for 106,000 men. One of the gentlemen connected with the United Irishmen has, we are informed, exhibited a broad belt, conveniently fashioned for holding pistols and daggers.—Evening Herald.

regiment of the line. Their practice continued several hours, and exhibited an improvement which must have been highly and exhibited an improvement which must have been highly gratifying to those interested in their military studies. The general proficiency was absolutely edifying, and we regret that our limited space does not permit of our doing justice to all the corps engaged, but several of the hits were made in first-rate corps engaged, but several of the hits were made in first-rate corps engaged, but several of the hits were made in first-rate corps engaged, but several of the hits were made in first-rate corps engaged, but several of the hits were made in first-rate corps engaged. The corps are considered to the President, Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and that each member of the Committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary as heretofore; and the committee shall have the sole power of granting orders upon the Treasurer and Secretary and the corps are constant. style. Lord Clarendon still continues to occupy a most unenviable position in connection with the "bull's eye;" and an exclamation uttered yesterday by one of the most successful shots, will illustrate the readiness entertained on the part of the mortal enemies to identify with their most brilliant efforts. After

one of these achievements, a bystander observed-"If Clarendon got that in the teeth the devil a much he'd whistle!" With commendable industry the riflemen continued their efforts in the cause of fraternity, undauted by the torrents of rain which occasionally descended, until at length, being unable to "keep their powder dry" any longer, they resolved to injustice of the proceedings of the Executive Council. For, all in, and having formed three deep, they marched into town, although J. W. Dunscombe, in signifying to Mr. Ferres the at 7 o'clock, in military style. At Fort Crystal the operations Inspector General's determination to dispense with his services, commenced so early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and a target does flank his decision by the commands of his Excellency, we having been erected at a distance of 80 or 90 yards, the firing was continued until a late hour in the evening. The weapons principally employed were pistols, and the Lord Lieut was here, too, represented by a walking stick, surmounted by a cap, of a hearing.

Montreal, 21st April, 1848. whose dilapidated condition at the close of the exercises tested the expertness and loyalty of those engaged .- Ibid.

A patriotic constable, whose name and address have been forwarded to us, sends the following interesting "police intelli-

"During the past 10 years, I have seduously devoted my time in eliciting individual opinion among my comrades in Munster, Leinster, and Cannaught, and I now feel satisfied in stating, that out of 12,000, 10,000 would and will fix on bayostating, that out of 12,000, 10,000 would and will hx on bayonets, and vindicate the freedom of their enslaved and suffering countrymen. The men are from profession cautious, and, I must say, even meanly so, in concealing a feeling which God has implanted in all their hearts. At present I could not find more than 20 among them that would come together and avow their sentimeats. They are all determined enough, taking them singly, or individually, on crushing the oppressors of the country; but bring four or more of them together, and a feeling of distrust is immediately perceptible among them—they are afraid of each other, and I fear will continue so, until one among themselves will boldly harangue them, ere long, under arms, in the period, or at the period of smoke and excitement. I don't mean bottles of smoke—but bullets, with fire and smoke, under the protection of the God of battles; and by his divine aid, I fervently hope to be the first man in Ireland to tear down the union jack, and plant or erect the green flag of Ireland on the Castle. This is no enthusiasm—it is the cool, deliberate resolve made years ago, and never altered, nor never shall, with God's assistance, be alrered by me."

Italy-Desertion of the Austrians.

The Constitutional has the following from its private corres-

pondence, dated Turin, April 6:—
"It is scarcely possible for the situation of the Austrian army to be worse than it is. Whole battallions are deserting. An Italian regiment, in the service of Austria, after giving a brilliant serenade under the windows of the Duke de Savoy, while liant serenade under the windows of the Duke de Savoy, while

he was at dinner, gave themselves up as prisoners, with shouts of "Long live Italian independence."

The Italian hostages have arrived at Verona, and have been lodged in the fortress of San Felice, and in the Castle Vecchia. Six thousand Venetians have arrived at Montebello; 12,000 Neapolitan infantry, and 3,000 cavalry are en route. The advanced posts of the Austrian army are established between Guito and Perchiera.

Besides the skirmish at the bridge of St. Mark, there have been several others near Castenedoto, which have been all in favour of the Italians. Brescia is full of Piedmontese troops and volunteers. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the Italian army."

Club for the organization of labour, has proposed that the operatives throughout the Republic shall subscribe each one penny a day, which (supposing that 15,000,000 persons should subscribe) would be sufficient to pay off the National Debt in 15 years. This proposition was accepted. years. This proposition was accepted.

ENGLAND.

(From the London Times, April 7.) Government has done what a Government should do, and the nation, as well as the metropolis, will begin to breathe freely.— For weeks past both London and Dublin have been suffering anticipation of the horrors of war. Government has set bout actually suppressing the two monster nuisances that have long been plaguing these islands.

The first of these two measures is a proclamation altogether

dding, not merely the march of the intended army through the streets of the metropolis, but even its assemblage on Kennington common. The more one reflects, the more evident it is that Government could not have adopted any other course. This was not a mere meeting of peaceable citizens,—it was the muster and organization of an armed force for the avowed purpose of reducing Queen, Lords and Commons to immediate sub-mission, and thereby virtually, if not actually, deposing them There can be no mistake on this point. A body of persons, describing themselves as "the democrats of England," and pretending to the title the of "National Convention," in a manifesto appealing expressly to the revolutions of Paris and other cities, incited the men of London and the Irishmen resident in the metropolis to the immediate demolition of the existing po-Mr. Mc Gee came forward, amid loud cheers, to second the litical system. It had already warned all who should obey its summons to arm themselves for the occasion. It now directed them to assemble early next Monday, when they were to be marshalled and officered, to march in military array through the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis, right into the heart of that cluster of national buildings occupied by the Executive and Legislature of these realms. If there was any doubt whatever as to the intended operations of the army in this important position, it was removed by the announcement

that this "great metropolitan demonstration shall accompany the people's prayer to the door of the House of Commons."

Why, what was the thing here proposed? The occupation of Whitehall, Parliament-street, Palace-yard, Westminsterbridge, and the communications with St. James's, by an army of two or three hundred thousand armed men, simultaneously with the presentation of a petition of the Legislature. Such a proceeding is expressly forbidden by statute, as common sense would lead us to suspect. The right of petition is one thing sedition, intimidation, rebellion, invasion is another.

It is expressly announced by the leaders of this movement

that they are studying and following the example of Paris, and other insurgent cities. It is just conceivable that their army might move off after receiving a civil denial. Two things, however, would easily throw it in a moment into dreadful and overpowering activity—the act of a few desparadoes or an unin-tentional provocation. The last six weeks have abundantly tentional provocation. The last six weeks have abundantly exemplified both these contingencies. The accidental dicharge of a gun, a scuffle with a policeman, a sudden rush, a cry of indignation or terror, might set the whole body in motion, and put it in five minutes beyond human control,—another fatal contingency is even more probable. Some of the avowed leaders publish their preference for a stronger and more violent policy than what that rather mistaken gentleman, Mr. F. O'Conner, seems to have in view. One speaker in the convention compares the number of the intended army, with that of Her Majesty's forces at present in London, and observes that it would be strong enough to produce a change in the government before 8 o'clock in the evening; while one of the many of London, "that if a single shot is fired in Ireland, his party is prepared here to destroy everything or anything."

Here, then, we have a powder magazine big enough to blow up the protocolist and for the protocolist and the

highest importance that they should have the means of self-defence."

up the metropolis, and not a few persons ready to apply the match. In the face of such dreadful possibilities, and in the face of the statute, could government have allowed this formidable and ferocious occupation of a comparatively defenceless metropolis?

The state of Ireland may be gathered by the following from

the London Morning Chronicle, of the 7th April: "Ireland (there is no use in disguising the fact) is on the eve of an insurrection; men are sharpening pikes, and practising with rifles, and organizing street battles, and learning how to erect barricades; and the only thing that can be called a movement on the part of the 'authorities' to meet this rebellion, has been the paltry prosecution instituted against some of the leaders of it for sedition. Now, whether this prosecution will give the allowed to go on, or whather it will fail attack or will ever be allowed to go on, or whether it will fail utterly, or whether it will succeed in producing a short incarceration for its objects, seems to us a matter almost of indifference. It would do very well in ordinary times perhaps; but to talk of it as now proportioned, in any way to the nature of the crisis with which it affects to deal, is simply absurd. All the world laughs at it. Lord Carhampton's famous saying, that 'if one party goes to law and the other goes to war, it is easy to see which goes to law and the other goes to war, to some will win,' never received a more aptillustration. At this time the rebels are strengthening themselves, daily and hourly, before our eyes. They are creating the distress and disorganization by which they mean to profit. Men of all classes are saying, from this insecurity and The Swift Club (Queen-street) have provided an area amply sufficient for drilling. They were occupied throughout one night last week in casting bullets. Pike heads to be manufactured at 3s. 6d. each—have been exhibited at The Nation office. One of the editors of The Nation—of whose name we are in Dessession—went round to draper's assistants and collected them. pronounce for a change—one can but be ruined.' Such is the language now habitually held (as our private letters inform us) by quiet and peaceable men in Ireland, men who would rally at once round a Government that acted and who decides merely against the status quo.

Colonial.

St. George's Society.—At a meeting of the Committee FINGLAS.—On Sunday upwards of 300 members of a rifle club assembled about 2 o'clock, in the vicinity of Finglas, and having erected fifteen targets, formed into companies, and proceeded to perform rifle exercise in regular rotation, and with an order and precision which might excite the attention of any order and precision which might excite the attention of any order and precision. Their practice continued several hours.

DISMISSAL OF MR. JAS. M. FERRES .- We copy the whole of Mr. Ferres' temperate letter to His Excellency the Governor General, on the strange manner in which he has been dismissed from his situation; and lest our readers should think "one tale very good till the other is told" we also copy an article from the Pilot referring to the same letter—and if the Pilot has succeeded in making it appear "that there has been nothing unprecedented, nothing arbitrary, nothing unjust in the treatment of Mr. Ferres in this matter," we confess that we are as totally unable to perceive it—as the Pilot may be to see the injusting of the proceedings of the Executive, Council. would willingly commit so gross a piece of injustice as the dis-

Montreal, 21st April, 1848. My Lord, -As one who has been visited with your lordship's displeasure, and with removal from office, and believing myself to be an injured man, I offer no apology for trespassing upon est expectation that any attempt at reparation will be made, faintest expectation that any attempt at reparation will be made;

I venture to hope (and I act upon that hope,) that a calm perrusal of my case by your lordship may shield others—if it be
but some one other—of the many who, like myself, are dependent on your lordship's pleasure for their means of support, from
a similar exercise of the power which our sovereign has delegated
to your lordship in this Province.

The two following letters show the grounds of my dismissal:

I. G. O. Customs, Montreal, 1st April, 1848 Sir,-I have the bonour to enclose a communication from L. T. Drummond, Esq, M.P.P., for any observations you may

wish to make thereon. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

James Moir Ferres, Esq., J. W. Duss

Revenue Inspector, Montreal. J. W. Dunscomb.

I. G. O. Customs, Montreal, 4th April, 1848. Sir, - Adverting to the letter addressed to you on the 1st instant. I am now directed to acquaint you that the Inspector General is of opinion the subject of complaint being a matter public notoriety, it neither requires nor will admit of any explanation. And I have it in command to inform you that his Excelleney the Governor General has been pleased to dispense with your services as Revenue Inspector for the 2nd division of with your services as Revenue Inspector for the 2nd division of this instance of the service of Montreal.

the district of Montreal. Interest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. Dunscomb.

These letters, my lord, were placed in my hand yesterday, having, during my absence from Montreal on official business, been sent to the Revenue Inspector's office. The inclosure referred to in the first (Mr. Drummond's charges,) I have never seen. It was recalled a few hours after it was forwarded, as I seen. It was recalled a few hours after it was forwarded, as I am informed, by Mr. Stuart, inspector of division No. 1, who opened the letter, pursuant to a mutual understanding between him and me with reference to official letters, and handed the enclosure to the Government messenger.

Will no doubt be read with interest, and we trust will be heartily responded to, for although we much regret that it should fall into the common error of attributing happiness to this world's

enclosure to the Government messenger.

The reason for the recal appears to be assigned in the second letter—namely, that the subject of complaint being a matter of letter—exciter, it neither required popular to the second letter—second letter—second letter—namely that the subject of complaint being a matter of letter—second letter is not letter to the second letter of letter to the second letter of letter letter of letter le public notoriety, it neither required nor would admit of any

PLANS OF FINANCIAL RELIEF.—The Moniteur de Clubs pates that citizen Jules Chevalier, President of the Central Club for the organization of labour has represed that the one.

Although the Inspector General neither requires explanation Although the Inspector General neither requires explanation to be made, nor admits it when made, I hope that your lordship is not equally resolute in resisting the means of receiving truth; and I venture, therefore, to explain to your Excellency some facts with respect to my conduct at the election in question, on the presumption that the interpretation of the *Pilot* as to the official "nublic notoriety" is correct.

any of the electors of that county, except a very few, some eight

a gentleman whom as a public man, and a private friend, I ed and revered for his many virtues.) I accompanied him to loved and revered for his many virtues.) I accompanied him to the hustings. Mr. Drummond spoke first, and, in the course of his speech, attacked me by name. Mr. Wood then spoke, and Mr Drummond replied at great length, again attacking me personally, and among a variety of topics, he introduced also your Excellency's name, asserting, in language by no means choice or measured that your Excellency was leagued with your then Ministry to "gatablish a dominant church in Canada, to then Ministry to "establish a dominent church in Canada, to

then Ministry to "establish a dominent church in Canada, to set up a high church tyranny to the Country, and to rob the poor settler on the Clergy Reserves, of lands which he had enriched by his labour; and that your Excellency was to endow that dominant church with the spoil."

Well, my lord, hearing your lordship's name unjustifiably brought into an electioneering address, and astonished at the unblushing presumption with which acts and intentions were attributed to your Excellency, which I knew were totally devoid of truth, because the law had placed the Ciergy Reserves entirely beyond the Governor-General's power, I deemed it my duty, as beyond the Governor-General's power, I deemed it my duty, as an officer of the Government, to shew the impropriety of bringbuted personally to your Excellency. And finding myself attacked by name, taunted and threatened as a public officer, I saw no reason why I should not defend myself and your Excel-

when, as matter of "public hotority," it was fresh decide your excellency might have been pleased to give me some notice of your intentions towards me, —probably some opportunity of explanation; but your Excellency must pardon me, for considering myself harshly dealt with, now that months have interested, and the "public notority" of the elections has passed away, I find myself, unconsious of any act of impropriety, and with a precipitate haste totally unexampled, informed that my services are dispensed with. Nay, more, mylord, I have reason to complain that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complain that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complain that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage and the complaint that advantage was taken of my absence from Montage was taken was taken and my absence from Montage was taken and my absence treal, and the first intimation I had of my removal was through

and to justify myself against a personal and unmanly attack,—how unmanly—when defence was punishable by dismissal from

In the absence of all law on the subject, and without any departmental regulation for my guidance, I had laid down for myself the principle, that so long as I remained an officer of Government, I would support those who appointed me while they remained in power, and would do nothing in opposition to their successors, whenever a change should take place, however opposite in political ereed.

This principle I believed, and still believe to obtain in England, and although Mr. Drummond publicly threatened that he would procure my dismissal, if his party came into power, I felt assured that so long as I contravened no law, nor departmental regulation, was knowingly guilty of no wrong, and zealously discharged the duties of my office, I had between me and the ndulgence of political animosity, the Queen's representative as

Hincks, that the subject of complaint being a matter of "pub-lic notoriety," it neither required nor admitted explanation, it may be deemed obtrusive in me to question the doctrine propounded by the Hon. Inspector General, and yet, my Lord, I can scarcely believe that your lordship is prepared to carry out the principle that rumour shall stand in the place of evidence,

ney's command to the co As I am referred by your Exc lumns of the newspapers for the charge against me, your lord-ship will pardon me for selecting the same medium for my

I have the honour to be, my lord, Your lordship's most obedient humble servant, JAS. MOIR FERRES.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, &c. &c. &c.

We have been amused, but by no means surprised, at the outery raised by our Conservative brethren in this city about Mr. Ferres' letter to his Excellency, which we have already Mr. Ferres' letter to his Excellency, which we have already transferred to our columns. Really, to read the comments of these gentry upon it, one would suppose that some new light had been thrown upon the transaction by that letter—some glaring piece of iniquity divulged—some gross act of injustice exposed! Not so! At least we cannot perceive it. The case stands precisely as we always supposed it to stand; and we must still insist—aye, even at the risk of raising another of these little tempests of virtuous indignation in the breast of our confrere of the Herald—that there has been nothing unprecedented, nothing arbitrary, nothing unjust in the treatment of Mr. Ferres in this matter.

heat of the moment we have been led into any expression of uncalled-for harshness towards him, we regret it; but we cannot honestly characterize his version of the proceedings at the Shefford election in milder terms than as a series of gross misrepresentations. he has put into the mouth of Mr. Drummond language which that gentleman distinctly and emphatically relanguage which that gentleman distinctly and emphatically repudiates: he has represented aimself as present at the election pudiates; he has represented aimself as present at the election by accident, and compelled to defend himself and his Excellency the Governor General from the attacks made upon him.—Granting—for the sake of argument that such was the case, although it was not really the case—will Mr. Ferres inform us although it was not really the case—will Mr. Ferres inform us and the public if it was the same accident which led him to the polling booth, to represent the Conservative candidate, eight days after? Was it in self-defence that, when there, he maligned and insulted electors—so grossly, too, that many of them are prepared to prosecute him for defamation of character? why, the plea is preposterous, and it is an outrage upon men

tirely upon our own responsibility. We alone are answerable for every thing we have advanced. We have made no assertion that we had not good and reliable authority for, and we have stated nothing that we are now prepared to retract. Mr. Ferres was present at the election; he did interfere with the electors thereby he acted illegaly and improperly. Whether he got there accidentaly or designedly, makes no difference. These facts are notorious: he was seen and heard by hundreds; and, therefore, when the attention of the Government was in a regular way directed to his conduct, at the desire of the parties aglar way directed to his conduct, at the desire of the parties aggreeved, they could not in justice do otherwise than promptly and immediately dismiss him. This is the ground we have all along taken, and to it we are now prepared to adhere. Mr. Ferres and his friends pretend that no opportunity was afforded him of perusing the letter containing the charges upon which the Government acted; but we have the authority of Mr. Drummond for stating that he posted a copy of that letter to him six days before his dismissal.

Our Montreal contemporaries have all taken notice of this

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. The following address of the President of this Association

assistance of the considerations have arisen those numerous public Societies from which so many advantages have been produced,—Societies promoting science and literature, arts and manufactures, and for couraging knowledge, industry, and virtue in general. Foremost orgst these Associations may be classed those for the support of

Institution.

It remains, therefore, for you, Geutlemen, and indeed the whole of the population (for all are interested.) to say whether you will apply part of your means, either public or private, to the support of this your own Agricultural Society, and thereby place it on a fair basis, —or whether, by withholding your aid at this critical juncture of its history, you will ruin the prospects now opening before you.

Such a result I cannot by possibility anticipate, and in the fullest confidence of your support, commit the interests of the Institution to your keeping.

President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, C.W. + True happiness and independence does not depend upon temporal

NOTICE. An Adjourned Meeting of the Church Society of this Diocese, will be held on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of bringing the subject of the Widows and Orphan's Fund. The usual Monthly Meeting has been adjourned, in order that further time may be afforded for com-munications on this subject from the District Branches through-

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

Midland Clerical Association. The next meeting of this Association will be held (D.V.) at the residence of the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Rector of Bath, on Wednesday the 10th, and Thursday the 11th, of May next. SALTERN GIVENS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 17th April, 1848.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Establishment is to be closed on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, and that no WIDOWS OF ORPHANS can be admitted after this date.

J. S. HOWARD, Secretary

Toronto May 3rd, 1848. T. HAWORTH,

IMPORTER OF

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

NEW DICTIONARY, ILLUSTRATED. NOW Issuing in Parts at 3s. 112d., and Divisions at 12s. 6d.

each, to be completed in about Twenty-four parts, and

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY:

ACKIE & SON.

London, Eninburgh, and Glasgow.

THOMAS MACLEAR, the Province without extra charge. May, 1848.

in the month of September next ensuing, for the purpose of procuring funds to repair and complete the Tower of St. Mark's Church, and to purchase a new Organ.

Contributions of Fancy and other Work will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, who have kindly constant to president of the contributions. nted to preside at the Tables :-

Mrs. F. Tench, Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. W. H. Dickson, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Creen. Niagara, April 20th, 1848.

Apper Canada College WILL RE-ASSEMBLE, after the Easter Vacation,

on SATURDAY, the 6th of May. TERMS:

Boarders. £ s. d. Ornamental Drawing
Vocal and Instrumental Music

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Ring's College, Toronto. REQUIRED in a Private Family in this City, a RESI-DENT GOVERNESS, competent to teach Musse, and the usual branches of an English Education. Address Box 32, Post Office, Teronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

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

H. H. CROFT, Esq., Chemistry .- Five Lectures in the Week. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology. - Fixe Lectures in the week. JOHN KING, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine. - Five

Lectures in the week WILLIAM BEAUMONT, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week. W. B. NICOL, Esq., Materia Medica and Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.-Five Lectures in the week. HENRY SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy. - Five

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

GEORGE HERRICK, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children .- Three Lectures in the week.

The Fees are £2. 10s. per course of Six Months; or £4. perpetual.

LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence.-Three Lectures in the week.

H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Anatomy.—Three Lectures in

The Fees for each of the above are £2. 10s. per course of Three Months; or £4 perpetual.

The Lectures are to be commenced on October 23rd, 1848. H. BOYS, M.D., Registrar, K. C.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POLICIES granted by the Colonial Company in the Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profits, according to the particular year in At 25th May, 1848, the Lists for the present year will be

OFFICE:-4, Duke-Street. UPPER CANADA

BUILDING SOCIETY. NGORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF PARLIAM 18TH MAY, 1816.

> President: HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON. Vice-President : W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL, Esq.

Directors: GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq., JOSEPH BECKETT, Esq., JOHN CAMERON, Esq., C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq., GEORGE HERRICK, Esq., M.D., ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., HENRY ROWSELL, Esq.,

MESSRS. CAMERON, BROCK & ROBINSON. Bankers:

TORONTO BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK. E. SHORTIS. Secretary & Treasurer. The Stock-Book is now open at the Office of the Society,

Toronto, 22d April, 1848. 85-562-tf. TORONTO, April, 1848.

Seminary for Young Ladies. MISS MACNALLY,

DEGS to announce, that her Seminary for Young Ladies re-opened, after the Easter Vacation, on April 27.

Miss M'N. has had many years' experience as a finishing Teacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications, that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. Singer, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. ROBERT JAMES MCGHEE, Rector of Holywell and Nudingworth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Crampron, Bart., and several eminent persons of learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability as an instructress, and to ber zenlous attention to the advanceas an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advance-

ment of her pupils.

The plan of education which Miss M'N. pursues, is based upon the most approved modern European system, and the Young Ladies entrusted to her care enjoy the advantage of being at all times under her immediate superintendence, or that of her Sisters, who, having been early accustomed to the tuition of Young Persons feel happy in devoting their time exclusively

Pupils studying Italian, German and French, have the advantage of frequent conversation in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment now felt to be indispensable. a class for the exclusive purpose of practice in French speaking, is held on Tuesdays and Fridays. They also have access to a well as-

Tuesdays and Fridays. They are sorted library, comprising the most approved modern publications in English, and the continental languages, with which, as also Globes, Miss M'N, has taken care to provide herself.

Piano Forte and Thorough Bass Italian ... Dancing English Language, Writing, Arithmetic and Plain Work 1
Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements 7 Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements 7 10 0 less than a year.

J. S. CLARKE. Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets, two counterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver fork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.

A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of

Miss M'N. gives Private Tuition, at her own Residence, in the French, Italian and German languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figures.

References. The Hon. & Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. The Rev. Dr. McCAUL, President K. C. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq. The Rev. D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill. WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq.

The Rev. BENJAMIN CRONYN, Rector of London. 36. Wellington Street West, next door to the Residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman. N. B.-MISS MACNALLY can receive a few additional Day Pupils after Easter.

INDIAN CHURCH, CARADOC.

Toronto, April, 1848.

THOMAS KIRKFATRICK. Esq., Kingston.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. POETTER has had the honour of finishing. Hon. George S. Boulton & Cobourg. G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ., SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ., JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., Trent. J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ.,

A GOVERNESS WANTED.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER,

HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this City

she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where

Toronto, May, 1848.

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of

20. William Street. 93 563-tf Toronto, May, 1848.

MRS. JAMIESON,

TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentle-men.of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to receive pupils at her residence, No. 60, YORK STREET, where she will be prepared to impart her

Finished style of Writing, and a competent knowledge of the

FRENCH ACCORDEON, IN TWELVE LESSONS.

Terms for Course of Writing, £1; do. for French Accordeon, £1 10s.; one half in both cases payable in advance.

have resolved that in consequence of the high literary character of the applicants, the choice of a Candidate for the situation of Master of the Hamilton Grammar School, will be decided on their respective Testimonials, as to Moral Character, Scholarship, Experience, and success in Teaching.

CANDIDATES are requested to forward their Testimonials before the 23d May, on which day the Trustees will meet for

the election of a Teacher. WM. CRAIGIE, Secretary Hamilton, 13th April, 1848.

BOARDING. RS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purits 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. 355-46

TORONTO SOCIETY OF ARTS. Oth and WATER-COLOURS, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURE,
MODELS, and other works of Art, will take place at the OLD
CITY HALL, TORONTO, on the first Monday in June next.

Specimens in the above Departments, by Modern Artists,
intended for Exhibition, are required to be sent in on or before
the 29th May next, after which date none can be received, un-THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in less by special permission of the Managing Committee, while the Secretary is prepared to receive any works which it is proposed should be exhibited at the Rooms of the Society of Arts.

No. 78, King Street, from this date until the date previously By order of the Committee.

PETER MARCH, Secretary.
Toronto, April, 1848. 79-561 QUEBEC ACADEMY,

14, Esplanade. A PRIVATE AND SELECT SEMINARY. THE undersigned, PRINCIPAL and PROPRIETOR of the above Institution, designs (D.V.) opening on the 1st May next, the capacious and commodious premises connected with it, for the purpose of BOARDING, AND EDUCATING A LIMITED

NUMBER OF YOUNG GENTLEMEN in the various branches of Classical, Mathematical, and Polite Literature.
Unaffectedly grateful for the kind and generous confidence so unhesitatingly reposed in him since he has been engaged in the tuition of youth, Mr. Clarke will exert his most earnest endeavours faithfully and conscientiously to fulfil his increased responsibilities, and will scrupulously make it his undeviating aim, so to train up those who may be entrusted to his care, that they may realize the combined character of the Christian, the Scholar

and the Gentleman.

The discipline of the Establishment will be strictly parental and an affectionate family intercourse will be assiduously cultiand an affectionate tamily intercourse will be assiduously cultivated within it, thus divesting it, as far as practicable, of the atmosphere of a mere Boarding School, and diffusing around it the comforts of a Home.

Its situation is one of the most delightful and salubrious in

the City, and enjoys, in the public grounds which front it, very agreeable opportunities of exercise and recreation.

There will be an USHER resident in the Iustitution, and facilities will be afforded by competent Masters for the attainment of the usual elegant accomplishments.

Each Young Gentleman will be furnished with a separate apartment, but will be expected to provide himself with a bed,

bedding, and towels.

Fifteen Pounds will be charged quarterly, payable in advance, but there will be extra charges for instruction in Music, Drawing, and the Modern Languages, and also for Pew Rent and Washing.
There will be a Vacation of Six Weeks at Midsummer, and a Fortnight at Christmas; during which, should any Young Gen-tlemen remain in the Establishment, they will pay at the rate of One Pound a Week;—and none will be received for a period

LET ALL WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ASTHMA READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER. Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Sir.—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased, about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing diserder. I have by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive myself as cured of this most disheartening malady.

alady.
I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgement, which you will use as your judgment dictates.

Argus Office,

Portland, March 26, 1846. C. D. MAYNARD.

MARRIED.

At Port Whitby, on the 1st. inst., by the Rev. John Pentland, B.A., Bernard Frey Ball, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Whitby, to Emily, only daughter of L. P. Church, Esq. On the 27th ult., at Trinity Church, Cornwall, C.W., by the Rev. Joseph Antisell Allen, brother of the bridegroom, Wm. Cox Allen, Esq., M.D., second son of the late Henry F. Allen, Esq., S. I. C. D., Barrister-at-Law, &c., Ireland, to Harriet [562-83 2 Louisa, second daughter of Col. the Hon. P. Vankoughnet.

DIED. In Kingston, on the 21st ult., Marianne, eldest daughter of Alfred Todd, Esq., of Montreal, aged 3 years and 11 months.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built during the ensuing summer, in the Mission of the Rev. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U. C. College, or at The Church Society's House, King Street, by the Rev. W. H. Ripley, B. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Rev. W. H. Ripley, B. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Toronto.

Toronto.

Toronto.

The Church Society's House, King Street, by the Church, Rev. W. H. Ripley, B. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Balakey, rem.; James French, Esq., rem., 2s. 6d. still due. Rev. Paul Shirley, rem., this was by mistake credited to the Rev. Job Deacon; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. Robt. Blakey, rem.; Rev. H. J. Rhodes, add. sub.

From our English Files.

the official "public notoriety" is correct.

I have the honour, accordingly to state, that I was not in the County of Shefford at all, until two days before the day of nomination, and that up to the latter day, I had not met with or ten, whom I saw one day in the conty of Missisquoi.

Being on intimate terms of friendship with the late Mr. Wood,

ng your Excellency, without cause, into a party contest, and or a party purpose; as also the absurdity of the motives attri-

lency's administration, which had appointed me.

If your Excellency had disapproved of my conduct at the time when, as matter of "public notority," it was fresh before you,

the newspapers. This condemnation, my Lord, upon "public notoriety," without trial, without hearing, without warning, this most unconstitu-tional and arbitary exercise of power stands. I believe without parallel in the practice of the mother country, or in the practice of your Excellency's predecessors in this colony, and appears to be most directly at variance with the spirit of a recent dispatch of your lordship's noble relative the present Secretary for the Colonies. But my lord, if "notoriety" is sufficient proof of guilt, what is the crime of which I have been found guilty, and which has called forth so prompt and severe an exercise of the Royal pre-rogative? The attempt to defend with my humble ability your lordship, and the government whose servant I was, against foul and unwarantable aspersions cast upon it by a political opponent

site in political creed.

a shield,—nay more, the high personal honour and the inde-endent character of a British nobleman. The letter of the 4th April has shewn me the sufficiency of that reliance. As your lordship's commands are conveyed in the same com-munication in which I am favoured with the "opinion" of Mr.

and notoriety be deemed a sufficient proof of guilt. Your lorpship in giving it the sanction of your name, cannot have weighed the fearful odds against, and the hopeless position of, any subordinate officer, under the circumstances incurring that notoriety is sufficient for all the purposes of condemnation

(From the Pilot.)

The letter was intended to create and doubtless in som The letter was intended to create and doubtless in some minds it may have succeeded in its design—sympathy for the writer. It was intended to place that gentleman in the position of a martyr—a martyr to his loyalty—to his devotion to the representative of his Sovereign. But how is it attempted to create that sympathy? What are the means employed? We desire to treat Mr. Ferres with courtesy and fairness. If in the heat of the moment we have been led into any expression of heat of the marshness towards him, we regret it to he we can

of sense and intelligence to suppose them capable of being deceived by such excuses.

Throughout the whole of this controversy, we have acted en-

* Note from Minutes of Committee Meeting;

Resolved.—That an appeal to the several Agricultural Societies of Western Canada be drawn up and circulated, urging the necessity of renewed and vigorous action on the part of the friends of Agriculture Manufactures, &c. &c. throughout the Province, especially, for the purpose of sustaining this association; and that Thomas Page and Henry Ruttan Esqrs., of Cobourg, be a Committee to carry this resolution into effect.

fiton, in October last. It is also decided that the next exhibition shall be held in Cobourg, in the Newcastle District, on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in October next.

The Premiums awarded at the two former exhibitions, amounted to about tweive fundred pounds: of this sum, nearly three hundred pounds remain yet unpaid. The amount required for premiums at the next exhibition, will fall little short of seven hundred pounds.

Thus, Gentlemen, you will see that nearly one thousand pounds will be required for the above purpose, and for this the Provincial Association are wholly dependent upon you.

An application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature for a grant fron the public funds in aid of this important Institution, and it is contilently expected to be successful. But it must be clearly inderstood that no part of this can be got for this year's operations; and under these circumstances, the Society must, as on former occasions, appeal to you for the contribution of a sum equal to the amount of Premiums to be awarded at the next Exhibition.

It is proper that you should be informed that, in future, all sums of money, voted or otherwise, raised for this object by the several Agricultural Societes throughout the Province, shall be applied solely to the payment of premiums; and that the local expenses, for enclosures recetion of buildings, and other necessary preparations, shall be borne by the inhabitants of the locality in which the exhibition for the time being shall be solden.

Besides the sum necessary for the last mentioned purpose, which will not be less that £250, to be raised by subscriptions in the vicinity of Cobourg, I amauthorized to state that the several Agricultural Societies in the Globorne and Newcastal Districts have appropriated nearly £250 towards the premiums.

Placed, as I lawe the honour to be, at the head of this Institution, which must, if properly supported, command an Influence upon the earthy a mindstep or mental surface and the cause of husbandry

for promoting science and ilterature, arts and manufactures, and for control of the company is a manufactures and appropriate to control of the company is a subject of all and assist in all measures calculated to benefit the community at the combine with such hodies as are formed for carrying out to interest to combine with such hodies as are formed for carrying out to interest the first of the combine with such hodies as are formed for carrying out to interest the first of the manufacture, and merchant.

In proportion as we can raise amongst ourselves those necessaries which all demand, and shose supplies which the more wealthy requires the such proportion as we can raise amongst ourselves those necessaries which all demand, and shose supplies which the more wealthy requires the such proportion as we can raise amongst ourselves those necessaries. Wealth, in whatever shope, must company the company of the company has a plan as shall concerned in the Institution generally, has a formed for carrying out to independence.

Wealth, in whatever shope, must be company to the company has a plan as shall concerned in the full concerned

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Also Globes, Miss M'N. has taken care to provide herself.

Separate hours and apartments are allotted to the various hranches of study, by which method the rapid improvement of the Pupil in each department is secured.

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Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Boomer,
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> J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector U. C. College. MR. DE LA HAVE, French Master in U. C. College has vacancies for four Boarders. 87-562-4in.

PRINCIPLE IN CHURCH EXTENSION. (From " Hawkstone.")

whatever seemed most suitable for carrying his object proselytism has been especially appointed." into effect in the restoration of a religious community "Assuredly," replied Villiers; "but to laity as well from seeing capt. Goodridge sauntering about the quay steered by Captain Paul, and the other by the chief take the office of domestic chaplain to Lord Claremont during his residence at the Park, the good Abbé St. "Alas!" said Mr. O Foggarty, "I fear that this have been the appropriate growth of Maynooth, and life in this age." are the curse of Ireland, as they are the bitterest ene- "I should not have expected," said Villiers, "that polished, and insinuating in his manners, liberal in his language.' doctrine, obsequious in his attentions, and possessed a O'Foggarty slightly coloured. fluency of language and of a smattering of various ac- "I do think," continued Villiers, "that to the spirit ling cap, came on board, assisted by the British Conequalled by their gratification, and their willingness to not to give offence, when I repeat that an agent of the go into the saloon. The consul spoke to him and of know more of a system seemingly so amiable and so Romish Church is the last person to condemn such a him as if he were his relative.

money, which had been left by Lady Esther for reli- apostolical practice has laid down for it." gious purposes. Even Villiers, acute as he was in the perception of character, and fastidiously alive to any- abandon his ground. acter and the trials of his mother.

"Mr. Villiers, I am sure," continued the speaker, A dissolution of parliament is expected every day." from the doctrines and system in which her faith was on which he had touched. purified, he, I am convinced, is not so illiberal as to "Far be it from me," he added hastily, "to suppose gone on shore, preparations were quietly made for he might venture on requesting a contribution for it from Villiers, interested as he must be in the welfare of Hawkstone, and having, indeed, on his own estate, it would not involve a question of principle.

To Mr. O'Foggarty's evident chagrin, Villiers re- the interview to close. plied briefly, that to discharge a debt was one thing, and to make a voluntary donation another; that his own conscientious opinions were no way involved in paying over to the furtherance, even of a system which of abstaining from giving any support, however spe-

nation to enter into a controversy at this moment on these ceremonies are intended to convey, that I am such a subject. But believing the English Church to certain the power of death, still so awfully manifest in

to their benefit?"

garty with a tone of bitterness, "that Mr. Villiers me- men clasped each other's hands, and congratulated one by a system of proselytism, and will endeavour, by the with delight, as though to each one separately some lently. Her Majesty was implored to return to her dependants from the faith of their ancestors?"

understands what Christian truth is would undervalue | chanting forth a glorious old hymn of victory, in tones the principle of hereditary religion. But I am unwil- so loud and clear, that they seemed to have regained ling to say anything which may seem unnecessarily their youth and strength to tell the world how "Christ been going on in Paris since they had left it; and, alharsh and painful to a gentleman whom I have no reason to believe is acting otherwise than conscientiously his feet, and henceforth the entombed have everlasting were aware that some of their children had arrived in maintaining his religious system."

"I should have hoped," said Mr. O'Foggarty, "that in these enlightened days, Mr. Villiers would have been more disposed to recognise the principle that each individual should be allowed to choose his own religious doctrines; and that, as the State has no right to interfere with them, so neither has the land-

"Sir," replied Villiers, "will you pardon me for saying that I have resided long in Roman Catholic

Villiers paused, and hesitated to finish his sentence, manner of the captain, and his mysterious movements francs to be distributed amongst the crew, and made Gold and Silver bought.

his own indignation at the imposition which his visitant my suspicion, and made me conjecture that we were mander, and the name of the chief officer, Mr. Goodwas attempting to practice on him.

The next morning Villiers was seated in the library Mr. O'Foggarty, however was not abashed. "I soon after breakfast, and was examining with Bevan conclude," he said, "that Mr. Villiers will not dispute day, towards dusk, when I found the steam was getting new, as if they were direct from the Mint. At about some of the old records of the Benedictine establish- the principle that laymen, however gifted and how- up. At about eight o'clock that evening the steam eleven o'clock, as near as I can guess, two boats were ments in England, that he might select from them ever zealous, are not the persons to whom the task of was blowing off as noiselessly as possible. The night lowered, into which his Majesty, the Queen, and the

at the Priory. But they were interrupted by a gig as clergy, has been appointed the task of watching in the neighbourhood of our vessel. While he was mate. The party was then rowed to the shore, and driving up to the door, and the announcement of Mr. over the welfare of their brethren, and of promoting thus employed I saw a stranger, well muffled up, ap- when the boats returned the Express was steered to O'Foggarty, who has before been mentioned as the the glory of the Almighty—if not by preaching in the proach and speak to him, and soon afterwarde leave Southampton. Roman Catholic priest recently established at Hawk- congregation, yet by ministering to the wants of the him to speak to a gend'armes, who had approached near stone, and who, it was now understood, was to under- preachers, and supplying to them the means of execut-

Maur being about to return to France. Mr. O'Fog- spirit of proselytism can only engender strife, and de- mand a sight of any one who came to the vessel round garty was not, as might be expected from his name, stroy our mutual amity. To this virulence and misone of those dark, scowling, coarse, violent men who taken zeal we owe nearly all the bitterness of religious back of the gend'armes was turned towards that spot.

mies of England: those who distribute the offices and a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, of which round the left-hand corner of the custom-house and regulate the policy of the Church of Rome are far too the distinctive feature and paramount maxim is the approached our gangway. Without any hesitation one wise so to misplace their instruments. He was bland, unwearying duty of proselytism, would employ such of the party, an old man, apparently lame, dressed in

spirit, with which all ministerial functions in this land As soon as the old gentleman was on board, captain

thing like hypocrisy or insincerity, was touched by the "Mr. Villiers," he said, "must be aware (not that weeping. mode in which Mr. O'Foggarty alluded to the char- I would venture to suggest to him for a moment any secular or worldly considerations) that we are not the party had joined them, I saw the stranger to whom O'Foggarty recognised the picture over the fire- without influence in Hawkstone. I confess that I had I have before alluded leave the gend'armes and applace, and gazed on it silently for a few minutes. He dared to contemplate with hope the prospect of con- proach our gangway, and at the same time watch the then spoke of her charities, and of the interest which gratulating Mr. Villiers on that political eminence to gend'armes walking away from the vessel. The stranshe had always taken in the religious welfare of Hawk- which his vicinity to Hawkstone, and his long family stone, so far as she could assist the labours of her own connexion with the place, justly entitle him, without

"will pardon me for thus dwelling on the faith and on Villiers's indignation was roused; and by the ex- very heavy, a reticule and a bag, which appeared to the zeal of one who, if human thought may judge, is pression of his eye, though he remained perfectly si- contain money, and two or three cloaks of a rich and now a saint in heaven. Even though he may differ lent, his visiter saw that he had mistaken the string costly description. The instant the party were on

several families who were Romanists themselves. He round off in some ambiguous diplomatic phrase. "Mr. ced me that our passengers were persons of distinction, added, that if it were a matter of principle, perhaps he O'Foggarty," he said, "and every conscientious Chris- and that we were leaving Havre surreptitiously. might have hesitated in making the request; but that, tian, will of course endeavour, in every possible way During the time we had been at Havre I had felt a as Villiers was already under an engagement to pay a consistent with Christian duty to give weight and ex- dread of going on shore. The people of the place apcertain sum towards the same object, any addition to tension to those opinions which he sincerely believes peared to have left their usual occupations, and had to be true." And Villiers gave signs that he desired a moody and discontented look. Groups of the lower

CHRIST IS RISEN.

The following graphic account of the conclusion of

"There was not a light, not a sound; each individuciously claimed, to any other religious community in al of that immense multitude, filling even all the ad-England but the Catholic Church. "You must ex- joining streets, remained still and motionless, so that cuse me," he added, "for carefully employing these even the most distant might catch the murmuring voices words, since upon them my allegiance to my Church of the priests, who were reciting the service within the Church; troops lined the streets to see that perfect Mr. O'Foggarty endeavoured to assume a smile. - quiet was maintained; but assuredly it was a needless "And might I ask," he said, "If, as I must suppose, precaution, for there was not one present who did not you deny the same title to the Church of Rome, and seem to share in a general feeling of gloom and depresconfine it to the established communion of England?" sion, as though a heavy cloud were hanging over all "I have no right," replied Villiers, "and no incli- things; and so complete was the realization of all that

derive its ministry from apostolical authority, its creeds these tedious hours, was present with each of them. and its doctrines from apostolical truths, and in all As midnight approached, the archbishop, with his essential points, (however its individual members may priests, accompanied by the king and queen, left the have sinned,) to be in accordance with the ancient church and stationed themselves on the platform, which Catholic Church; I cannot but consider an unautho- was raised considerably from the ground, so that they rised intrusion into her province as gratuitously schis- were distinctly seen by the people. Every one now matical; and I cannot well reconcile the notion of remained in breathless expectation, holding their unschism with the title of Catholic. But you will par- lighted tapers in readiness when the glad moment should don me if I decline such a discussion, and content my- arrive, while the priests still continued murmering their self with stating, thus briefly, the reasons why I cannot melancholy chant in a low half whisper. Suddenly a offer you any assistance whatever in propagating a single report of a cannon announced that twelve o'clock system which, even on this ground only, I must be- had struck and that Easter Day had begun; then the heve to be inconsistent with Christian charity, and old archbishop, elevating the cross, exclaimed in a loud exulting tone, "Christos anesti," "Christ is risen!" "And yet," said Mr. O'Foggarty, "a landlord can- and instantly every single individual of all that host not be indifferent to the spiritual interest of his tenants | took up the cry, and the vast multitude broke through and dependants; and for their sake may I not ask for and dispelled for ever the intense and mournful silence some trifling assistance to the funds which are devoted which they had maintained so long, with one spontaneous shout of indescribable joy and triumph, "Christ "I trust," replied Villiers, "that I do feel interested is risen!" "Christ is risen!" -At the same moment spiritual as well as for the temporal welfare of those light from thousands of tapers, which communicating whom the hand of Providence has placed under my from one another seemed to send streams of fire in all care. But it would little contribute to their welfare directions, rendering the minutest objects distinctly to show myself indifferent to religious truths, to assist visible, and casting the most vivid glow on the expresin rearing them in a faith which I believe to be false, sive faces, full of exultation, of the rejoicing crowd; to aid in fomenting those schisms which must in the bands of music struck up their gayest strains; the roll end destroy all religious belief in Romanists as well as of the drums through the town, and further on the It will be my duty to take care that the pealing of the cannon, announced far and near these truth shall be, at least, offered to them, that opportu- glad tidings of great joy; while from hill and plain, nities of hearing it, and of studying it, may be provided from the sea-shore and the far olive grove, rocket after her cabin into the saloon exclaiming, "Oh! where is of the best for them, and that they be warned of the errors into rocket ascending to the clear sky, answered back with which they have fallen. And this duty I hope to per- their mute eloquence that Christ is risen indeed, and man?" The King endeavoured to console her. She told of other tongues that were repeating those blessed embraced him affectionately, crying bitterly, and talk-"And am I to understand then," said Mr. O'Fog- words, and other hearts that leapt for joy; everywhere ed to him, lamenting that his dangers were not yet ditates disturbing the peace and harmony of this place another, and embraced with countenances beaming King was much affected, and he wept and sobbed vioinfluence of his name and property, to withdraw his wonderful happiness had been proclaimed; and so in , truth it was; and all the while, rising above the min-"Rather, you should say," replied Villiers, "recall gling of many sounds, each one of which was a sound them to the faith of their ancestors; for no one who of gladness, the aged priests were distinctly heard

LOUIS PHILLIPPE'S PASSAGE FROM HAVRE TO NEWHAVEN.

French made their escape from France:-

The South-Western Company's steamer Express, sation with the commander, called him his good friend countries, and have had many opportunities of study- captain Paul, left Southampton on Tuesday, the 29th Paul, and also with the chief mate. The captain ing the Roman Catholic system. To me, therefore, I of February, at about half-past eight in the morning, jokingly asked his Majesty how he should address him am sure you will not think it worth while to address and proceeded direct to Havre. We took took our on shore, since his passport was made out in the name such sentiments, which cannot be the sincere opinion station alongside the quay, opposite the custom-house. of "Smith." "Oh, my good friend Paul," was the of any true Roman Catholic, which are in themselves The South-Western Company's new steamer the Diserroneous—I might say false; and which are so patch, captain Goodridge, was also in the harbour, she King seemed greatly pleased to think that shortly both vitally opposed to the whole system and spirit of Ro- having arrived from London. We remained in port himself and the Queen would be relieved from all fear manism, that in the mouth of a Romanist they sound two days, an unusually long time for our vessel. This and anxiety about their personal safety. They both

to the spot where they had been talking. The stranger, while in conversation, appeared to be peering about, and shifting his position, till at length he could com-

The conversation between the stranger and the gend'armes continued for a short time, when a party came a large travelling-cloak, and his face nearly covered with a shawl, a pair of green spectacles, and a travelcomplishments, which rendered him an agreeable ad- of proselytism, indulged by unauthorised persons- sul and captain Goodridge. While coming on board, dition to society, and enabled him to exhibit to the proselytism, not to the simple definite faith committed I heard the consul say to him, "Take care, uncle," as few inhabitants of Hawkstone who ventured to make to us by heaven, but to our own superadded dogmas if he was speaking to a relative, and warning him to his acquaintance, a picture of the Roman Church so and opinions-proselytism, carried on in defiance of be careful how he stepped on the ladder. The pasunlike the stern, sanguinary, blackened, and mysterious that order and discipline which was established by the senger was immediately conducted to the engineer's character with which it was invested to their eyes by Church of the Apostles, and of primitive times-to room (a most unusual place for a passenger to be shown the traditions of the reign of Queen Mary and the novel of "The Monk," that their wonder was only dangers which beset the Catholic faith. But I mean it, he was unable to remain there, and was obliged to

Mr. O'Foggarty apologised to Villiers for his intrumust be tainted; and I must distinguish from it most Goodridge escorted an elderly lady down the gangway. sion with the case and courtesy of a man perfectly strongly the proselytism enjoined by our Lord upon all I heard her say to him "I am obliged to you," and, conversant with the world; and Bevan having retired, his disciples-proselytism to the simple, unaltered, from her pronunciation, I knew that she was not an he proceeded to explain the nature of his business, revealed faith of the Apostles, conducted by authorized English-woman. She was very plainly dressed. Her which related to the payment of an annual sum of ministers, and confined within those limits which hair was as white as silver, and I thought I never saw a countenance in which anxiety, fatigue, and fear were Mr. O'Foggarty coloured still more, but did not so visibly depicted. As soon as she was in the saloon, Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. I could perceive that she had been, and still was,

As soon as these two were on board, and the rest of ger got on board rapidly, and immediately crouched down under the paddle-box, as if to prevent the gend'alluding to personal advantages of the highest order. armes from observing where he was. The only luggage brought on board was a small box, which weighed board, and the Consul and Captain Goodridge had confine the terms of salvation to his own communion." that Mr. Villiers would for one moment permit his slipping from the quay. This was a very anxious Villiers was silent. And Mr. O'Foggarty then touched conscientious practice to be swayed by worldly and moment. The strange way in which our passengers on the unfinished state of the new Romish chapel, and selfish motives. This was far from my thoughts. But came on board—their having no luggage—their silent after some general professions of liberality, to which Vil- I did wish candidly and honestly to indicate, without manner and anxious countenances—our leaving withliers lent a very cold incredulous ear, the speaker thought reserve, the line which not only myself but others out proper officers coming on board to examine pass-

> orders were to be seen in different parts of the town, some of them armed with muskets and other weapons. I confess, therefore, that just as we were leaving the quay I felt rather nervous, and was every moment expose, got the better of my senses, but I could not help fancying that the men on board the barges were assailing us in unusualy lound language, and were most remarkably unwilling to get out of our way.

> When we got out of the harbour all on board seemed to breathe more freely; the captain spoke louder, and our passengers seemed in better spirits. The person who first came on board had now taken off his cap, shawl, and spectacles; and although he had no whiskers, and had on a skull cap because his head had been shaved, I was too well acquainted with the heads on French coins not to be convinced that we had on board no less a personage than Louis Phillippe, the proscribed and discrowned King of the French; and, from the respect paid to the lady whom I had seen weeping, I felt certain that she was the aged and unfortunate Marie Amelie, his dethroned Queen. The gentleman whom I saw talking to captain Goodridge, I found out afterwards, was General Dumigny.

The King now became talkative, and I heard him say that he always felt safe under the British flag .-It was the captain's intention, I believe, to proceed to Southampton; but it was the earnest wish of his Majesty to be landed at Newhaven, on the coast of Sus-He said he knew the coast well, and had confidential friends in the neighbourhood. When we got outside the harbour the sea was exceedingly rough, the wind blew hard, and the vessel tossed and heaved violently, which made all the party in the saloon very ill. The King became very unwell, and worse than any of the rest, and was repeatedly held by the steward on his knee. The Queen, with a lady attendant, entered the ladies' cabin about ten o'clock. A bed was made gentlemen and servants were very ill, and were lounging about in different parts of the saloon. None of the party undressed. not even the Queen.

About midnight we were nearly run down by a large brig. No vessel ever had a more narrow escape than We were within three or four yards of the brig. Fortunately we were going at about half-speed. The noise and confusion on deck arising from this disaster aroused the passengers. Her Majesty rushed out from my dear gentleman? Oh! where is my dear gentleover, notwithstanding the many he had escaped. The cabin, but she declared that she would not again leave the King, and she lay down by his side on the floor of

the saloon during the remainder of the night. I should observe that the ex-King and Queen spoke principally English during the voyage. I am convinced, from their conversation, that they knew what had safely in England. His Majesty appeared particularly anxious that his route from Paris to Havre should not be known, and that no ill should befal the kind and devoted friends he had left behind in France, who had sheltered him, and facilitated his escape from that The following was communicated to the Hampshire country. We arrived off the coast of Sussex about Independent by one who was on board the Express six o'clock in the morning. We had only been going steamer, in which the ex-King and Queen of the at half-speed, and kept dodging about until daylight. The King rose early, and entered into familiar conver-

lest he should use words too faithfully representing to and from the vessel and the Rue de la Gaffe, excited particular inquiries respecting the children of the comwaiting for some special and important purpose. ridge. The heavy box to which I have before alluded Nothing particular, however, occurred before Thurs- was filled with five-franc pieces, which appeared quite was rather dark, but not sufficiently so to prevent me attendants were assisted. One of the boats was SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY,

Advertisements.

RATES.

Sixlinesandunder, 2s. d. firstinsertion, and 74d. each subsubsertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion. and 1 ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insud 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discuade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territorles, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 25, Duke Street, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA 59-451-26 Toronto, February, 1848.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

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

SINGING AND GUITAR, Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

JAMES BICKET. ACCOUNTANT, No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

Nov. 26, 1847. HARDWARE.

No. 44, KING STREET, Corner Post Office Lane.

THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his cusembraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grates,

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere. T. HAWORTH.

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. To Carpenters and Joiners.

JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which will be sold low for Cash. T. HAWORTH.

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Coopers.

Ups; of the most approved description. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

pecting some alarm, and that our departure would be To Saddlers and Marness Makers. paying over to the furtherance, even of a system which he condemned, that which he only held in trust for it; the Greek Ritual for Passion week, is from Wayfaring prevented. Just as we were leaving our progress was prevented. Just as we were leaving our progress was prevented. Just as we were leaving our progress was prevented. Shotches among the Greeks and Turks, by a Lady:

Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the condemned by some French barges, and my fears I support to the furtherance, even of a system which the only held in trust for it;

Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates of Saddlery Mounting Saddlery Mounti rade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete throughout; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw-hides

Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chain; Cable Chains; Anchors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in bar and sheet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvils and Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

RICHARD SCORE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

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-S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfa N. B .- University work done in all the different orders; "I trust," replied Villers, that I do technically responsible for the deeply interested—solemnly responsible for the light from thousands of tapers, which communicating dentlemen and servents were very ill and were loung-Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock

West of England Brond Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, A SELECTION OF

SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most ible manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style 2-546

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON. KING STREET, TORONTO.

W. MORRISON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, A NEAT and good assortment of Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all inds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS,

(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,)

AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, 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 stoppage at Havre, together with the silent and anxious breakfasted about nine o'clock; they then gave 250 Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old 27-546

MR. WOOD. SURGEON DENTIST, HAS REMOVED to the North Side of KING STREET, the Fourth House West, of Bay Street.

Toronto, March 30, 1848.

77-559-tf

Mr. ROBERT COOPER. Wellington Buildings, King Street.

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

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

CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

CASH FOR RAGS. THE Subscribers will pay 3½ dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don. JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS. 14.546

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. OTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON,

Toronto, 25th January, 1848. COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.) CAPITAL £500,000 STEBLING.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurance on the Lives
Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places abroad. EDINBURGH - - 1, George Street.

- 35, St. Vincent Place. GLASGOW GOVERNOR: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN · AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500,000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company. THE RATES have been formed on the most correct observations which exist

THE PROFITS of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division Port Sarnia

among the Assured. Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following

may be particularized:—

I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital.

II.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party assuring.

III.—The increased facilities to the assured as regards Residence and Travelling—the limits being generally very extensive, and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steampacket betwixt any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge.

The assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing the benefits of their policies, by the omission—perhaps inadmay be particularized :-

the benefits of their policies, by the omission—perhaps inad-vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other Companies, on their intention to cross the Atlantic. quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description V.—The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or

any other Expense in effecting Assurances.

VI.—The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period, together with every other information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company. By Order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER.

BRANCH IN CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, No. 19, Great St. James Street. DIRECTORS: HON. PETER M'GILL, Chairman, DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq. ALEXR. SIMPSON, Esq.

HEW RAMSAY, Esq. CHRIST'R. DUNKIN, Esq. Hon. Mr. JUSTICE M'CORD. Hon. W. B. ROBINSON. MEDICAL ADVISER: GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.D.

JOHN ROSE, Esq. MANAGER: A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Eso.

Toronto Board of Management. Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN, Q. C., Chairman. W. PROUDFOOT, Esq., President of the Bank of Upper Canada.

JAMES BROWNE, Esq., Wharfinger.

ALEX'R. MURRAY, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs,
Moffatts, Murray & Co.

THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER: EDWARD HODDER, Esq., M.D. SOLICITORS: MESSRS. CROOKS & SMITH.

Bank, 4, Duke Street, Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been established at the following places in British North America: New Brunswich-Head Office, St. Johns-Agent, DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esq.

JAMES HENDERSON, Esq. - OFFICE - Saving's

Nova Scotia-Head Office, Halifax-Agents, Jas. STEWART, AS ALSO:

For West Indies—At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British
Guiana. Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq.

For Australia—In Syuncy and Lac-For Cape Colony—In Cape Town.
For East Indies and Ceylon—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Colombo. Montreal, August, 1847. 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 pre 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. WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P. CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE. DR. W. C. GWYNNE.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE.

CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE.

HON: JAMES. E. SMALL, Standing Counsel.

DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examiner EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be ob-

tained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets,

Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the W. C. ROSS, Managiny Agent. Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance bythis Companyare requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

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Let:

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

citors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. 8-546 Dickinson. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and

Endowments.

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

Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Age. With Profits Without Profits. Half Credit.

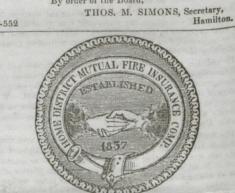
The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the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

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

Brantford William Muirhead Cobourg James Cameron......

Colborne ... Robert M. Boucher ... Dr. Jas. Hamilton.
Dundas ... Dr. Alex. Anderson.
Montreal ... Frederick A. Willson ... Dr. S. C. Sewell. David Buchan Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron Welch and Davies Quebec Welch and Day St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell ...

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



Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

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

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms.

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market. New York, Oct. 19, 1847. WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE, West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy,

No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton. CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELLA, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid. Nov. 12, 1847.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy-five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Fac-tory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.

A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. PRICE £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

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

taken, it will be sold separately. -Also-ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Culti-Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. PPICE £700; of

which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor, King Street, Toront.

Toronto, January 1st, 1848. The Church Is published by the Managing Committee, at TORONTO every Friday. Agent.
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