SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. Presented at the Annual Meeting at Toronto, held on Wednesday, June 9th, 1848.

THE wise king has left on record these remarkable words—"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." This proverb evidently inculcates the duty of almsgiving on peculiar grounds, which, however singular they may appear at first sight, will nevertheless be acknowledged as true by all who are endeavouring to live, according to their real position, as pilgrims in a fleeting world, and who therefore remember that they are not the actual possessors, but only the stewards of that property, which Almighty God has given them for good and useful ends. Speaking generally, this proverb teaches, that whenever a proper portion of our means is set apart for the service of religion, we are then enabled to lay out to better account, that which remains behind; and thus, under the Divine blessing, the residue of our substance becomes sufficient for our support, like the pear widow's oil and meal, which never failed herself and her child during the continuance of the famine, because she obediently fed the

prophet of the Lord. To direct the charity of all into one common channel, and to attain many useful objects, which can only be carried out by combined exertion, this Society was established about six years ago, under the hope that it would prove an useful handmaid to religion, in a Diocese, where hardly any provision is made by the State for the temporal necessities of the Church; and in which thousands of emigrants annually arrive, whose circumstances for the most part, are such, that even the diligent and industrious amongst them, are unable, for some years at least, to assist in providing for the proper maintenance of the ministrations of the Church amongst themselves and their children. The appeal which was made on that occasion to the Diocese by the Bishop of Toronto, was immediately responded to; the hearts of many were stirred to engage in the work, and the exertions, which were then entered into with so much alacrity, have year after year been well sustained: so that the fears which were at first prevalent, that such labours would not be persevered in, have gradually and happily passed away. Since its first formation down to the present hour, the Society has continued to receive increasing support and confidence; many have given

to it of their abundance, and many of their poverty.

In presenting the Sixth Annual Report of its proceedings, the Church Society of this Diocese thankfully embraces the present public opportunity of recording its humble thanks to Almighty God, for the considerable measure of success with which He has again been pleased to bless the labours under-taken in its behalf during the last twelve months.

The various objects for which the Society was incorporated, have been kept steadily in view, and some of them have been carried out, more and more, as far as circumstances would permit. The question of the Widows and Orphans' Fund has received considerable attention, but more will be said on this point in another part of the Report, it being thought more satisfactory, on the present occasion, to devote a separate section, to a brief history of the labours, which have been entered into, with reference to this important matter. It is gratifying to be able to aunounce an increase in the number of Missionaries, an addition of two having been made during the past year,—so that ten Clergymen are now supported either wholly or in part, through the medium of the Society; and it is propagie, that a further increase will snortly take place, it being believed, that, after the next Ordination three or four new Travelling Missions will be opened, requiring provision from the same source; to meet which, every exertion must be made, as the means disposable under this Branch of the Society's operations, will then be completely absorbed.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. The following is a brief account of the Society's Income

for the past year:-

Previous to the last Report, it had always been customary to include, under the head of Actual Income, the amount of receipts from Sales in the Depository, and also of the Rents received from Lands held in trust for special purposes: but the Officers of the Society then came to the opinion, that such a system, if persevered in, might unintentionally mislead the members of the Church in this Diocese, with regard to the amount of the Society's resources actually available from year to year: and it was then deemed advisable, that, for the future, the account of the actual Income for each year should be confined to the amount of charitable contributions received during the year, and the dividends arising from monies invested for the general purposes of the Society. This new arrangement has given general satisfaction, and will continue to be adopted for the future.

Receipts of the Society for the year ending 31st March, 1848, (not including monies received on trust, and sales in

Depository)......£2642 17 9 The amount of Income has this year been increased by the proceeds of the Sermon preached on Good Friday, 1847, in behalf of the distressed Irish and Scotch; which funds passed through the hands of the Society's Treasurer, and are therefore necessarily included in the current accounts of the year.

The appeal then made by our venerable Diocesan was so successful, that, notwithstanding the majority of our people had subscribed individually to Committees formed for the same object, the Offertory Collections on this occasion amounted to the large sum of £583 9s. 8d. Two-thirds of this amount have been forwarded to the Bishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, for the relief of the destitute Irish, and one-third for the relief of the distressed Scotch, to the Right Reverend W. Skinner, Primus of the Church in Scotland. Deducting, therefore, this item, the statement of accounts for this year still exhibits a legitimate increase of about £100 in the Society's Income over that of last year,a state of things which is certainly most gratifying and encouraging,-especially when it is remembered, that the past year has been one of unusual distress and suffering, and the charity of the inhabitants of Canada has been bestowed in the most liberal manner, to alleviate, as far as possible, the misery of countless thousands, who were perishing in the Mother Country, worn down with fever and famine.

There has also been a considerable increase in the Income of the District Branches of this Society, which

has this year amounted to £1308 15 1 Deduct proportion remitted to Parent Society

(about)£309 2 9

Society (exclusive of the Good Friday Collection)£2059 8 I

Total receipts of Society and Branches £3059 0 5 Or, with the Good Friday Collection £3642 10 1 THE ANNUAL SERMONS.

Under this head, the Society has the satisfaction of stating that, without including the collection made on Good Friday [£583 9s. 8d.], there has been an increase of nearly £200 in the proceeds from the three other sermons preached for Diocesan purposes within the year, over the amount received in 1847. The call, which was made by the Society, in its last annual Report, upon all the Clergy to assist in carrying out the objects for which these sermons are intended severally

to provide, has been most kindly answered. It would appear, likewise, that the collections have been much more general than heretofore; in proof of which it will be enough to mention, that collections have been received this year at 174 stations, for the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and at no less than 182 in comment which were than 182 in connection with the last sermon which was preached for Missionary purposes. All this may be considered as highly satisfactory, inasmuch as the permanent working of the Society depends chiefly upon two sources of revenue, viz., the proceeds of the annual sermons, and the contributions received from the Parochial Associations. It is worthy of notice, that four sermons have for the first time been preached within the year, under Article XIX of the Constitution, in behalf of the Society; which number will in future be required, in order that the engagements which have been entered into may be properly sustained. It will be remembered, that the proceeds of one sermon must, according to our Constitution, be annually invested in behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund; and that the proceeds of two others are devoted to the support of Missionaries within the Diocese; whilst an annual collection is required in support of the Bishop's Students' Fund, applied in aid of candidates for Holy Orders, who are members of the Diocesan Theolocat Cottege at Cobourg. The number of Students at this Institution during the present year is seventeen; of whom nine receive an allowance from the funds thus raised, at the rate of £40 currency per annum. It is expected that the Theological College will furnish at least seven candidates for Holy Orders at the ensuing general Ordination, to be held on the 30th July next. The Scholarships annexed to this Institution will henceforward, by direction of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, be thrown open for competition, and awarded according to the results of a general examination: an arrangement which may serve to attract candidates for the Ministry from the Mother Country, as well as from the Province itself, and which will have the effect of ensuring on their part a higher qualification in classical and general literature.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The Society has lately given much attention to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, with the view of making its assistance immediately available, and in the hope of being able to place the fund upon a satisfactory footing, in regard to the amount of income and the method of distribution. The discussion of the subject by the Society at their meeting in March, resulted in their approval of the general principles of a plan, embodied in the draft of a By-law, that had been prepared and submitted for consideration. Some modifica-tions were suggested, and adopted at the time of the discussion, and a Committee was appointed consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice, J. G. Spragge, Esq., Lewis Moffatt, Esq., the Rev. D. E. Blake, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary, to revise and alter the draft of the By-law, so as to make it accord with the view then taken by the Society.

The Committee brought up the By-law so amended, as to meet the views expressed at the meeting, and also the draft of another By-law, which they considered safer and more convenient. The By-law proposed by the Committee differed from the original one, which was adopted by the Society, in two important particulars. First, the dispensing with the compulsory contributions of £1 5s. per annum from the Clergy, and substituting, in lieu of such payment, a grant from the general funds of the Society; secondly, in the one plan, making the benefit conferred an annuity of £50 in all cases, as long as the fund remains in as good a condition, as at the time of its going into operation; the other providing, that a to receive and determine upon such applications as shall be made to the Society, requesting assistance towards the support of the widow or orphans of any Clergyman, who has died or may hereafter die in this Diocese, having cure of souls therein, either as a Rector or Incumbent of any other Parish or a Stationed, or a Travelling Missionary, or officiating as a Curate or Assistant Minister, in any Rectory, Parish or Mission. And that such Committee shall be governed in their proceedings by any general regulations, which the said Church Society shall from time to time make, at any regular annual or monthly meeting, which may tend in the judgment of the Society to the just and convenient distribution of the fund—and that no pension or annuity, to be granted by the Church Society, through such Committee or otherwise, shall exceed fifty pounds.

At the adjourned meeting, held on 17th May-for the final settlement of this subject, his Lordship the Bishop intimated, that being desirous that the proposed By-law brought up by the Committee for the management of the Widows and Orphans Fund, should, as far as possible, be submitted for the general consideration of the Clergy and Laity throughout the Diocese, he recommended, that no final decision on this matter should be made, until after the annual meeting of the Society, it seeming to his Lordship most desirable, that the utmost unanimity should prevail with regard to a subject, so important, as the settlement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, on some practicable and satisfactory footing.

At the same time the Rev. Mr. Blake gave notice, that when the subject should be brought forward for final settlement, he should move an amendment to the effect, "That an uniform rate of pension of not less than £50 per annum, shall be assigned to each widow or to the orphans of any Clergyman, except where in the latter case their number is less than four, in which case each orphan shall receive an annuity of £15, provided that the applicants are not in the receipt of an annual income of £200 or upwards; and provided also, that the disposable funds are sufficient to meet such charge, and that instead of a special Committee, it shall be the duty of the standing Committee to receive and determine upon all applications for assistance from this fund, an appeal being granted in all cases from their decision to the Society."

At the same meeting the Bishop stated, that he should request that the next sermon on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, being the first for the seventh year of the Society, may be preached on Trinity Sunday, the 18th of June, the proceeds to be applied to the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy; when a hope was expressed, that the proceeds of such sermon would enable the Society to meet all claims, upon this fund for the coming year, without interfering with any part of that which is already invested.

The Society takes this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable assistance received on this subject from the Hon. the. Chief Justice, to whom this Society has been indebted for so much from the first. Its thanks are also due to F. Widder, Esquire, one of the Vice-Presidents, for his communication on this subject, with several valuable pamphlets and documents which he kindly procured from England and Ireland; as also to J. G. Spragge, Esquire, and the Rev. D. E. Blake, for the continued attention which they have given to this important matter. Also, to the Assistant Secretary for some valuable tables and calculations.

DEPOSITORY.

The sales in the Depository have amounted to £769. 8s. 9d. With reference to its Depository, the Society has recently adopted a Report made by a Special Committee, recommending that Branch Depositories should for the future be permitted to purchase Books to the value of £50, on a six months' credit,-promissory notes to the satisfaction of the Treasurer being given in all such transactions.

There have been circulated during the past year, through the medium of the Depository, as follows:-

| Bibles | 513 |
|--|------------|
| Testaments | 843 |
| | |
| Publications of this Society- | Bound,21 |
| The state of the s | Tracts,30 |
| | - 51 |
| Society for Promoting Christian | Knowledge- |
| Bound Books | 1612 0174 |
| Tracts | 7562 |
| Bristol Tract Society | 808 |
| Miscellaneous—Bound | 957 |
| Tracts | 498 |

14.262 Total During the past year, the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has made a grant of books and tracts to this Society to the amount of £100. Sterling, for distribution.

PROPERTY INVESTED IN STOCK. The sum of £464 13s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been this year invested on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, in 45 Shares of the Bank of Upper Canada,—28 of which were purchased last year as a temporary investment. There have likewise been purchased on the same account, 15 Shares in the Toronto Building Society, amounting to £255 17s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. The sum of 50l. has been loaned from the Septuagesima Fund. The investments in Lands, for general purposes, have this year reached £240 10s. 7d.; and the disbursements on Lands have been £81 6s. 10d.—which latter are charged to the parties interested in such Lands.

Besides the Investments just above mentioned, the following small special Grants have been made by the Society during the past year-

| Assistance has been granted to a clergyman's widow | £26 | 0 | 0 | |
|--|-----|-----|------|--|
| Towards repairs in the Church at Wellington | | | | |
| Square | 10 | | 0 | |
| To the Parsonage at Clarke | 12 | 10 | 0 | |
| To the repairs of St. John's Church, Stamford, | 12 | 10 | 0 | |
| The expenses of a Missionary visit to the | | | | |
| Inlians at the Sault St. Marie, by the Rev. | | 200 | THOS | |
| F. A. O'Meara | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| To expenses of Books for Indian Mission | 1 | 9 | 2 | |

Also-Provincial Penitentiary (Books) 2 10 0 A snall grant of Bibles and Prayers to Emigrant Sheds. Grants have likewise been made of a Bible and Prayer Book to the new Congregation at Sixteen-mile Creek, through the Rev. F. J. Lundy. Also, to Mr. Jessup, Divinity Student,

for similar purposes, in the 2nd concession of York.

A donation of books to the value of £5 has been made to the Rev. J. G. Geddes, at Hamilton, from the grant made to this Society by the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In the Niagara District, the Society has granted Books and Tracts to the value of £2 10s. to the Rev. Mr. Inglis, Travelling Missionary. A similar grant has also been made to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto; and in the Simcoe Travelling Mission, a grant of Books and Tracts to the value of £2 10s. has likewise been

made to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher. The Society has this year contributed to the support of 10 Missionaries, all of whom are maintained in the Diocese, either entirely from the Society's funds, or by the congregations to whom they minister, with the Society's assistance.

Two Indian Interpreters are yet supported, and a small The Bishop of Toronto has this year granted assistance to nine Students from the Bishop's Students' Fund. LANDS.

The Society has again received several donations in Land. Some of the Lands held are now leased, and every exertion is made by the Assistant Secretary, to reduce in this way the expenses under this head. It is believed that the expenditure for taxes will not after all be considered very great, when it is remembered that in a few years many of these lands may possibly become of considerable value, and help to form a valuable and permanent endowment for many parishes within the

DISTRICT BRANCHES.

During the past year, satisfactory reports have been received from most of the District Branches, whose operations are becoming annually more systematic and interesting, and the Society trusts that every exertion will be made to support these labours which have been so faithfully undertaken, as the successful working of the Parent Society must in a great measure depend on the zealous co-operation of its District

The District Branches are now ten in number; as the Distriet of Colborne has, with the sanction of the Bishop, been separated from the Newcastle District, and will in future form a District Branch, under the title of the Colborne District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

6. Gore and Wellington, 1. Newcastle, 2. Midland and Victoria, 7. London, Western and Huron, 8. Brock. 3. Prince Edward,

4. Eastern, Johnstown, Bath- 9. Talbot, urst and Dalhousie, 10. Colborne,

Newcastle District.

Parochial Associations, viz.: Cobourg, Port Hope, Cavan, Clarke, Darlington, Grafton, Colborn, Seymour and Percy. The duties of Travelling Missionary in this District have been discharged, since August last, by the Rev. J. B. Worrell, whose clerical engagements at Cobourg, necessarily limit his services in the unsupplied townships of the District, to about three-fourths of his time. Amongst the places thus visited, Cartwright and Manvers furnish the largest congregations, and the great promise presented to this field of labour, makes it highly desirable, that a Clergyman should be especially provided for them. This District Branch hopes after the next Ordination in July, to secure the services of a Clergyman,

The Newcastle District Branch, which is now confined to

the civil district of this name, numbers at present eight

whose whole time can be given to Missionary duty, and it is expected that the means of sustaining him will be met by the several Parochial Associations. The income of this Branch has been £159 17s. 7d., the particulars of which with that from the other Districts, will be found in the appendix. Midland and Victoria District. There are six Parochial Associations in this District, viz.:

Kingston, Camden, Napanee, Tyendinaga, Bath, Adolpustown and Fredericksburg. The Rev. W. Greig, now Minister of St. Paul's Church, Kingston, has been succeeded in the mission of Barriefield and Pittsburg, by the Rev. H. Brent. A Travelling Missionary has likewise been promised for this District, after the next Ordination. During the past year, the Rev. D. Murphy has been appointed Travelling Missionary in the Victoria District, where he has been well received, and his labours promise abundant fruit. The income from the six Associations has been £127 19s. 8d. A subscription has been entered into for building a Church at Huntingdon. John Anderson, Esq., has given a site, and the timber has been furnished gratuitously.

Prince Edward District.

The Rev. R. G. Cox, has been appointed Travelling Missionary in this District: the parish of Picton having promised to contribute £25 st'g per annum, and the Churchmen in Hillier £50 st'g per annum, the remainder being paid by the Parent Society. In Picton a penny monthly contribution has been established for every man woman or child belonging

to the Church, which now averages £1 monthly. In Marysburg, the Parochial Committee of St. John's Chareh have a subscription of upwards of £4 from a very willing body of men: they have also a subscription of £25 st'g prepared for a Missionary, when one can be procured. The Parochial Association of St. Philip's Church, Stafford, have a subscription of £25, and a further subscription of £25,—the two making £50 from that quarter. In Sophiasburg, matters look favourable under the Travelling Missionary's periodical

At the Annual meeting of this District Branch, held in September last, there were either members, letters, or messages from every township in the Peninsula, giving in their adhesion to the Society, so that henceforward it may be hoped, that the whole District will be actively employed on behalf of the Church.

Niagara District.

This District is the best supplied with Clergy, and the best endowed of any in the Diocese; and it will appear that these privileges have been received with no ungrateful mind, if we consider the zealous and well-sustained exertions which have been made from the very first, in this quarter, in behalf of the Society. In September last the Rev. C. L. Ingles was appointed Travelling Missionary in this District; and, having no other duties to perform, has devoted the whole of his time to this particular sphere of duty; to use the lan-guage of the Report for this District, "he has been constantly engaged in the arduous but interesting undertaking, of searching out the scattered sheep of Christ's fold, and leading them to the green pastures of God's Word and Sacraments," and thus gradually preparing the way for settled Missions, when circumstances shall permit. There are eleven Parochial Associations within the limits of this District, the income from which has been £290 16s. 4d.

London District.

Reports have been received from three Parochial Associations in connection with this Branch, viz., from the Town of London; St. John's Rectory, in the Township of London; and from the Caradoc and Delaware Association, the Secretary of which Association writes thus: "The Caradoc and Delaware Association of the Church Society, which had suspended its operations for a season, has been revived during the past winter, and, it is hoped, with better prospects of success." All the funds contributed by the Caradoc and Delaware Parochial Association, have been devoted to the important object of providing a Travelling Missionary for the Districts of London and Huron. Exertions for the same object are also being made in several other parts of the same Districts to obtain the funds necessary for the support of a Missionary, and it is expected that this desirable object will be immediately accomplished.

Brock District. This Branch reports a considerable increase in the amount contributed at Woodstock towards the objects of the Society, and that since July last, the collections at the Offertory have been designed for the special object of maintaining an Assistant Minister in that Parish, who will act as Travelling Missionary in the neighbourhood. The income of this Branch has been £92 16s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., of which the sum of £43 7s. 8d. is expressly devoted to the maintenance of the Assistant Minister. The Committee are happy to announce that this plan has the approval of our Right Rev. Diocesan, and the Archdeacon has, by the authority of the Bishop, informed the Rector, that the supply of a Clergyman may be depended on, at the next Ordination. It is satisfactory to be able to state, that the funds already collected, and transmitted to the Parent Society, for the payment or the Assistant Minister, are nearly sufficient, with the £25 from the Bishop, to meet the first year's charge. A service on alternate Sundays, will be established at St. Andrews and Princeton, from both which places ready contributions are offered. There will be services, at Eastwood and Beachville every Sunday, and a second service in the evening at Woodstock, and several new stations for week-day services will be sought out. The amount from the Parochial Association at Huntingford is, we regret to say, less than usual. The Committee has not received any other Parochial Reports.

Talbot District.

A meeting of the Talbot District Branch was held on the 27th April, when a Committee was appointed; and there now appears a good prospect of their vigorously carrying out the resolutions passed at that meeting. The Rev. Chairman of this Branch has addressed a circular to the members of the Committee, in which he states as follows :- "That the principal designs of the Church Society in this District, should be, at present, to secure the services of one or more additional Clergymen, for the accomplishment of which, owing to the existence of funds at the disposal of the Parent Society, we may expect to be aided to a very large amount, provided we exert ourselves, to collect what we can, throughout the

Gore District. .

The affairs of this well managed District have continued to prosper during the past year. Notwithstanding the distress occasioned by the sickness and extreme destitution of the emigrants, who reached this part of the Province, there has been an increase in the contributions to the Society. It is very gratifying to find, that while the necessities of the poor have been religiously eared for, a corresponding regard has been evinced to the claims which the Church of Christ has on its members for temporal support.

The Rev. D. Fraser continues his labours as Travelling Missionary, and it is expected that after the next Ordination. a second Clergyman will be appointed to the same duty in this District. There are at present eleven Parochial Associations, from nine of which contributions have been received by the District Society, amounting to £300 10s. 81d.

Eastern, Johnstown, Bathurst and Dalhousie District. Reports have been received from six Parochial Associations in this District. Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Richmond, Williamsburg and Matilda. The Rev. F. Tremayne, whose removal from this District to the Ottawa District, was referred to in the last report, has been succeeded by the Rev. N. Watkins. The Society is enabled to announce the pleasing intelligence, that this Branch is making the necessary exertions to secure the services of a second Travelling Missionary for the District. The income of this Branch from six Paro-

chial Associations has been £192 2s. Colborne District.

This District has been formed within the last year, having obtained the permission of the Bishop to separate itself from the Newcastle District; but some difficulties have been experienced in bringing it into successful operation. A Depository has, however, been established at Peterboro', with every prospect of being well supported, and the Clergy trust that for the future, this District will not be far behind the rest in its endeavours to promote the objects of the Society.

Home and Simcoe District. The Rev. John Fletcher, by appointment of the Bishop, succeeded the Rev. Geo. Bourn, in October last, as Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District; he has as far as possible followed up the arrangements of his predecessor, merely changing them, where from the distance between the appointments, it was impossible to reach the later service without great inconvenience to the Missionary, and danger of disappointment to the congregation.

The congregations at all the appointments, except Esse, are large and attentive, and in all parts of the Mission an anxious desire is expressed, that there should be the regular service of the Church performed on the Lord's Day, but as this cannot be effected without a further increase in the number of the labourers, the congregations in the Township adjacent to Barrie, are exerting themselves to raise funds towards the support of another Clergyman, to reside in that neighbourhood, who will have service on the Lord's Day in those Townships, and thus relieve the Missionary of his duties among them, and enable him to turn his attention to the more backward and neglected part of the District.

Contributions have been received form Barrie, Penetanguishene, Flos, Oro, Mono, Mulmur, Adjala, Coldwater, Tecumseth, West Gwillimbury, Orillia and Medonte.

The Home District is still without a Travelling Missionary, although eleven Townships do not enjoy the advantage of a resident Clergyman, viz.: North Gwillimbury, East Gwillimbury, Mara, Reach, Rama, Scott, Thora, Uxbridge, Pickering, Albion and Caledon. Whenever it shall be in the power of the Bishop to send one or more Missionaries to these Townships, there is no doubt that the District will very cheerfully contribute its proportion of the necessary stipend.

Contributions have been received from the City of Toronto, Thornhill, Georgina, Lloydtown and Scarborough.

The amount contributed by each Association, will be seen by reference to the abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts in

Such is a general report of the operations of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, during the past year, and in viewing these labours which have been so faithfully and so generously undertaken in its behalf by the members of the Church; it will certainly appear to all, that there is much cause for thankfulness and gratitude to Almighty God, who alone "giveth the increase," for the results which have been attained, and the measure of success which has been so mercifully vouchsafed. It will be found, that in a year of unwonted distress and misery, when nearly 100,000 emigrants were landed on the shores of Canada, the majority of whom were in such a state of destitution, as to be almost entirely dependent on the individual charity of the benevolent; when fever stalked through the land, and many persons, in the all wise and yet all merciful Providence of God, have died in the patient discharge of duty, this Society has been most succesful, within the same period in its labours of love. Its actual income, together with that of its District Branches, has for the first time exceeded £3000. A proof, that when, in faith and obedience to the Divine will, the sick are visited, the hungry fed, and the naked clothed, the temporal necessities of the Church are in no wise worse cared for, nay rather it may be said better provided for, and attended to, as the grace of God, without which all human efforts are unavailing, then seems to open the hearts of men more and more, and

It is likewise a matter of great satisfaction, to be able to observe the increasing confidence which is year after year reposed in this Society by the members of the Church, as on this the ultimate success of every charitable association must mainly depend. Nor is it unreasonable that such confidence should exist, for the general monthly meetings of the Society, as it is well known, are open to every member, and no measure of importance is ever brought up for regular discussion, without some previous notice being publickly given to the Diocese, so that all who feel inclined, may take a part in such proceed-

consequently rouse them to a deeper sense of duty.

ings, either in person or by letter. Much has been done during the last six years; but much more yet remains to be done. It can only be repeated, that, as was stated in the last Annual Report, each Colonial Branch of the Church will every year be more completely thrown upon its own resources, and that the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, will, as the country becomes settled, and the forest retires before the labours of the husbandman, reasonably expect to be gradually relieved from the heavy burden, which it has faithfully borne, almost alone, during so many years. Now the surest way in which such assistance can be required, as is needed for the wants of the Canadian Church, is through the medium of Parochial Associations, and yet it must be confessed that these have not increased in number, in any proportion to the expectation originally antartained. It is well known that many missions are involved in pecumiary difficulties, and fears have been raised that such Associations if formed, might seriously interfere with local engagements, but several of the most experienced Clergy in the Diocese have informed the Society, that such is not the case; that on the contrary, it has been generally found that where Associations have been formed, and exertions made for Diocesan purposes, these have been so far from impeding the accomplishment of objects strictly Parochial, that on the contrary, they have generally found an increased readiness on the part of their people to assist them in local matters.

The Society has to deplore the loss of Col. Robert Loring, who has been removed during the past year from this transitory world. He was an amiable and charitable man, and a

liberal supporter of this Society.

In conclusion, the Society would acknowledge the generous assistance, which the venerable Societies at home still continue to afford to the Church in this Diocese. It is likewise satisfactory to be able to announce, that the Sister Diocesan Societies of Nova Scotia, Quebec and New Brunswick, are most unquestionably proceeding onwards in a useful and pros-

Surely then it may be expected, that the results of the past year will encourage us to renewed exertions for the future. This Society deserves well at the hands of all, its purpose being to bear a part in providing for the wants of religion in this Diocese. Many, and excellent are the objects which the constitution embraces-it was incorporated to dispense the Word of God, which in the plain language of the article, contains all things necessary to salvation—to circulate the Book of Common Prayer, which, under God, we owe to the wisdom and labours of our venerable Reformers, a legacy as it were from men, who in separating from Romish errors and superstitions, were many of them called to resist, unto blood, in defence of the Catholic faith,-to provide for the support of Missionaries, who in obedience to the Saviour's command, shall go forth to teach and to baptise,-to erect and endow Parochial Schools, where the little ones of Christ's fold shall receive an education founded on religion, and to support the wives and orphans of those, who have spent their lives, ministering in the service of the Most High.

These are some of the weighty objects for which this Society was incorporated: let then the work be done in faith and trust, remembering that the Canadian Church, being almost unendowed, must look mainly to the free will offerings of her children for temporal support; and let there be fostered amongst us, an increasing spirit of charity based on true christian principles, and therefore seasoned with self-denial and humility, considering always, that we are servants and disciples of Him, who said, "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The Church Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall, London, on Tuesday, the 2nd of last month. There was, as usual, one Meeting in the morning and another in the evening. We have been furnished with a Report of the proceedings of the morning Meeting, from which we have made a few selections to lay before our readers. It is an interesting feature in the period at which the Society has arrived that, though this is only its forty-eighth Anniversary Meeting, yet in reality this year will complete the fiftieth year of the Society's existence, and it is therefore contemplated to mark its first Jubilee by some appropriate course of proceeding.

appropriate course of proceeding.

The Report read to the Meeting furnished abundant proof of the blessing of God attending the Society's labours. The diminution of its pecuniary resources, will, it may be hoped, be only temporary, and returning commercial prosperity will open fresh sources of supply to the treasury of this noble Institution It is a gratifying circumstance to record—though not as if it was a strange thing, for no one of those who knew Bishop Sumner expected anything else—that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury who, since the elevation to the Primaey of all England, has accepted the office of Vice Patron to the Society, came forward to declare his unaltered attachment to it as to one "amongst the best of those various means God has set in motion for the purpose of diffusing the light of his Gospel through the world." The speakers on the occasion were the Earl of Chichester—the Bishops of St. Asaph and of Madras—the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel—Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland—the Revs. Edward Jones (Missionary from Sierra Leone), Francis Close (of Cheltenham), and Edward Bickersteth (for many years one of the Society's Secretaries). The Most Rev. Chairman was surrounded, on the platform, by Clergymen and Laymen who count it an honour to be followers of Henry Venn, Thomas Scott, Charles Simeon, Josiah Pratt, Lord Teignmouth, William Wilberforce, Thomas Fowell Buxton, Dandeson Coates, and hundreds of others whose names are held in honour among God's children because they were followers of Christ, and diligent labourers in carrying on the work of sending the Gospel to those destitute of its countless blessings.—Berean.

SCOTLAND.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP FOR GLASGOW AND GALLOWAY.

In pursuance of a mandate from the Primus of the Scot-—In pursuance of a mandate from the Frimus of the Scottish Church, the dean and clergy of the united diocese assembled in Glasgow for the election of a Bishop. A motion was brought forward to the effect that no person should be nominated unless on the understanding that he was to reside within the diocese, the late Bishop Russell having retained, up to his death, the incumbency of St. James, Leith, and resided in that neighbourhood, owing to particular circumstances. Some discussion arose on the motion, and after a division it was found that the votes were equal. By the casting vote, however, of the dean, the motion was lost. Several gentlemen were then nominated for the office, but their names were subsequently withdraw and it was accorded. nominated for the office, but their names were subsequently withdrawn, and it was agreed to offer the appointment to the Rev. E. B. Ramsey, of Edinburgh.—But Mr. Ramsay, having felt it his duty to decline accepting the Bishopric, another mandate will be issued by the Primus. There is said to be little doubt but that the majority of the Presbyters will support the Rev. W. DeBurgh.

WEST INDIES.

On the 25th March (being the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary,) the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, in the Town of Port of Spain, in the Island of Trinidad, at which William Thomas Webb, S.C.C., Jeseph Peschier, S.C.C., and Charles Wood, literate, were ordained Deacons; and on the same day the Reverend Joseph Peschier was licensed as Assistant Curate in the Parish of Saint Michael, in the Island of Trinidad, more particularly in thest quarter of the Perish nidad, more particularly in that quarter of the Parish called the Caranage; and the Reverend Charles Wood, as Catechist and Officiating Minister in the Parishes of Saint Jude and Saint Bartholomew, in the said Island, more particularly for the settlement of disbanded African soldiers.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.
Sixth Annual Report of the Church
Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS .- FIRST DIVISION. THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood that Candidates are not admissible to that holy rite until they shall have attained

| the full age of fifteen years: | | | | |
|--|----------|--|--|--|
| 1848, | June | it of Biblies and Prayers to be | | |
| Saturday. | 17. | Malahide, 11 A.M. | | |
| Sunday, | 18. | St. Thomas, 11 A.M. | | |
| STREET, MARKETON | Marin Co | Port Stanley, 3 P.M. | | |
| Monday, | 19. | Dunwich, | | |
| Tuesday, | 20. | Westminster, 10 A.M. | | |
| 1 decard | , | | | |
| Wednesday, | 21 | 37 (1) | | |
| Thursday, | 99 | Wardsville, 12 noon. | | |
| I nui suaj, | | Bell's, 4 P.M. | | |
| Friday, | 23. | Zone Mills, 10 A.M. | | |
| | | Dawn Mills, 3 P.M. | | |
| Saturday, | 24, | Morpeth, 11 A.M. | | |
| Sunday, | 25, | School-House near Col. | | |
| EIBTH TE BEIN | HE IS | Lyttle's, 10 A.M. | | |
| | | Tylbury West, 4 P.M. | | |
| Monday, | 26, | | | |
| Section of Live I | | Colchester, 3 P.M. | | |
| Tuesday, | 27 | A TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY | | |
| Wednesday, | 28 | | | |
| " cunesany, | , | * | | |
| Thursday | 90 | | | |
| Friday, | 30, | Chatham, 11 A.M. | | |
| | July. | · A Side and the state of the same of the | | |
| Saturday, | 1, | Walpole, 2 P.M. | | |
| Sunday, | 2, | Moore, 11 A.M. | | |
| Monday, | 3, | Errol Plympton, 11 A.M. | | |
| mostrone an | 22 75 1 | SECOND DIVISION. | | |
| Monday, | 3, | Warwick Village 4 P.M. | | |
| Tuesday, | 4, | Brooke, 10 A.M. | | |
| | | Cronyn, 1 P.M. | | |
| | | Williams 4 P.M. | | |
| Wednesday, | 5, | Adelaide 10 A.M. | | |
| | | Metcalfe 3 P.M. | | |
| Thursday | 6, | Katesville, 10 A.M. | | |
| | | Fitzroy, 1 P.M. | | |
| Friday, | 7, | London, 11 A.M. | | |
| Profession as | | Nissouri, 4 P.M. | | |
| Saturday, | 8, | St. Mary's, Blanchard, 10 A.M. | | |
| Sunday, | 9, | St. George's, London | | |
| THOMSON S OF | | Township, 11 A.M. | | |
| | | St. John, do 3 P.M. | | |
| Monday, | 10, | Hodgson's School-house, | | |
| CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF | | Biddulph 11 A.M. | | |
| | | Stephens's School-house, | | |
| | | Devonshire Settlement, 3 P.M. | | |
| Tuesday, | 11, | Goderich 2 P.M. | | |
| Saturday, | 15, | Mitchell, 10 A.M. | | |
| 30000000000000000000000000000000000000 | | Stratford 3 P.M. | | |
| Sunday, | 16, | Hayesville, 10 A.M. | | |
| | | to direct special attention to the | | |
| alterations w | hich t | the above amended List contains, in | | |
| * | | manus, III | | |

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next Sermon on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, being the first for the seventh year of the Society, may be preached on TRINITY SUNDAY, the 18th of June,—the proceeds to be applied to the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

the appointments between Vittoria and Malahide.

It is hoped that the proceeds of this Sermon will enable the Society to meet all claims upon the funds

for the present year.

At the adjourned meeting, held on 17th May, for the final settlement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, his Lordship the Bishop intimated, that being desirous that the proposed bye-law brought up by the Committee for the management of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, should, as far as possible, be submitted for the general consideration of the Clergy and laity throughout the Diocese, he recommended that no final decision on this subject should be made until after the annual meeting of the Society: it seeming to his Lordship most desirable that the utmost unanimity should prevail, with regard to a subject so important as the settlement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund on some practicable and satisfactory footing.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Sunday the 30th July next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, having previously obtained permission to offer themselves, are desired to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (July 26) at 9 o'clock, A.M.

THE JEW BILL.

This most untoward and deplorable measure, has now received the sanction of a majority of the British House of Commons. By permitting the Bill to be read a third time, that Assembly have deliberately decided that parties who openly denounce the Gospel as a "cunningly devised fable,"—who avowedly regard the Lord Jesus Christ as a "pestilent fellow," - and who deliberately denounce Him as a blasphemous traitor richly meriting the shame and agony of crucifixion -may hereafter be eligible to sit as legislators in a Christian land, and frequently, it may be, decide questions bearing upon the temporal interests of Emanuel's Church. This is no far-fetched or improbable corecture. Should this Bill become the law of the lad, it is quite possible that a Jew's vote may yet legisltively decide, that Christianity is a moral nuisance-and that in no sense or shape, should it be recognized by the English people as a nation. Within the last warter of a century we have seen quite as strange tings as a Rothschild virtually tearing down the Crossfrom the halls where our Houses of Parliament mee to deliberate.

In thedebate every thing which deserved the name of argument was against the passing of the reckless

measure. As the Guardian remarks-"It wa argued with unanswerable force that it is desirable to ave some one code of morals, some guarantee for public rirtue and disinterestedness, some standard of right and trong, by which the principles of public measures may be tested. The advocates of the Bill were called upor to say what other code they would recognise, if the Gospel were denied; what better guarantee they would choose than a belief in Christianity; to what standard they would assent from a mixed Legislature of Christians, Jews, Deists, and Hindoos. Such arguments came with he greater weight from men who gave up the Christians, Jews, Deists, and Hindoos. Such arguments came with he greater weight from men who gave up the mere common-place allegations fashionable in 'good old days,' and ppealed to abstract considerations, independent of policial prejudice or party watchwords. At the same time, Sir F. Thesiger did not forget to remind the House that the question before it differed from the various measures of latitudinarian comprehension to which it had beer compared; inasmuch as it was the first attempt, by psitive legislation, avowedly to introduce pertempt, by psitive legislation, avowedly to introduce persons hostileto the Christian faith. Unitarians and Quakers had atered because it was scarcely possible to exclude then; Jews would enter because Parliament had expressly sactioned and invited their introduction."

We have ever regarded Lord John Russell as a small-minded man; and it is therefore with less astonishment that we find him giving utterance to the following piece of sophistical imbecility. He admitted the importance of genuine religion,-and that Christianity had been the source and main-spring of the most beneficial measures which Parliament had been instrumental in passing: But with all this he could not see the connection between the declaration of an evangelical belief and the actual existence of that belief. He could not conceive how the uttering of a certain form of words in the House of Commons, would make a Christian out of an Infidel. That oath had been gulped by unbelievers without their making a single wry mouth, or starting the most attenuated shadow of an objection; -ERGO, (said Lord John,) there is no need for restrictive enactments on the subect!! Now we would be bound to say that a Toronto College boy, of an advanced form, would be soundly astigated if he had enunciated so contemptible a falley. If declarations of belief were altogether unaailing what necessity existed for the much vexed Jew. Iil? If deliberately to profess "the true faith of a Christian," did not operate as a break-water against tle enemies of our holy religion, why be at such surpissing pains to undermine and destroy that break-Verily, these expediency-mongers should, by At of Parliament, make Logic a high crime and misdeneanour in time to come,

As might have been anticipated by every consistent Clurchman and true Christian, Sir Robert Henry Intlis opposed the whole weight of his influence to the passing of this most wanton and unconstitutional

'If such measures became law, it announced to all the subjects of the land, and to all the people of the world, that it was henceforth a matter of indifference in this country what was the religion of those who governed it, or whether they had any religion or none; certainly, whether they possessed truth or falsehood in religion.—

It was not then so much the unchristianisation of the realm which he dreaded, as its avowed profession of indifferentism to all religion. With those views, and believing that, in this course, we are acting contrary to our privileges and to our duties, he resisted to the last the measure now before the House."

This Bill has not yet become the law of the land. We have still a House of Peers, and upon their fiat it mainly depends, whether the most incongruous spectacle should be exhibited of an Inglis and an unbaptized Rothschild sitting together as legislators for a fanation :—the trampling upon every feeling hallowed by Christianity or rendered venerable by association. And may HE put it into the hearts of our nobility, who so often have stood up in defence of Altar and Crown, to stem the advancing flood of democratic infidelity. If they neglect to do so, their Coronets, ere long, may be worth no more than the value which a Jew Broker would put upon the metal of which they are composed.

COMMEMORATION.

Thursday the 8th June being the anniversary of the opening of the University of King's College, in commemoration of that important event, a large party of the graduates and under-graduates sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Horwood, of the North American Hotel. The chair was taken at half-past 7 by Win. Wedd, Esq., B.A.; T. McLean, Esq., B.A., officiating as Vice-President. The speeches on in troducing the toasts, &c., were remarkably good, and gave excellent promise of the future professional success of the speakers. The President, Mr. Wedd, especially distinguished himself, by his eloquence as well as by the happiness of his classical allusions. The party separated at a late, or rather, early hour, after having passed an exceedingly pleasant evening. The centre of the "festive board" was adorned with the splendid piece of plate presented to Dr. McCaul by the pupils of Upper Canada College, on his retiring from the Principalship of that admirable institution.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE. The Correspondent who has kindly supplied us with the following extract, has appended to it a suggestion that our contemporaries should copy it.

" From the North British Review. "Nor can we hail with any other sentiments, save those of the liveliest satisfaction, the important declara-tion of the Postmaster-General, that he is willing to close tion of the Postmaster-General, that he is willing to close the Post-Office on the Lord's day in every place when a decided and influential majority wish for it—and when the minority do not oppose it. We doubt not that many other towns will do as Bath has done; and if light and good-feeling spread—it may not be long till every city and village in England conform to the Capital. Every visitor of Brighton has been struck with the comparative decorum and tranquillity which reign every Sabbath in the princeliest and most populous of watering places; and it does not abate from the praise due our faithful Ministers to say that their exertions were powerfully furthered by the pione example of the present Queen Dowager."

THE CHURCH IN WALES.

In the year 1836, when the Whigs were in power, an Act of Parliament was passed, which, among other things, declared-" That to every vacancy which might occur in any See in the Principality, the Clergyman to be appointed should understand the Welsh language." It was likewise enacted—" That when any BENEFICE became vacant, the person to be inducted should also be conversant with the language of the country."

The living of St. Andrews, in the Diocese of Llandaff, which lately became vacant, is a most valuable and important preferment, and the patronage is vested in the Lord Chancellor. Now, will it be credited, that his Lordship has presented to the benefice a gentleman nearly related to himself, who, though unexceptionable so far as orthodoxy and morals are concerned, is unable "to communicate and converse in the common language

of his parishioners." As a matter of course, the Bishop of Llandaff has refused to institute Mr. Sampson, the presentee of Parliament above referred to, leaving him, indeed, no option in the matter. And yet it is publicly asserted by the Rev. John Griffith, of Abardare, in a letter to the Lord Chancellor, printed in the Chester Courant, that-"it is currently reported that this clause (viz., that making the knowledge of Welsh imperative,) is to be set aside, not from the inefficiency or the inutility of the clause itself, but from a flaw found in it,—the object of the finding being to compel a Bishop to do that against his conscience, which shall redound to the worldly interest of a connection of a relative of the Lord Chancellor,"

Law-makers-says the old adage-should not be law-breakers. Alas! that an exception to this rule should be found in the case of an English Lord Chancellor-opposing himself to the Church which he has sworn to cherish and defend. Of a truth, we live in strange and perilous times. Possibly, at no former period was the Anglican branch of Christ's fold subject to more dangerous or insidious trials. Her enemies may indeed be said to be those of her own household.

DIVINE RIGHT OF EPISCOPACY.

The Annual Meeting of the Church Society, and other matters of immediate interest, have deterred us from taking up at an earlier period some remarks on this subject, which appeared in the Christian Guardian of the 24th ultimo. It is not our purpose to discuss at present, all the statements made in the rather lengthy review of historical testimony with which that Journal has favoured us. In order to exhibit a specimen of the kind of evidence alleged; of the inferences deduced from it, and the method of its illustration; it will be sufficient to confine ourselves to that portion of the article which is occupied with the reign of Henry VIII.

The point which our contemporary desires to establish is this,-that, from certain documents, publications and opinions, emanating either from public or private authority, it appears that the identity of Bishops and Presbyters has been admitted, even by the Church of England. To prove this proposition appeal is made, in the first place, to the "Necessary Doctrine and Erudition of a Christian man."

This publication is referred to as a fair and authentic exposition of the principles of the Church. It is perfectly well known, that it was a retrograde moveme in the Reformation. Its effect was to arrest and repel the onward progress of the truth. Many of the chief corruptions of Romanism were embodied in it; much of what had previously been gained in the cause of pure doctrine and spiritual freedom, was virtually isclaimed and neutralized by it. It was called the "King's Book," and justly; for it delivered neither more nor less than the King's own vague, and unsettled opinions, duly leavened with the well-defined and unfailing devotion to Popery, maintained by Gardiner, whose influence-and not the more honest and more truthful counsels of Cranmer-happened at that time to be in the ascendant. The adoption of the "Erudition" has been aptly compared to "the wanderings of the Isralites in the wilderness;" it was a turning away from the promised land,—a temporary unfaithfulness to duty and principle, which shewed that the nation was not yet ripe for the accomplishment of God's designs, and that there were still men enough, of evil hearts and darkened understandings, to retard the glorious destiny of the Church. And yet we find this more than semi-Popish production cited, with amazing gravity, as a formulary expressing the principles of our

We will suppose a case for the sake of illustration. Imagine, for a moment, that Mr. Richey, or Dr. Cox, or any other representative of the sectarian interest in the Evangelical Alliance,—at the inaugural meeting of that promiscuous Association-had been so extremely injudicious as to appeal to the "Erudition,' for the purpose of proving that the Church of England considers bishops and presbyters to hold one and the same office. Let us imagine any one of these gentlemen so officious or inconsiderate as to have made so preposterous and unsuitable a reference. Can we not readily conceive the result? The worthy Chairman, or one of his brother-Churchmen, must have felt himself bound to rise, and gently reprove the indiscretion of such a proceeding. We should have had a temperate, but very explicit dissentient recorded in some such way as this "I trust that our friend does not seriously intend to cite as authority a semi-Popish production, at the meeting of a Confederation whose express design is to check the encroachments of Popery. Does not this look like 'building again the Precisely so; and this is the p which the Christian Guardian and kindred publications hesitate not to elevate Popery, if, by doing so, there be any prospect of beating down the Church.

"We have no proof that Bishops were ever Consecrated in the reign of Henry the Eighth:" Such is the startling declaration which—we presume—is to set at rest the controversy for ever. Unfortunately, however, the List of Consecrations which we have appended to this article rather militates against this confident assertion. If the King's appointment were consecration, what mean the names of the three officiating bishops? If the consecration were nothing more than a duplicate or iteration of presbyterian ordination; how is it that history has always designated the clergy imparting, on such solemn occasions, the episcopal function, by the title bishop; and never gives us the slightest reason for supposing that mere Presbyters ever exercised the power of consecration?

Cranmer's unsettled notions of ministerial authority -as they are stated in his replies to the Questions of 1540-are treated as if they involved the Church in an inextricable dilemma; and were as imperatively binding as the "law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not." If Cranmer in sober earnest really meant-what his words assuredly imply-that a Bishop could be invested with his full spiritual commission, without Consecration, merely by election or appointment, whether popular or royal; all that we have to say is, that-like many other great and good men-he was possessed for the time with an extraordinary delusion. He lived in severely trying times. It was hard to maintain consistency; to sift every point of doctrine thoroughly; to study the deep things of God and of his Church with perfect patience and calmness; to pronounce judgment in every case only after due deliberation; and to let truth have her perfect work, so long as a fierce and heartless man was upon the throne, who could not endure opposition in anything, and was resolved that the Reformation of the Church should advance no farther than suited his own policy and convenience. We must deal reverently with the memory of one so godly and illustrious as the first Protestant Primate of England. We cannot forget how much the Church owes to that martyred Prelate; neither can we lose sight of the nobleminded Minister of Christ who would not forsake his appointed post in the House of Lords, though threatened by the King; and who dared to plead earnestly and warmly with the "drunken giant" for Cromwell's life. But there is no doubt that Cranmer's sentiments at one time, were what were afterwards called Erastian. In happier times he abandoned those erroneous views; and reasonable men will determine what he thought of Episcopacy, not from his first mistake, but from his final rectifying of that wherein he erred. But let us suppose that he had always thus misapprehended the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the State: what then? Does it follow—as the Guardian would have it-that the Church of England teaches that the Sovereign or the People can confer the sacred office and order of a Christian Bishop? The Church is called after Christ's name; and acknowledges no founder save Christ and his Apostles .-Wesleyan Methodists, who profess to receive the tradition of Wesley and are called by his name, are not consistent unless they conform strictly to what Wesley delivered-which they do not. The Church esteemeth not even her Martyrs and Confessors to be Masters; but affectionate and faithful children worthy to be held in lasting honour and remembrance. The Guardian assumes that for ten years (1540-1550), the Church of England had no Formulary for Ordination; when it is perfectly notorious-and, if it were not notorious, yet it would be a necessary conclusion—that, until the Form of 3 Edward VI. was compiled, that which had been used before was continued. Having imagined a blank which never existed, it is admirably consistent in our contemporary to fill it up with the "no parts and no magnitude" of a thing which was never done; "There was no Form of Consecration: ergo, King Henry's appointment was all the Consecration which the Bishops had." Com-

The following Table exhibits the Consecrations in the reign of Henry VIII. To certify the view enter-tained by the Church of England in regard to the source of the episcopal office and authority, in a spiritual sense, as one of the orders of the Christian Ministry, nothing more is needed than the care with which the names of the officiating bishops have been preserved. Upon their act depended the validity of the Consecration; and their names accordingly have been accurately enrolled. The conge d'elire de a mere secular accessory. When this part of the royal prerogative has been exercised by an arbitrary Sovereign or an unfaithful Minister, it has no doubt been made oppressive and injurious to the Church; but in no case has it ever been conceived or pretended that the royal missive has anything to do in conferring the sacred character and function Princes have no authority themselves to assume the ministering either of God's Word or of the Sacraments;" and they have, therefore, no commission nor power to delegate the same authority to others. The Church of England affords no more facility for the intrusion of an Uzziah than did God's ancient Temple at Jerusalem. We' have had self-willed, imprudent, and domineering monarchs on the Throne; but no King or Queenwhether from jealousy, imperiousness, or indiscretion -ever attempted such a desecration of the Priesthood; and if it had been attempted there is no fear that the Church-even in the comparatively weak and crippled state of her incipient Reformation would ever have endured a yoke of bondage so sub-versive of her divine constitution.

ENGLISH CONSECRATIONS, FROM ARCHBISHOP CRAN-

| No. | Name of Bishop. | Name of See. | Date of Conse- cration. | Names of Consecrators. |
|-------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | H'y Standish. (Warham's Register, f. 21.) | St. Asaph. | July 6, 1518. | Wm. Canterbury (Warham Rob't Chichester (Sherborn John Gallipoli (Young) |
| 2 | f. 21.) John Voysey. (Warham's Register | Exeter. | Nov. 6, 1519. | (John Gallipoli (Young.) (Wm. Canterbury (Warham John Rochester (Fisher.) |
| 3 | f. 22.) Jn. Longland. (Warham's Register f. 23.) | Lincoln. | May 5, 1521. | (Thomas Leighlin. Wm. Canterbury (Warham John Rochester (Fisher.) Nicholas Ely (West.) |
| 4 | T. Cranmer. (Cranmer's Register, | Canterbu- | March 30 1533. | Yaka Yi |
| | T. Goodrich. f. 87. | Ely. | | Henry St. Asaph, 1. |
| | Rowland Lee. f. 156, J. Capon or Salcot. f.162; trans- | Covent- ry. Bangor. | April 18, 1534. | Thomas Canterbury, 4. John Lincoln, 3. Christopher Sidon. |
| 8 | lated to Sa- isbury, 1539. N. Shaxton. | | 108 118 | (Thomas Canterbury, 4. |
| 9 | f. 172. Edward Fox. | Salisbury. | April 6, 1535. | Thos. Sidon (Chetham.) (His consecration is not |
| | H. Latimer. | Worcester. | 1535. | Lambeth Registry, his election, &c. f. 173. (His consecration is not |
| | T. Manning. | Ipswich. | STATE | Lambeth Registry; his result nation mentioned f. 224. |
| | f, 187. *J. Salisbury. f. 188. translated to Man, | Thetford | March 19 1535. | Thomas Canterbury, 4. Nicholas Sarum, 8. John Rochester (Fisher.) |
| 13 | 1559. R. Sampson. translated to | | 1536. | His consecration is not i |
| 14 | Coventry, 1543. Wm. Rugg or Repps. | | 1536. | tion, &c. f. 189, 192. His consecration is not a Lambeth Registry; his election, &c. f. 208, 212. |
| 15 | Rob. Wharton or Parfew. f. 197. trans- | a marine | July 2, | Thomas Canterbury, 4. John Bangor, 7. |
| 16 | lated to He- reford, 1554 Wm. Barlow. translated to | dia anti- | 1536. | (William Norwich, 14. |
| 19 49 | St. David's same year; to Bath& Wells | St. Asaph. | 1536. | His consecration is not a Lambeth Registry; his election, &c. f. 179, 182. |
| HE ST | 1549; to Chi- chester 1559. | e al-ma | 1536. | His consecration is not |
| | Wm. Moore. | Rochester. | Oct 20, | Lambeth Registry. (John Rochester, 17. |
| | f. 197. Rob. Holgate. | Colchester | 1536. March 25 | Robert St. Asaph, 16. Thomas Sidon. John Rochester, 17. |
| 20 | f. 200. trans- lated to York 1544. John Bird. | E SUSTAN | 1537. | Nicholas Salisbury, 8. John Bangor 7. |
| 01 | translated to Bangor 1539, to Chester 1541. Louis Thomas | | June 28, 1537. | Thomas Canterbury, 4. John Rochester, 17. Robert St. Asaph, 15. |
| 22 | Thos. Morley. | bury Marlbo- rough. | Nov. 4, 1537. | Thomas Canterbury, 4. John Lincoln, 3. John Rochester, 17. |
| . 80 | R. Yngworth. *J. Hodgskins. f. 203, 204. | 1810 | Dec. 9, 1537. | John London (Stokesley.) John Rochester, 17. Robert St. Asaph, 15. |
| 25 | H'y Holbeach. f. 215. trans- lated to Ro- chester 1544, | | March 24 1537. | John Rochester, 17. Robert St. Asaph, 15. William Colchester, 18. |
| 26 | to Lincoln 1547. Wm Finch. f. 214. | Taunton. | April 7, | John Rochester, 17. |
| 27 | Jno. Bradley. f. 223. | Shaftsbury | 1538. March23 1538. | Robert St Asaph, 15. William Colchester, 18. John Bangor, 7. John Hypolitanensis. |
| 1.00 | John Skip. | Hereford. | 1539. | Thomas Marlborough, 22. His Consecration is not |
| | John Bell. | Worcester. | 1539. | His Consecration is not a Lambeth Registry; his election, &c., f. 224. |
| 233 | *Ed. Bonner. f. 259. Nich. Heath. translated to Worcester, | Roches- | April 4, 1540. | Ste. Winchester (Gardiner Richard Chichester, 13. John Hereford, 26. |
| 32 | 1545, to York 1555. *T. Thirlby. f. 261, trans- | Westmin- ster. | Dec. 19, 1540. | Edmund London, 28. |
| 33 | wich 1550; to Ely 1554. Wm. Knight. | Bath and | May 29, | (Nicholas Rochester, 29. |
| 457 | f. 269. J. Wakeman. f. 271. | Wells. Gloucester | 1541. Sept. 25, 1541. | Richard Dover, 23. John Bedford, 24. (Thomas Canterbury, 4. |
| 34 | Jno. Chamber. | Peterbo- rough, | Oct. 23, 1541. | Edmund London, 28. Thomas Westminster, 30. Thomas Ely, 5. Cuthbert Durham (Tonstall |
| 35 | A. Bulkeley. f. 278. | Bangor. | Feb. 19, 1541. | Thomas Filidensis. John Salisbury, 7. William St. David's, 16. |
| 36 | Paul Bush. f. 285, | Bristol. | June 25, 1542. | John Gloucester, 32. Nicholas Rochester, 29. Thomas Westminster, 30. John Bedford, 24. |
| 37 | George Day. | Chichester | 102757 | (His Consecration is not a Lambeth Registry; his elec- tion &c., f. 300-305. Thomas Westminster, 30. Thomas Sidon. |
| 4 | *An. Kitchen. | | May 3, 1545. | Louis Shrewsbury, 41. |
| 39 | Nich. Ridley. f. 321. trans- | Rochester. | Sept. 5, 1547. | Henry Lincoln, 25. John Bedford, 24. Thomas Sidon. |

We have received from Messrs. Scobie & Balfour a view of Dundas, drawn from nature, and on stone, by J. Gillespie. This is a most correct, creditable performance, and will add to the artistic reputation of our city. The point of view is well selected-the drawing is correct—and the lithography remarkably clear and distinct. We trust that the picture will obtain, as it assuredly deserves, a large and remuner-

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

We have to congratulate our fellow-Churchmen on the exceedingly gratifying manner in which the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society passed off last week. The proceedings, from first to last, were characterized by a chastened solemnity of tone, and an entire harmony on the part of the various speakers, which left nothing to be regretted or desired. No jarring-chord was struckno discordant note was sounded-one feeling seemed to animate all, love to the Church of Christ and an anxiety to promote its best interests.

On our first page will be found the Annual Report, for which we would bespeak, an attentive perusal, illustrative, as it is, of the spread of Apostolic truth and primitive order in our Diocese. It is hardly necessary for us to add, that this document exhibits that lucid arrangement, and distinct, business-like statement of facts which have always characterised the Reports of this Society. The pamphlet edition, we understand. will contain much interesting details regarding the District Branches. Our limits will not permit us to refer to the various speeches which were delivered at the meeting, though, in reference to many of them,

we could have The speech of nently practic audience. In out of ten the not more tha Society-was the brow of of the learne heightened b he confessed more, even f requirements that many a erful determ their Lord's On the v meeting it r will be boun dience cordi cesan in his in which the

We use t was at leas ill-condition spirit-and a misreport from such a The follo fanity and bation of a stringent st " The Rev Christians l (the speake were some society ope thoughts na movers in thought of freeholders love' mani that the sp

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we could have wished to have done so at some length. The speech of Mr. Hagarty, in particular, was eminently practical, and told with marked effect upon the audience. Indeed, the unvarnished statement that, out of ten thousand Churchmen in the city of Toronto, not more than two hundred were subscribers to the Society-was sufficient, of itself, to cast a shade over the brow of every reflecting man. The moral effect of the learned gentleman's observations was greatly heightened by the frank and regretful manner in which he confessed his own short-comings, in not contributing more, even from the superfluities of life, towards the requirements of the Church: - and we fondly hope that many a one left the Hall on that day with a prayerful determination to be more faithful stewards of their Lord's good in time to come.

On the whole, we repeat that a more interesting meeting it never was our fortune to attend; and we will be bound to say, that the vast majority of the audience cordially sympathized with our venerable Diocesan in his expression of satisfaction at the manner in which the business had been conducted.

We use the expression vast majori'y, because there was at least one exception. That unscrupulous and ill-conditioned journal, the Examiner, had a representative present-Andrew Marvel, or some kindred spirit - and his issue of Wednesday contains just such a misreport of the proceedings as might be expected from such a quarter.

The following specimen of our contemporary's profanity and bad taste will do more to ensure the reprobation of all well-conditioned men, than the most stringent strictures which we could make :-

""The Rev. Jonathan Shortt spoke next. He observed that it was a saying in primitive times—' See how these Christians love one another;' and it was very easy to see (the speaker looked significantly at the ladies—and there were some charming creatures amongst them,) that this society operates through the principle of love. [Our thoughts naturally reverted to the 'love' which the prime thoughts naturally reverted to the lovers in this Society have for power and riches. We thought of the 'loving' attempt made by it to turn our freeholders into tenants at the will of the Clergy: the love' manifested in bleeding our revenues to the tune of from 40,000 to 50,000 dollars a-year: and we deplored that the speaker had fallen so far 'Short' of his duty not to give the meeting illustrations of the 'love' of 'the so evidently tangible as these are to the comm sense of all.]"

Communications.

(For The Church.) A CANADIAN LAY FOR 1848.

Victoria, deign to hear the notes We speed across the sea;
From far-off western glades, where floats
Thy banner, blithe and free.

The nations rage in fury now, Dread thrones are rudely thrust; Powers and dominions lowly bow; And one is in the dust.

But rest, liege lady, undismayed; Still cloudless shine thy brow; Than dreadful kings, in mail arrayed, A mightier one art thou.

Long in thy favored borders met, Mercy and truth divine, Deep in the living rock have set Their sacred seat and thine.

With fervent love and zeal; Such as the wise alone can know, The righteous only feel.

Therefore thy willing subjects glow

In thee they hallow every grace
Of royal worth approved;
In thee prolonged, they love the race
Their noble fathers loved. Courage, a warrior host to warm,

Kindles at thy command; The iron nerves of manhood's arm Are knit in thy soft hand. The thoughtful brain, with lore imbued,

The wise tongue's fluency,
The prayers of the meek and good,
All minister to thee. Should sons of license,* rapine, woe,

Ambition's blood-stained Or ancient hate and malice, show Their envious, cruel schemes,

How fierce would blaze thy power, O Queen. Now hid from careless view, Shrouded in grace and beauty's sheen;

Though these have terrors too. O Sovereign, whose gigantic sway The sun ne'er sets upon,

Accept our tributary lay, And full hearts' unison. And when thou view'st thy children dear,

With tender eye serene, Think of thy sons and daughters here, Our Mother, and our Queen!

Toronto, 10th June.

* "License they mean, when they cry Liberty, For who loves that, must first be wise and good."—Milton.

To the Editor of the Church. Rev. Sir,—Though I am a diligent reader of The Church, probably I should not have set myself up for a writer in it had I not observed, in your paper of the 2nd inst., something like a complaint that in your "communication" department you are not so well supported by your friends as you could wish to be. You appear to divide your friends into two classes, those who can, and those who cannot write: the appearance or non-appearance of this in your paper, will show me to which of these classes. I have the honour to belong; but as some of inst., something like a complaint that in your "communi-I have the honour to belong; but as some of my most warm-hearted friends are very poor writers, you must not think me less your and the Church's friend should it turn out that I cannot write. It is no fault of mine that I was born before Dr. Ryerson had rendered it disreputable for any one not to know that every verb must have a nominative case, and that singular nominatives require singular verbs, and however much my secular education may have been neglected, I have "known the Scriptures may have been neglected, I have "known the Scriptures from my youth," and was taught my Catechism, not in a Sunday-School, but by my father and mother at home, and in Church every Sunday by the minister himself.—
This I have always regarded as a great blessing—it has made me wises than many recolar who known a count deal. made me wiser than many people who know a great deal more about flowers than I do, and about birds too, and who call their knowledge by hard names which I cannot pronounce, and which I fear they hardly understand.—
You know what our Blessed Lord said about lilies and about sparrows—my parents taught me to understand his words and they have often been a great comfort to me. Perhaps 1 ought to mention it to you, that I have been a Churchwarden since last Easter-Monday. About the beginning of Lent, our minister said to me one day, "John, I intend to have you as my Churchwarden next year, and I have come to this determination from the viction that you are an honest man and a good Chris-These were his very words so far as I rememb and they made such an impression on my mind that I think I shall never forget them: you see from what he said that he is very particular about the choice of Churchwardens, and so I think every clergyman ought to be, for they have a great deal in their power and may do the they have a great deal in their power, and may do the church more good or more evil than a private Christian. our minister was pleased to say of me that I am an "honest man and a good Christian," making a difference you perceive between the two; and I have often heard him do this both in his sermons and in his Catechetical class. It seems to me however, if I may say so without presumption that none but a good Christian can be an honest man, for instance a man cannot be honest who does not "give to the Lord the honour due unto his name," but it is only the willing-minded Christian who seeks to do that. Whether you shall determine that I can or cannot write, always think of me as your and the Church's friend. JOHN DAWSON, C. W.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Arrival of the America!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the Globe Extra.) New York, June 14th, 1848,

The steamship America, arrived at Boston last night. She made the passage in ten days and eight hours. The quickest trip on record. LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 3rd. Flour .- Western Canal, 27s. 6d. @ 28s.; Southern 27s. @ 28s.; New Orleans 26s. @ 27s.

Wheat.—United States and Canada, white and mixed, 7s

Indian Corn, per quarter, 32s. @ 36s. 6d.
Corn Meal 14s. 6d. @ 15s. per barrel.
Flour and Grain are scarcely changed. The statements o. The exports are chiefly confined to the United States.

Money plenty; accommodation liberal. Bank of France improving in business. John Mitchell has been sentenced fourteen years transportion, and the same day was sent to Cork and shipped as a nyiet to the price both. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

nvict to the prison hulks at Bermuda. No outbreak has yet occurred, but an ominous silence pre-ills. John O'Connell is severe on the Government; he ces it most fiercely.

Trifling disturbances have taken place at London, Bradford, and Manchester, principally by Chartists and Irish sympa-thisers. Some ringleaders were arrested by the police. The working classes are in great distress. It is supposed the Govern-ment will adopt extensive emigration as the relief.

FRANCE. Paris generally tranquil. Small riots had taken place; were enerally put down. The National Assembly is still strongly uarded by troops.

They are beginning to legislate in earnest. They have de-termined to break up the Louis Blanc system of organization of labour, which made some disturbances amongst the work-New disturbances at Lyons. The Ministers to the United

tates are said to be appointed. Prince Louis Napoleon entered Paris in disguise, but was rdered to leave.

Rothschilds' cottages burnt by the conspirators. The police have arrested Blanqui and Flocor. Louis Blanc is to be tried with others for the conspiracy of the 15th May. The Constitutional Committee decided to have but one

Chamber, and to make the present one incligible for the next. PRUSSIA. at rlot occurred at Berlin, on the night of the 20th ; many people were hurt by the National Guards.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY. The Austrians defeated the Italians at Lake Ledro.

DENMARK. The Danes attacked the Germans at Sunderbill in Schleswig and defeated them. The Germans lost 1000 men and 5 can-non. The combined Swedish, Russian, and Danish fleets off Copenhagen. Prince Constantine on board. No news from China or India.

Arrival of the Acadia.

(By Telegraph for the Buffalo Morning Express, June 12.) New York, June 10-81 A. M. The steamer Acadia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday. Express boat got to Boston at 11 o'clock last night.

Liverpool, May 27th. Commercial affairs quiet and steady. Money plenty at 3 @ Produce market well supplied. Grain steady, with advancing tendency for corn and flour.

Cotton dull. Bad accounts from the manufacturing districts. Prices about & lower.

Best English wheat 50s. @ 56s. per quarter.

American 48s. @ 50s.; Indian Corn 33s. @ 34s. for white, and 35s. @ 37s. for yellow. Western Canal Flour 28s., Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s. @ 27s. 6d.

Shipments to Ireland large. New York, June 10-3 P. M. An arrival from the French West India Island of Martinique, states that on the 22d of May, the slaves had risen and massacred about 100 of the white inhabitants, including women and children, and also burned and destroyed their property to a great

The Governor of the Island and a French man-of-war brig in the harbour at the time did not interfere nor call on the soldiers to stay the insurrection. At the late dates the Island was nore tranquil, but all business was suspended at Gaudaloupe. POLAND .- The Poles have been defeated with great slaughter in Posen. The city of Posen has been incorporated into tie the Germanic Confederacy.

(From the Colonist Extra.) France is generally more calm, but there is much trouble in some provinces. There bad been a severe riot at Lyons. The grand fete at Paris went off peaceably. The National Assembly and Government are rather disagreeing. There is a rumour that Lamartine and Ledru Rollin will resign, and M. Marrast and Arago take their places. The Legitimists are getting more confident. Two thousand troops surround the National Assembly and vicinity. The conspirators of the 15th May are still in prison. Mr. Rush presented the address of the United There bad been a severe riot at Lyons. The

States Congress to Lamartine. there has been a collision between the troops and people; the latter took the arsenel, but were subsequently defeated.

The hopes of peace in the north are not realised. Schleswig is as before; Dantzie and Stettin threaten a separation of

The German Parliament assembled and elected Dujerne, the

The Emperor and Empress of Austria ran away secretly or Hessian minister, President. the 17th. Endeavours to proclaim a republic had failed. The Emperor returned on the 19th. Breschia was beseiged. Treviso is invested by Austria.

A great insurrection has broken out in Naples, in the course of which the city was nearly destroyed; 400 troops killed.— The National Guard disbanded and a Ministry formed. SPAIN. - Spain has dismissed Bulwer, the British Minister, who had arrived at London, where the event created much ex-

IRELAND .- Ireland is still very turbulent. Workmen pa-IRELAND.—Ireland is still very turbulent. Working have been many small contests with the police. The whole country is in a blaze of joy on the discharge of the jury on Meagher and O'Brien.

Fires blaze on every hill, and the people are in extacles.— Great alarm lest an outbreak should occur. There is a suspi-cion that Government will pack juries for Mitchell. True bills are found against him. Repeal languishes.

CONVICTION OF MITCHELL. - The European Times, in the second edition, announces the intelligence, received by telegraph, that the jury, in the case of John Mitchell, returned into court, after three hours' deliberation, with a verdict of guilty.

By the Acadia, 27th of May.

MASSACRE AT NAPLES BY THE TROOPS AND LAZZARONI. -On Saturday the 13th, in the morning at Naples, the deputies were assembled in the Salle de Monte Olivetto, in preparatory session, to modify the form of the oath to be taken at the opening of Parliament. This oath was in these words:
"I swear fidelity to the King and the constitution of 29th January." The deputies were opposed to this form, because it was not in consonance with the concessions of 3rd April. Saturday and Sunday passed in negotiations. In the evening at en o'clock, it was announced that the King would not eleven o'clock, it was announced that the number of eighty met, modify the form. The deputies to the number of eighty met, declared themselves in permanence, and sent a deputation to the King to treat as to a modification. The King refused. The national guard went in great numbers to Monte Olivetto, to persuade the deputies to persevere. About midnight another deputation was sent to the palace, when the King demanded time. A modification of the oath was then proposed, in which a reservation of the rights conferred by the decree of the 3rd of April should be made. The King pretended to accept this, but the chamber learned that the troops had meanwhile been but the chamber learned that the troops had meanwhile been ordered out, and force being thus resorted to, all conciliation became impossible. Soon after midnight the national commenced constructing barricades. At half-past one the generate was beaten, and at two, the troops,—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—issued from their barracks, and occupied the spaces record the spaces. around the palace, the castle and the market. The King, being informed of the construction of the barricades, ordered being informed of the construction of the barricades, ordered soldiers to withdraw, and consented to the Parliament being opened without any oath; this formality was to have taken place with explanations on the subject of the statute. The National Guard, however, refused to lower the barricades, except on the condition of the abolities of the Chamber of Peers, the surrender of the fortresses, and the removal of the troops from the capital. This being declined, the troops were again ordered out, and the squares of the palace and other places were covered with armed forces, including a large quanplaces were covered with armed forces, including a large quantity of artillery. At nine o'clock, the Swiss troops were drawn out around the castle. At half-past nine, there was an apparent movement to retreat, but about eleven, a musket was discharged by accident, when the National Guard, believing itself betrayed mmenced firing. The Swiss and the other troops the commenced firing. The Swiss and the other troops then opened a murderous fire of musketry by battalions, and the artillery commenced a tremendous discharge of grape; the conflict, in fact, became general. At the barricades of San Fernando and San Bridgrida, the national guards sustained a fire of musketry and artillery for three hours, without yielding an inch of ground. On the commencement, the lower orders seemed disposed to take the side of the national guards; but being offered by the King and the troops the privilege of pillage, they took the other side. Doors and gates of shops of private houses were soon forced, and a general pillage and massacre commenced to cries of "Viva el Rey!" 'The signal of attack commenced to cries of "Viva el Rey!" The signal of attack was given by three guns from the fort, when the red flag was raised. Unheard of atrocities were perpetrated by the lazzaroni and the troops. They rushed into the private houses, and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, flinging the bodies of their victims from the grindow. flinging the bodies of their victims from the windows. In one house were shot a father, mother, and four children. Other victims were dragged alive through the streets, to be butchered,

of which thirty were officers. Government was proceeding to disarm the National Guard. The aspect of the city was disarm the National Guard. The aspect of the city was deplorable. It seemed to be converted into one wast tomb.—
The correspondents of the French journals say, that the French admiral, Baudin, expressed the greatest indignation at the conduct of the King, and announced that treaties and the law of nations having been violated by the Neapolitan government, he would give me hour to ston the disorder, and government, he would give one hour to stop the disorder, and guarantee the inviolability of persons and properties; that, otherwise he would bring his fleet from the Castel Mare, and disembark 9,000 men

to defend the rights of humanity and nations.

The papers contain harrowing details of the proceedings during the 15th and 16th; barricades erected, destruction of property, ransacking of houses, and slaughter. The conduct of the national guard is strongly condemned, in their having sacrificed public order for vain glory,—an empty desire to sacrificed public order for vain glory,—an empty desire to imitate the French. The scenes were most heartrending, so much so that one of the King's army was heard to say, that he never imagined the Swiss were so ferocious. The following return is apparently the nearest approach to truth that has been published:—Soldiers, 400 killed. Swiss suffered principally, and particularly the officers who were aimed at. National Guard, 200 killed, in fighting in the streets, sheltered therefore behind the windows. Wounded on each side, 200. Prisoners, 500. The plunder was considerable. The actual fighting con-500. The plunder was considerable. The actual fighting con-

The following is the latest intelligence received from Genoa, May 20th. We have been for some days in great anxiety, owing to the We have been for some days in great anxiety, owing to the non-arrival of the Neapolitan steamer. This morning, a courier from Legborn arrived here, and brought the appalling news of the bombardment of Naples by the Neapolitan troops. More than 5,000 persons have lost their lives in this horrible outrage. Further particulars are expected with the arrival of the Neapolitan steamer the Caprio, which had arrived yesterday at Legborn, and is expected here in the course of this day. The whole city of Genoa has been thrown into utter dismay at this whole city of Genoa has been thrown into utter dismay at this borrid news. Large numbers of people proceeded at once to the hotel of the Neapolitan Consul, where they committed great excesses, uttering the most awful cries of maledictions and threats, pulling down the consular arms, which, under the wildest shricks and yells, they dragged through all the streets of the town. Any one witnessing the lawless conduct of these infuriated masses could not but consider the place in a perfect state of angeling for a party of the same o

state of anarchy, for neither the military, police, nor national guards, interfered or attempted to re-establish order. From our English Files.

It would have well became the Provisional Government of France, in laying down the supreme power with which hey were invested under the most extraordinary circumstances, to have presented to the National Assembly a succinct and acturate report of their conduct of public affairs. Neither bresity nor accuracy is, however, to be met with in the statements which have been made, and we are confounded by the hardibod of the assertions upon which the rulers of the young Republic rest their claims to the gratitude and the confidence of their countrymen. We may smile at M. Garnier Pages' attempt to justify an act of spoliation by dogmatical assertion, that "the existence of financial companies is radically incompatible with a Republican Government on the basis of democracy and unity, and in pursuance of this most irrefragable truth the French railroads will probably be confiscated. The whole financial statement of the Provisional Government abounds in loose imptions and grievous mistakes; but, leaving these topics to the consideration of those whom they more immediately concern, we most deeply regret to find that M. de Lamartin himself has ventured to take similar liberties with the history of Europe. He has delivered an address of a very inflammatory character, in which the whole foreign policy of France is passed in review from 1814, to the present hour. In this document he has not only studiously and scandalously depreciated the exertions of all the men, without exception, who have been labouring to promote the interests of France for the third part of a century, but he has thrown out imputations equally unfounded on those who co-operated with them, and finally presents to the National Assembly a picture of Europe in a sort of French Republican costume, in which the wildest demagogues beyond the Rhine and the Alps would fail to recognize the leaves to the contract of the contra nize the least resemblance to the real condition of their respec

This report on the foreign policy of France is in reality turgid pamphlet, without the eloquence of M. de Lamartine's orations, and without the precision of a State paper. It is inaccurate and often unjust as to the past—vague or menacing as to the future; calculated evidently not to convey to the Assembly a correct notion of its real position in Europe, but to dazzle it by the imaginary radiance of a French Republic. M. de Lamartine passes not without favour over the diplomatic history of the Restoration, which it was his fate to serve; and he alludes in a somewhat marked manner, both at this and at another part of his discourse, to the advantages which the Congress to Lamartine.

Courses of Lyons are in a disorganized state. At Toulon as heen a collision between the troops and people; the public wants," says he, "is a peace by which it may grow bigger—any other humiliates a people by enfeebling it." That species of peace, therefore, which Louis Phillippe procured for France is altogether different from that which now awaits her; and in this particular we have no doubt M. de Lamartine predicted the exect forum course of events.

exact future course of events.

He adverts summarily to the settlement of the Eastern He adverts summarily to the settlement of the Eastern question in 1840, exaggerating both the intentions of the four Powers and the humiliation of France, and then proceeds at once per sultum from the negotiations of 1841 to the Spanish marriages. We must be permitted to remind the French marriages. We must be permitted to remind the French minister that five years elapsed in that interval, remarkable, indeed, for the absence of the great and terrible events which now convulse the world, but memorable also for the wisdom and firmness by which such evils were averted and the united policy of England and France held with a just and vigorous hand the balance of the world.

of England and France held with a just and vigorous hand the balance of the world.

The prospect he opens to the world of his principles, and his designs is not encouraging. It is impossible to announce the Republican Propaganda with more energy. He disclaims, indeed, the fire and sword of barbarian conquerors; for his war, like his peace, is to be entirely sui generis; but he asserts the direct connexion of France with every species of insurrection in Europe, and he adds—"Republican France is not only our country, but the soldier of the democratic principle in futurity." A survey of the present state of the continent is doubtless intended to illustrate this proposition; but in describing the events of Rome, Sicily, Naples, Tuscany and Piedmont, as part of the astonishing occurrences of the last seventy-two days, of the astonishing occurrences of the last seventy-two days, "in contact with the French Revolution," M. de Lamartine "in contact with the French Revolution," M. de Lamartine omits to remind his audience, that all these changes had taken place before the 24th of February, and that the insurrection in Lombardy is the only incident in Italy which can by any means be ascribed to the influence of French example. With regard to Germany, the French Minister falls into inaccuracies at least as incomprehensible. He speaks of the mines Germany. least as incomprehensible. He speaks of the minor German Powers, as the States of the Confederation of the Rhine—an anachronism of about forty years. He tells us that "Bohemia is convinced the confederation of the Rhine and the Rhine anachronism of about forty years. He tells us that "Bonema is securing a federal constitution of her own"—though what is meant by that expression we cannot determine. He confidently asserts that the democratic liberty of Germany must rely on asserts that the democratic liberty of Germany must rely on the support of France; and, by way of gratifying the Repub-lican sympathies of the Assembly, he assures them that the President of the Germanic Confederation is to be elected for three years—altogether suppressing the fact that the German Republicans are a miserable minority—that the Liberal party Republicans are a miserable minority—that the Liberal party is zealously endeavouring to preserve monarchical government—and that, if ever the unity of Germany is restored, it will probably be under an hereditary Emperor, who if he reigned over some forty millions of united subjects, would immediately become the most formidable barrier and antagonist to the prin-

ciples of France. There is scarcely a paragraph in the address which will sup-There is scarcely a paragraph in the address which will support examination; and if we were to ascribe to this rambling language the precise signification of a State paper, it would amount to a universal declaration of war. We are told that "a cry of distress would at once call France into Italy;" but that "the only conquest France desires beyond the Rhine and the Alps is the friendship of liberated nations," Up to those laries we presume her ambition may be a little more posi-Time is given to Russia to reflect that the only claim which stands between her great empire and France is the re-constitution of Poland; and the French Government seems to anticipate "a shock in the North as the devoted auxiliaries of the rights and safety of the Slavonic and Germanic nations."

Practically, however, we attach little importance to these loose expressions; they are to the last degree confused as facts, and inconclusive as arguments; and we only infer from them that M. de Lamartine adapted his report to the capacity and the passions of his auditors, instead of suiting it to his own position

passions of his auditors, instead of sutting it to his own possess and to the importance of the occasion.

There is, however, one country to which he has not addressed any remarks, and which he has only cursorily alluded to in this general survey of Europe. We mean Great Britain; and we confess it is with considerable satisfaction that we perceive this omission, since we are equally disinclined in this country to off the realist interposition hostile to the experimental to offer the smallest interposition hostile to the experimental policy of France, or to participate in the schemes which she is putting into practice. The British Government may possibly feel that this is rather a slight and silent recognition of the zeal which has been shown to maintain the best relations with the Republic, but we are satisfied that in this respect M. de Lamarting and he could not have Lamartine exercised a sound discretion, and he could not have paid a more significant tribute to our neutrality than by omit-

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 3rd June, 1848.

Notary, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

The resignation of Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong, C. B., K. C. T. and S., of his Command in Western Canada, having been accepted by His Grace the Commander in Chief, he will return to England immediately on the arrival of his successor, which will probably be within a month. Major Moore, the General's A. D. C., will in this event join his regi ment, the 82nd, now at Plymouth. Sir Richard Armstrong's departure will be much regretted in Western Canada, where he has made himself exceedingly popular. Capt. Collington's Company, now in Kingston, and Capt. Poole's, in London, have received orders to return to England, Captain Dacre's Company, from Quebec, will arrive in Kingston, en route for London, probably on the 9th inst., and Major Rymons's Company, from Montreal, will relieve Capt. Collington's, in Kingsn, shortly.-Kingston Argus.

BUILDING SOCIETIES .- The following is a list of the sales effected at the June meetings of the undermentioned Societies, and the amount of bonus which has been given;—

No. Shares Average Sold. Bonus, Sold. Bonus. Bonus. Bonus.

Home District... 6 £59 5 0 £64 0 0 £55 0 0 Toronto10 38 13 0 40 0 0 37 10 0 Kingston 8 40 15 0 41 10 0 39 10 0 Midland District. 6 45 10 0 50 0 0 42 0 0 Midland District. 6 1 42 0 0 -Hamilton Gazette.

GOOD NEWS FOR LUMBERMEN.-We are told that one of

EMIGRANTS AT HAMILTON .- A large number of emigrants have arrived at our port, for the most part of a better class, in-assuuch as but few of them require government relief. How-ever several cases of sickness have already occurred, some of them of a malignant form. Three cases of Typhus fever are now in the Hospital.—Ibid,

The Spring, with the exception of two or three days last week, has been most propitious for the farmers. Last Wednes-day night, however, there was frost, which has somewhat injured various descriptions of crops, such as corn, potatoes, oats, and in some places wheat. It is not certain that fruit has been damaged. Hay promises to be abundant; and on the whole the country never had a finer appearance.—Prescott Telegraph.

The general character of the present Spring has been congenial to the Agriculturist, and but little labour has been retard by the difficulties arising from severe protracted frosts, or an abundance of moisture. The snow rapidly left the surface beabundance of moisture. The snow rapidly left the surface be-fore the breaking up of the frosts, and comparatively little rain has fallen, and never of many hours' duration, or partaking of a violent stormy character. Many descriptions of soil which have frequently been unapproachable in the middle of April, have this season been in excellent working order; and no delay have this season been in excellent working order; and no delay has been experienced in getting the crops into the ground, except that arising from a fear of a recurrence of frosts, or a superabundance of rain, neither of which has occurred, and there is no doubt the Spring work will generally be completed in good time, except among the negligent and idle, who are always doing their March work in May.—Newcastle Farmer, Cobourg, C. W.

The sale of the corporation lots on Front, Church and Colborne streets, took place on Tuesday last, and resulted advan-tageously to the City—ten lots, yielding a revenue of £300 per annum having been bid off at rentals varying from 11s. 3d to 35s. per foot frontage: none of the lots produced less than the upset price, while some realized a small advance; and the purchasers being men of substance, we may expect soon to see a range of handsome buildings creuted.—Herald.

Bradford, and Barrie, has been presented to George Gurnett, Esq., Mayor of this city, requesting his Worship to call a pubic meeting, to consider the propriety of taking immediate steps or raising the necessary funds for making a Railroad between Toronto and Lake Huron, and for commencing a proper Railway communication from Toronto to the surrounding leadin points in other directions—and his Worship in compliance herewith, has issued a proclamation convening a public meeting, for the purpose desired by the requisitionists, on Wednesday, the 28th Jane, at 3 o'clock in the old City Hall, Toronto. Had our space permitted, we should willingly have published the long list of respectable names which have been signed to the requisition; but as that is out of our power, we frust the present notice will have an equal effect in directing public attention to the subject.—Herald.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—The contest between Messrs, Methot and Legare for the honour of representing this city in the Provincial Parliament, resulted in the election, yesterday, of the former gentleman, Mr. Methot, by a majority of nearly 500.— The Candidate who has lost the election is a declared partisan of that disaffected and mischievous admirer of every thing but British Constitutional Government, L. J. Papineau : his successful competitor, though otherwise on the same side of politics has shown no leaning of that sort. The rosult that may be considered, to that extent, a victory.

QUEBEC BANK.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, held on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected Directors for the ensuing twelve

James Gibb, Weston Hunt, William Petrie, Hon. John Fraser, Thomas Gibb, N. F. Belleau, Jeffery Hale, W. S. Sewell, A. A. Parent, P. Boisseau, H. J. Noad, L. B. Pinguet, W. H. Anderson.

Sulpping.—The number of arrivals in this harbour since our last issue amounts to 85. The whole number since the opening of navigation is 366, which is 103 more than at the corresponding period last year; burden 140,389 tons, which is an excess of 37,662. THE WEATHER.—There has been a good deal of rain this

week, which is likely to have proved acceptable to the hus-bandman as well as to the miller. The temperature has been cold until this morning which is dry and sunny. We hear that the Hon. L. J. Papineau left Three Rivers for Machiche on Tuesday morning, in a carriage belonging to the family Montour, the seigniors of Point du Lac. A steamer left on that morning to convey passengers to Machiche to attend the

Our informant says there were upwards of 2000 person

NEW BRRUNSWICK.

SIR EDMUND HEAD having assumed the Government of Sir Edmund Head having assumed the Government of New Brunswick, an address of congratulation thereupon was presented to his Excellency by the Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants, Freeholders and other inhabitants of the County of York, in which the hope was expressed that his Excellency's administration may be the means, under Providence, of establishing and preserving in that loyal province those truly British principles and institutions by which its inhabitants may feel and know that New Brunswick is substantially a portion of the Empire. The following is an extract from Sir Edmund Head's reply: "I can assure you with sincerity that I shall at all times, and

"I can assure you with sincerity that I shail at all times, and under all circumstances, endeavour to administer the Government in the manner most consistent with the spirit of the British constitution. Mere party considerations will have no weight with me, and I shall be swayed by no motives but those bearing on the welfare of this Province, and the general prosperity of that nighty Empire, of which it is, as you observe such weights a portion." Substantially a portion."

The business of Cabinet-making appears earnestly to engage

the attention of the New Brunswickers. A coalition has been talked of; and from this the transition to a fully respon system of Government is simple enough. Bringing together in the council chamber discordant materials, under the fanciful idea of thus securing harmony, is an efficient preliminary step to the establishment of a rancorous party system. The oyalist says:-

"A thousand rumours are affoat as to the late negotiations for a coalition administration, and the demands, probabilities, &c. These may be suffered to pass just for what they are worth—they probably contain but little truth. All that is known upon the subject, is that there have been some difficulties to contend with and that nothing is definitely decided. At the present stage of proceedings it would be premature to pass any lengthy remarks. We shall only express a hope that the Conservatives will still feel confidence in their own strength, and not give way to any arrogant demands."—News. and not give way to any arrogant demands."-News. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to

ake the following appointment, provisionally, until her Majesty's pleasure be known:

The Hon. Samuel A. Wilmot to be Attorney-General and

a member of her Majesty's Executive Council;
John R. Partelow, Esq., Charles Fisher, Esq., and the Hon.
William B. Kinnear (her Majesty's Solicitor-General) to be
members of her Majesty's Executive Council.—Quebec Gaz.

The Head Quarters says:—"These appointments, together
with the Executive Councillors who remain in office, will form
an-Executive Government strong enough to carry any measure
which can be shewn to be for the benefit of this country, and
comprises an amount of talent and parliamentary influence

which can be shewn to be for the benefit of this country, and comprises an amount of talent and parliamentary influence amply sufficient to work out successfully the departmental system of government lately introduced. By the present arrangement, the people of this Province, have once more, and we hope finally, escaped the curse of violent political party agitation.—The recognized leaders on either side have exhibited a degree of moderation and mutual concession, for which every thinking man will be willing to give them credit, and we have little doubt that the country will soon teap the benefit of this wise policy. Those who make it a point to croak about the instability of a coalition of parties, will no doubt continue to indulge in forebodings of coming disruption, and put forth lugubrious in forebodings of coming disruption, and put forth lugubrious looking predictions of impending discord. Our own opinion is that at present we require the best and most influential men of all parties to the standard of the police and soldiers, who compelled them to cry "Viva el Rey."
When they refused they were pricked in the face by the points of the bayonets. The royal guard murdered two sons of the Marquis Vassatori, in his own palace; the father went stark mad. The palace was sacked. The emissaries of Del Caretto, and according to some accounts, Del Caretto himself, were employed in goading on the rabble to these acts of atrocity.—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—
pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

dragged from their houses and shot. The massacre continued thereof generally, with the Hon. Adam Fergusson as President, is now established between these two ports and intermediate places by means of the steamer Herald, which leaves St. John one Swiss regiment alone there were 200 killed and wounded, and Wounded, one Swiss regiment alone there were 200 killed and wounded. every Monday and Halifax every Thursday. The communication is extended on one side from St. John to Boston by the steamer Admiral, and on the other side from Halifax to St. John's (Newfoundland) by the steamer Unicorn .- Quebec

Among the passengers in the mail steamer Unicorn, which arrived at St. John's on the 6th May, in 13 days from Greenock, we observe the name of the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, recently appointed Coadjutor Bishop, cum futura successione, to the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, the present [Roman] Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland.—Ib.

WEST INDIES.

An extract that we have made to day from the Demerara Royal Gazette will shew the deplorable state of that once magnificent and fruitful colony as regards its agriculture and The same dismal tale may be told, we fear, of every one of these colonies now approaching to the very verge of ruin from the cruel treatment they are experiencing at the hands of the British Government, and from the disastrous working of that deceptive theory, called Free Trade. The Court of policy of British Guiana dare not entertain any discussion on an estimate for the expenses of the colony; they know not where to look for the means to pay the claimants upon the Colonial chest. When they do enter upon the painful subject, which will not be until the 15th May,—every public servant must expect to be miserably cut down in his income. Luxury and extravagance, too long indulged in, are Will take place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, on Will take place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, on the District of the option of the place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY. our Lumber Merchants has sold a raft of White Pine at 61/2d.

now, we hear, no longer characteristic of the Colony,—all pernow, we hear, no longer characteristic of the Colony,—all persons are economising, profusion is no longer the order of the sons are economising, profusion is no longer the order of the day; dire necessity has obliged the people to put a limit to their expenditure. Alas! "to this complexion," we must all "come at last." The falling off of the Import duties in our island must tell severely upon the Treasury. This year is an exception to all former years since we conducted a Newspaper, in advertisements for dry Goods; scarcely any are now imported.

The day of the Funds of the Funds of the Society, which will be put up to competition in single sums of One Hundred Pounds, and disposed of at the highest offer.

By Order, Secretary & Treasurer. Trade is wretchedly dull. When Agriculture is depres and the present depression, at least as regards sugar manufac-ture, is greater than we can remember; all persons must feel the pinch. To aggravate our distress, the West India Bank doings have been unfortunately but too instrumental. But the final blow now hangs over us in England, - England, the parent country. Unless she stretch forth a helping hand, we can see no prospect but that of Bankruptcy in every Colony;
-this prospect seems not far distant. A horrible infatuation
pervades the Imperial Parliament on every subject whether it be religious, political, agricultural, or commercial. What is at the bottom of all this cry for cheap sugar? Covetousness, rank covetousness. Much more than "seven thousand" are "bowing the knee to Baal,"—worshipping at the shrine of Mammon.—

ANTIQUA. - Whatever may be thought of the wildness of the project, there can be no doubt of the fact, that there is a considerable party in the United States, who are bent upon the annexation of Cuba. Every mail brings some curious revelations upon this subject; and the American press already begin to speculate on the number of reprentatives and senators such an annexation would give Congress. For instance, it is calculated, upon the basis of the slave-representation in the United States, that not less than ten members will be added to the House of Representatives, and a like number to the senate. presume that this important subject is not overlooked by the British Government. The last move of the annexa-

tion party is stated in the following extract from the Charleston Mercury, in these terms:—
"The New Orleans Bulletin of last Saturday says,— RAILROAD MEETING.—A requisition, signed by 258, of through a respectable source, that a new Spanish journal the most influential inhabitants of Toronto, Holland Landing, Bradford, and Barrie, has been presented to George Gurnatt The Patriot of yesterday announces that it is int this city, 'dedicated exclusively to advocate the emanci-pation (independence) of the Island of Cuba, and its an-nexation to the United States.' One of the principal editors will come hither from Havanna, where the sum of ten thousand dollars is already available for this new enterprize; the other is already in the United States, and not now in New Orleans, will soon be here. gard to its introduction into Cuba, in anticipation of the hostility of General O'Donnell, it is stated that the persons interested have so well established relations there that there will be no difficulty in distributing 5000 copies of the paper among the inhabitants of the island."

In all this, we perceive the same counsels and the same influences at work, which led to the annexation of Texas.

Our statesmen will do well not to treat this subject with indifference.—Herald and Gazette, Feb. 19. To the Members of the Eastern Clerical Association. H. H. CROST, Esq., Chemistry. - Five Lectures in the Week.

848. I remain, your faithful Brother,
Hr. Patton. Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN would be happy to make AN ENGAGE-MENT with a few STUDIENTS, who are desirous to pur-sue their MATHEMATICAL STUDIES.

Apply to Mr. Champion, at this Office.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. FAIR for the Exhibition of Samples of Workmo Mechanics and Artisans of Canada, will be held in the SOCIETY'S HALL, on or about the First Monday in Lucius O'Brien, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence. - Three Lec-OCTOBER next.

Due Notice will be given of the Day appointed for the re-

eption of Subjects for Exhibition. WM. EDWARDS,

Mechanics' Institute, !

By Order,

June 14th, 1848. N.B.—Editors of Newspapers interested in the advancement of the Mechanical and Fine Arts in this Province, are requested to give publicity to the above.

School Wanted.

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

A Moderate Salary would be accepted if the Situation and

A Moderate Salary would be accepted if the Situation and Neighbourhood were satisfactory.

The Advertiser would be happy to find a School, in which he could have a few CLASSICAL PUPILS.

Most emphatic testimony has been borne to the Ability of the Advertiser, both by the Superintendent of the District in which he now resides and by public consent.

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

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BUILDING SOCIETIES, Owners of Mortgaged Property, &c.

THE Directors of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE

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

liability. Tables may be obtained of EDMUND BRADBURNE,

Albany Chambers.
Toronto, June 13th, 1848. MARKET FEES

OF BOTH THE OLD AND NEW MARKETS,

Including the Rental of the stands underneath the Archways, and the Gardeners' Stalls.

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

The Purchaser will be required to give two good and sufficient Sureties, who will enter into Bonds for the payment of the Rental on the First Day of each Month, and for the performance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.—formance of all the grade in the 31st alt., at Christ Church, by the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Harrison, both of Montreal.

In Montreal, on the 30st alt., at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Robert Higgius, to Miss Catherine Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Robert Higgius, to Miss Catherine Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Robert Higgius, to Miss Catherine Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. Robert Higgius, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis Mr. Thomas Davis Mr. Thomas Davis Mr. Agar Adamson, Mr. Thomas Davis Mr. Agar Adamso

Chamberlain's Office,
Toronto, 30th May, 1848.

GOVERNESS WANTED. R EQUIRED in a Private Family in this City, a RESI DENT GOVERNESS, competent to teach Music and the usual branches of an English Education.

Address Box 32, Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, May, 1848.

W. C. ROSS, Secretary & Treasurer. Toronto, June 5, 1848.

SITUATION WANTED, June 8th, 1848.

T. BILTON

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

2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, May 19, 1848. 105-568

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A N ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN of retired and do-A mestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire Charge and Education of a little Girl or Boy, who may be bereaved of maternal care; as she flatters herself, from experience, she is fully qualified to fulfit the duties of such a responsible situation. She being fond of Children, she would ensure a Happy and Comfortable Home to any Child placed under her

REFERENCES can be given. Apply by Letter only, (Post-uich) to A. B. C., at this Office. June, 1848.

UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY.

First Loan Meeting.

INSTALMENTS to the Upper Canada Building Society, will be due on the First of every month. The First In-stalment will be Due on the 1st June.

A LOAN MEETING

Albany Chambers, & Toronto, May 26th, 1848. 103-567-5

Reference is directed to the 3rd and 27th Rules. By the former it will be seen that the Society allows Interest to accumulate to the Credit of Shareholders who desire to pay in advance; by the latter, that loans can be granted in any part of Upper

THIRD ARRIVAL OF NEW HATS

JOHN SALT, (LATE ROGERS,) HATTER, &c.,

THANKS the Clergy and Gentry of Toronto for the Liberal Patronage afforded him for the last Twelve Months, and would now inform them that he is unpacking his Third Arrival of

SPLENDID VELVET NAP HATS,

Light, Elegant, and Durable, Imported this Spring, Direct a Europe, to which he solicits their attention. P.S .- Gentlemen's Summer Hats on hand.

London Hat Warehouse, Toronto, 25th May, 1848.

T. HAWORTH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

101-566-4

No. 44, King Street East, Toronto. ONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes fron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel;
Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions;
Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a
general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery
Trimmings in all their variety.

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

Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE. WINTER SESSION.

October, 1848, to April, 1849. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology. - Fiae Lec-Dear Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed that (D. V.) the next meeting of the Association will be held at Richmond, on Wednesday and Thursday. June 21st and 22ud, JOHN KING, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.—Five Lectures in the week.

WILLIAM REAUMONT, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery. Pive Lectures in the week.

W. B. NICOL, Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy. - Five Lectures in the week. HENRY SCELFVAN, 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 GEORGE HERRICK, M.D., Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children .- Three Lectures in the week.

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

tures in the week. H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Chemistry.—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.

At Toronto, on the 15th inst., the lady of George W. L. Smith, Esq., of Troy, N. Y, of a daughter.

At Castlefield, York Township, on Saturday, the 10th inst.
the wife of Frauklin Jackes, of twins—both sons.

In Brockville, on the 4th inst., Mrs. D. B. Ogden Ford, of son. On the 29th ult., at Hadlow, Point Levi, the lady of Chas. Pentland, E.q., of a son.
At Molson Terrace, Montreal, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Wm.

Spragge, of a son. MARRIED. On the 7th inst., at St. George's Church, St. Catharines, by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Thomas Lees Hellwell, Esq, of the Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, to Mary, second daughter of Elias S. Adams, Esq., of that place.

Also, at the same time and place, Augustus Jukes, Esq., to Phoebe Maria, third daughter of Elias S. Adams, Esq
Phoebe Maria, third daughter of Elias S. Adams, Esq
By the Rev. Paul Shirley, at Wilton, on the 4th inst., Mr. By the Rev. Paul Shirley at Wilton, both of the township of Thurlow.

Thurlow.
On the 27th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, by On the 27th ailino, at the residence of the bride's lather, by the Rev. J. Grier A.M., Rector of Belleville, Wm. Wallbridge Meyers, Esq., youngest son of the late Adam H. Meyers, of the River Trent, Esq., to Agnes, clost daughter of John Turn-bull, of Bellyille, Esq., Licutemant-Colonel of 1st Regiment of

Hastings Militia. astings Mintia. At Paris, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. William Morse, Mr. D. Smith, to Miss Eliza Giles, of Brantford.

At Paris, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. William Morse, and at his residence, Dr. D. Dixon, formerly of Woodstock, now of Paris, to Mrs. Royds, relict of the late Mr. Royds, of Blenheim

Township, B. D. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 4th inst., by At the residence of the bride's lather, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. William Morse, Mr. Leonard Sovereign, of Dumfries, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. Henry Johnson, of Paris.

In Montreal, on the 5th inst, at Christ Church, by the Rev.
J. Abbot, Mr. Francis Pratt, to Miss Sarah Mullin, both of

In Montreal, on the 31st ult., at Christ Church, by the Rev.

The Sale will take place in the Old Market at TWELVE
The Sale will take place in the Old Market at TWELVE
At St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ult., by the At St. John N. B., on Wednesday, the 31st ul

St. John, N. B.

On Monday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, Major J. C. Bermister, Royal Engineers, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. Belcher, and relict of the late Rev. Wm. Cogswell.

At Christ Church, Hamilton, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Geddes, Dr. Edwin Henwood, of Toronto, to Ruth Pauline, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Case, of Barton.

At Port Robinson, Canada West, on Friday, 19th instant,

THE OFFICE of the TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY sudddenly, of apoplexy, Phillip Graham, Esq., eldest son of Captain Phillip Graham, R.N., of Woodstock, aged 29 years. North America, corner of Yonge and Wellington Streets. OSS,
Treasurer.
106-568-4

The deceased was a Dictachair in Copy, stationed at the above place.
In child-birth, at the Parsonage, Fogo, Newfoundland, on Tuesday morning, 16th ult., Jauet Emma, wife of the Rev'd. William J. Hoyles.

LETTERS received to Thursday, June 15 .-S SALESMAN in a Grocery or Dry Good Store; a Man Rev. G. R. F. Gront, rem.; S. Griffin, Esq., rem.; Mrs. who can be well recommended. Reference to the Rev. Batt, rem.; Mr. Robt. Conroy; Boltus Shoeman, Esq., rem.; 568 Rev. P. Shirley, rem.

ADDRESSED TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER IV. "He giveth to all life, and breath, and all things."

ACTS XVII. 25. The Midsummer holidays were now drawing to a lesson from God's word." close, and Catherine and Fanny Granville, who were educated at a school many miles from home, were said it was hard to learn, though the words are so making preparations for their departure. This event simple?" was always the cause of much sorrow to Arthur, for his sisters were very ready to help him in difficulties of various kinds which he was apt to consider quite ful," said Arthur. insuperable, but which, when surmounted, as they generally were, always raised his opinion of his sisters' God, like all other graces of the Holy Spirit, is strange

came in their way during the half-year. At length the evening of the 2d of August arrived, Mamma, is not good health a temporal mercy?" and all the favourite stories were related to Arthur for the last time in a distant corner of the room, in order earthly blessings. Take care, my child, that it is that the rest of the party, some of whom were reading, used to God's glory. Think of some more of God's might not be disturbed. The following evening it was gifts." a smaller party that assembled in the drawing-room. "Breath, mamma, and life, and all my senses, and

with their papa to take care of them. Arthur took his stat near his mother, who was at I could never count them." work, and after snuffing the candle out, and then lighting it again, thus began :-

"I don't know at all, Arthur?" "Why, she told me quite a new story, a prettier and other plants grow?" one than I ever heard before, and she had kept it till

the last day on purpose. Mamma, do you know I think Fanny takes after you." "In what respect, Arthur?" said Mrs. Granville,

not a little amused.

"She tells stories just as you do, mamma." "A very desirable accomplishment, that of storytelling, certainly, Arthur," said Mrs. Granville.

"You know what I mean, mamma," returned Arthur. "I must tell you something about that story, girl who was brought up at an asylum in America. — day-time only." And now, mamma, look here. Here is my hand, and

"I have read the account myself, Arthur," said his

"Oh, is it not interesting, mamma? I think it is done it, Catherine came out with a moral. She al- sunny weather, warm weather, damp weather-" ways does, but I like her morals a great deal better than those to Æsop's Fables, because I can understand I repeat my former question, perhaps you will now be

"And what was the moral to this story?" asked include rain, sunshine, and so forth?" his mother.

suppose it had pleased God to make you like that "Yes, Arthur. And who gives us the weather, little girl,' and Catherine told me to think about it." and orders what kind of weather it shall be, each day "And have you done so yet?" said Mrs Granville. | we live?"

really wish to be more grateful for God's gifts to me." forget to mention?" "Well, my child," said his mother, "do not be contented to tell me alone that wish, tell it to your do you always consider the weather as a blessing from leavenly Father, and ask His help to enable you to your Heavenly Father's hand?" ful frame of mind is to think of, and try to find out, he, after a short pause. "But mamma," he continued in a louder tone, "I often hear other people grumble next half-hour till your bed-time in talking of God's about the weather."

"I should like it very much," said Arthur. "Well, Arthur, first, can you tell me into what two classes God's mercies may be divided?"

you explained that to me when I learned that hymn I'll tell you who is always doing it, and that iswhich begins, 'Whene'er I take my walk abroad'"

'Praise for Mercies, Spiritual and Temporal,'" said to turn to Psalm cxlvii. 16—18, and Psalm cxlviii. 8. Mrs. Granville. "Can you tell me, Arthur, which are the most valuable of these?"

"Spiritual mercies, mamma."

relate to the soul, which is immortal, and enable us to eth out His word, and meltheth them; He causeth know and to please God, and save us from eternal His wind to blow, and the waters flow." "Fire and death. But this evening we will confine our attention hail; snow and vapours; stormy wind fulfilling His to temporal mercies. Think of some."

classes of mercies. I was going to say you were a ments of the same kind are spread abundantly throughtemporal mercy, but I am sure you are a spiritual one out the Psalms." 100; for, although you take care of my body, I am "I will think about that," said Arthur, "and notice are you are always trying to do good to my soul.— what he says about the weather, when we are reading There ought to be one class of mercies, called, 'Both the Psalms in church on Sundays; won't that be a spiritual and temporal."

"Certainly, Arthur, your remark is correct as far as it goes, and to the child of God all the gifts of his you read them lift up your heart sometimes in silent Heavenly Father may in some way conduce to his petitions that God would be pleased to kindle in your own soul's good, and help him to show forth the glory breast some of that spirit of gratitude which animated of his God and Saviour, and therefore, to a certain the man after God's own heart." extent, may be called spiritual blessings. But you "That was David, I know, mamma; I will try and know there is a great difference between those which take him as my example, and not copy that grumbling clate chiefly to the body, and those which relate Mr. chiefly or entirely to the soul."

feed me, and my next shall be papa's care, for he al- py in himself, and disagreeable to others for a whole ways lets you have money to buy the things, does'nt afternoon; and yet if the sun happens to shine next "He does, Arthur; and in many other ways which

children neither know of nor understand, do their pa-"Then," continued Arthur, "there are all my bro-

thers and sisters, and a great many other things in the nouse-oh! and a great many out of the housewhich are all gifts of God: trees and flowers, and animals, and corn, and fruit. I remember, mamma, when look out some more verses in the Psalms where David I was quite a little boy, we had some lessons on Gene- praises God for the weather?" sis, and in the first chapter, about God making the world, we said, 'How ugly the world would look if it nice occupation for him; and he had found one or had no grass, or flowers, or trees!" "And then," said Mrs. Granville, "we summed up struck.

the lesson by saying-what, Arthur?"

"I forget, mamma," he answered. "By saying," continued Mrs. Granville, " 'How kind of God to make all those beautiful and useful mother. "How many of your fellow-creatures are at things for man's comfort and use! and how grateful this time, perhaps, longing in vain to enjoy it." we ought to be!' A simple lesson, yet hard to learn,

and easily forgotten." "Why do you say 'hard to learn,' mamma?" asked | ran up to bed.

the little boy. "I do not mean," replied his mother, "that the

Arthur? Are they not intended to produce some effect upon us?" "Yes, mamma," said Arthur.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Granville; " and we could not say they were rightly learnt if they did not produce that effect, could we?"

"I suppose not, mamma," said Arthur. "Would it be of any use to you to know the rules which I hope nor devils nor men, will be able to defor holding your pen and forming your letters, with-

beautiful and infinitely important lessons of God's in all these traverses. You see the army could never word; and yet, if we do not seek to have our hearts ruin the king till they nulled the lords and enslaved influenced by them, they will fall like the seed on the the commons, and so ruined the parliament that lent

kind, and that we ought to be grateful to Him, is a first seeds of sedition, suffer at last in the king's

Because, mamma, though we know very well we

ought to be thankful, it is not easy to be really thank-"Quite right" said his mother. "Gratitude to

skill. They used to tell him anecdotes, and long sto- and unnatural to the unrenewed heart of man, and ries, of which he was particularly fond, and of which therefore it is quite impossible to acquire it by our a new stock appeared as soon as the holidays returned; own strength. The Holy Spirit alone can produce for they, knowing his taste, made a point of remem- that blessed fruit within us.

bering and treasuring up for his amusement, any that "And that," observed Arthur, "is the reason why you tell me I must pray to God for a grateful heart.

"It is, Arthur, and one of the most precious of all

Catherine and Fanny had set off early in the morning, my food and clothes-oh, and fire in cold weather, and water, and-oh, so many, mamma, that I am sure

"So David felt," said Mrs. Granville, "when he said, 'If I should count them, they are more in num-"I am so sorry always when Catherine and Fanny ber than the sand,' and, 'Who can express the noble go, mamma. What do you think Fanny did last acts of the Lord, or shew forth all his praise?' But there is one of God's gifts you must not pass by without noticing. What is necessary to make the corn

"Rain, mamma, and sunshine," said Arthur. "And under what general name do we usually include rain and sunshine?" said Mrs. Granville. "I don't know mamma," replied Arthur.

"Perhaps you don't quite understand my ques-tion," said his mother. "If you were to go to the window and see it raining, what remark would you be likely to make ?"

"Why, I suppose I should say it was a rainy day." "You might use a rather different expression," said though," he continued. "It was about a very poor Mrs. Granville. Remember it does not rain in the

"Of course, mamma, if it were night I should say, each of the fingers is a sense, because, you know, there 'it is a rainy night;' and if I were to say 'it is rainy are five senses. Well, mamma, the thumb is seeing, weather, that would do for night, day, morning, evethen hearing, tasting, smelling, and the fittle finger is feeling. Now, mamma, the only sense she had was ma," said Arthur, wishing at the same time that he said Arthur, holding up his little finger as he could think of a few more divisions of the day, in orspoke, and keeping the rest closed. "Have you ever der that his tongue might have the satisfaction of stringing them all together.

"And what does weather include?" said Mrs. Granville, "nothing but rain?"

"Oh, mamma, a great deal more. There is fine the best I ever heard. Of course, when Fanny had weather, wet weather, dry weather, foggy weather, "That will do," interrupted his mother. "And if

able to answer it. Under what general name do we After a moment's consideration, Arthur exclaimed, "Oh, a very short one. It was only this, 'Arthur, "Weather, mamma. Am I right?"

"Yes, mamma," replied Arthur, "when I was in God sends us the weather, mamma," replied Arbed last night. And mamma," whispered he, "I do thur. "Is that the blessing you said we ought not to "Yes, my dear," replied Mrs. Granville. "And

be grateful to him, and he will hear vour prayer.—
And, Arthur, one great help towards gaining a thankwhisper; "not always: very seldom indeed," added

"And that, you think, is a reason why you should do it too, Arthur?"

"Why,-no, mamma, I-I don't mean that," said Arthur. "But still a great many people do it. I "Oh yes, mamma!" said he, "temporal and spiritual; never hear you or papa complain of the weather; but

"Let us see what David did," said Mrs. Granville, "And the title of which, if I remember right, is, putting a Bible into Arthur's hand, and directing him Arthur read these verses aloud.

"He giveth snow like wool; He scattereth the hoar-frost like ashes; He casteth forth His ice like "Yes, Arthur, they are the most precious, as they morsels; who can stand before His cold? He send-

Arthur was some moments before he answered; but "You see, Arthur, that David found in the weaat last he said, "Mamma, there ought to be three ther subject-matter for a hymn of praise, and senti-

good plan, mamma ?"

"Yes, Arthur," said Mrs. Granville, "and while

"And not copy Arthur Granville," interrupted his "Yes, mamma," said Arthur, "and my first instance mother in a serious tone of voice, "that discontented of temporal mercies shall be your care to clothe and little boy whom one shower of rain can render unhapday, and he is told to prepare for a walk-"

"Oh, mamma," said Arthur, "I will try to overcome it, indeed I will, mamma."

Arthur's head as he continued slowly to turn over the leaves of the Bible. Presently he looked up and said, "Mamma, may I

His mother replied that she thought it would be a

two, and was searching for more when the clock "O that tiresome clock! Bed-time always comes too soon!" exclaimed Arthur.

"Rest is a precious gift of God," whispered his

Not another murmur escaped from Arthur's lips. He shut his Bible immediately, kissed his mother, and

(To be continued.)

words are difficult to learn by heart, or even to keep LETTERS FROM WILLIAM (ARCHBISHOP) style, and on terms that can SANCROFT TO HIS FATHER.

January 11, 1648. Things grow worse and worse every day, and there is nothing left for the king and his party in this world, but the glory of suffering well, and in a good cause, out putting them into practice so as to improve your blow struck, I shall think of nothing but trussing up

"Exactly, Arthur. And so we may learn daily the must observe and adore the mysteries of Providence stony ground, and soon wither away, producing no the first hand to the setting them up and pulling down the king. And what shall we say if William "Then that lesson, mamma, about God being so Prynn, who was the first incendiary, and sowed the quarrels? You will see by the papers I send you, he "It is, Arthur. And can you now tell me why I is engaged: and you neither know him and his pertinacity, if you think he will retreat; nor his adversaries and their fury, if you think they will spare.

> FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME. No. 2.

February 10, 1649. What all men sadly presaged, when I wrote my last, all good men now inconsolably lament. . The black act is done which all the world wonders at, and which an age cannot expiate. The waters of the ocean we swim in cannot wash out the spots of that blood, than which never any was shed with greater guilt since the Son of God poured out his. And now we have nothing left but to importune the God to whom vengeance belongs, that He would shew for Himself, and speedily account with these prodigious onsters, or else hasten his coming to judgment, and so put an end to these enormous crimes, which no words yet in use can reach, or thought conceive, without horror and amazement. I send you no papers, nor can I delight to look in any, since I read the saddest event that ever England saw; those, I mean, that related to the martyrdom of the best Protestant in these kingdoms, and incomparably the best king upon earth, Charles the pious and the glorious, with whom fell the Church and the kingdom, religion and learning and the rewards of both, and all which the piety and honesty of the nation could hope for in this world. And now, the breath of our nostrils being taken away, we only draw in so much as we render again in sighs, and wish apace for the time when God shall call for it all. When we meet it is but to consult to what foreign plantation we shall fly, where we may enjoy any liberty of our conscience, or lay down a weary head with the least repose; for the Church here will never rise again, though the kingdom should. The Universities we give up for lost; and the story you have in the country of Cromwell's coming amongst us will not be long a fable; and now it is grown treason (which in St. Paul's time was duty,) to pray for kings and all that are in authority; the doors of the church we frequented will be shut up, and conscientious men will refuse to preach where they cannot, without danger of a pistol do what is more necessary, pray according to their duty. For my part, I have given over all thoughts of that exercise in public, till

I may with safety pour out my vows for Charles II., the heir, I hope, of his father's virtues, as well as kingdoms. In the mean time, there are caves and dens of the earth, and upper rooms and secret chambers, for a Church in persecution to flee to; and there shall be our refuge. I long exceedingly, sir, to wait upon you, that I may safely communicate my thoughts to you, nor shall I adventure any more of this nature till I see you. In the mean time, with my humble duty to yourself, and my good mother, with my hearty love to all my brothers, sisters, and friends, beseeching God to comfort you in all your public and private

sorrows, I humbly take leave, and subscribe myself,

Advertisements.

Sir, your obedient son,

Sixlinesandunder, 2s. 6d. first insertion. and 7 d. each subsequent ascrition. Tentines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and is. each absequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and id. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time sent to the Hospital, and there separated from the boy: he has heard nothing of either of them since, but hoped they were safe f Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New trunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector, ound a profitable medium for alladvertisements 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 101, Bishop's Buildings,

ADELAIDE STREET. DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET, Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847.

JAMES BICKET,

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

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY. 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. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON.

KING STREET, TORONTO. "God grant you may, my child, and give you His grace and blessing," said Mrs. Granville, stroking PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE,

SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Sumach Cottage. Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

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

R s. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best N. B .- University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

Toronto, June 9th, 1847. MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS,

(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. writing Processor as to improve your writing Processor as to improve your writing Processor and nothing but trussing up all and packing away; and nothing but your command shall stay me long in a nation which, I am persuaded, only be wasting time to learn them, if they did me no good."

In the mean time, we processor and mothing but trussing up all and packing away; and nothing but your command by a particular coarse of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Previous Exp. Accordeons, Musical Boxes, Clocks, Vatches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Managing Committee, at Toronto and Goderich; or of R. Birdsall, and the Company of the Upper Canada College—the Previous Exp. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Managing Committee, at Toronto and Goderich; or of R. Birdsall, and packing away; and nothing but trussing up all and packing away; and nothing but trussing up all and packing away; and nothing but trussing up the Upper Canada College—the Previous Accordeons, Musical Boxes, Co. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Managing Committee, at Toronto Processor. The March, 1848.

Temps and nothing but trussing up the Lists of Lands and any further information can be obtained by application (if by letter post-paid) at the Company of the Upper Canada College—the Previous Repair and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. The Previous Repair and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. The Processor and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. The Processor and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Description of the Upper Canada College—the Previous Repair and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Managing Committee, Translation of the Upper Canada College—the Previous Repair and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Description of the Upper Canada College—the Previous Repair and Musi

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER in returning thanks to their friends and to the Public in general for their liberal patronage, beg to acquaint them that they have removed their Music Establishment to the new and large Premises lately occupied by Mr. Hall, and next door to the British Colonist Office.

nist Office.

They also take this opportunity of informing the Public, that they have just opened the largest assortment of the newest and best PIANO FORTES, as well as other kinds of Musical Instruments, which will be offered at the lowest Manufac-turers Prices. A number of Second-hand Piano Fortes will be sold cheap,

or Let on Hire. A. & S. NORDHEIMER. Toronto, May 8, 1848.

NEW MUSIC.

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

Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillesl Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of al lovers of good and new Yocal and Instrumental Music. Teronto, May 8, 1848,

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

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 premium,) 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.
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HON. JAMES. E. SMALL, Standing Counsel.
DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examine EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esquire, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the W. C. ROSS.

Managing Agent. Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

JAMES ENGLISH EFT IRELAND LAST SUMMER in the Whilelmina He had Two Boys—John, 15 years old, Joshua 13.— Both the boys fell sick, and were left by him at Grosse Isle.— As nothing was heard of them for a long time, the Chaplain was written to, who replied that they found the name of one of the boys entered on the Register as having entered the Hospital, but nothing more; it was supposed he was dead and bu-ried, and that the other must have died immediately on reaching the Island. The Father has since heard from an acquaintance, that a person of the name of Brown stated in a letter that he left Quarantine in company with the elder boy, and that the younger had gone away convalescent long previous, no dates mentioned. He (Brown) was taken ill again at Montreal,—

at home Any information will be gladly received, and may be addressed Our Exchanges will oblige by copying. 19th May, 1848. 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.

EDUCATION.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, COBOURG. MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN will open a BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL on the 1st of MAY next.

TERMS: Boarders, with Tuition in the usual Branches of an English Education, the Use of the Globes, Fancy Work, &c., Washing included, per annum £30 0 Day Pupils, in the same Branches, per quarter, 1 5

oarders receiving instruction in Music, Drawing, and French, in addition to the English Studies,

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bi-hop of Toronto, the Venerable the Arch-deacon of York, Cobourg, Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto, and G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. April 12th, 1848.

MRS. JAMIESON,

TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC, R ESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen 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. MRS. JAMIESON is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references in town, among others, she has received the kind permission of the following Gentlemen to refer to them: Alex. Marray, Esq., Messrs. Moffatte, Murray & Co., Wm. Wilson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal, and Charles Jones, Esq.; and to show convincing testimonials of his to show convincing testimonials of her success as a Teacher, from many cities in the Province and the United States. Toronto, May 5th, 1848.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER. AS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this Cury

and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches' of a sound and finished She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. POETTER has had the honour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston. HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON Cobourg.
G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ.,
SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,
Trent. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., J. D. GOSLEE, Esq., Colborne. 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 teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms 20, William Street. Toronto, May, 1848.

EDUCATION. AMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grammar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of

INDIAN CHURCH, CARADOC.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built dur ing 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, Toronto, April, 1848.

A LIVING,

ORTH £300 a-year, well paid, within 18 miles of Dublin, near the Railway, with very light duty attached, would be EXCHANGED for a Rectory or other anent Clerical appointment, in the Province of Upper Apply to the Rev. T. POPHAM, 22, Henry Street, Dublin

BAZAAR.

BAZAAR will be held in the Town HALL, NIAGARA, in the month of September next ensuing, for the pur-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 consented to preside at the Tables:—

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

CHURCH REVIEW

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

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

ber has just been issued. PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for Canada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office. Toronto, May, 1848.

REWARD BOOKS, 3d. each,

IN PACKETS OF TWELVE, Price 2s. 6d. each. PACKET A CONTAINS. Jack Martin's New Shoes. A Companion to Confirmation.
The Mourner Comforted. James Ford. The Captive Children
The Venerable Bede. Value and Excellence of the Prayer Book. William Baker. Thomas Kenmir Real Unfitness for the Sacra-The Magic Lantern PACKET B CONTAINS, Mamma's Little Friend. The Hat and Feathers. Directions for the Sabbath. The Good Name & Bad Name. The Parson.

The Cottager's Wife. The Cripple of the Rail Road. The Poor House Penitent. The Ice Pond. The Apricot Tree. PACKET C CONTAINS, The Rail Road Labourer. Peggy Thompson. The Parish Church. 26.546 Old Adamson Our New Church. The Launch. Michael's Gang. Poor Man and Pauper. Happiness and Misery.

> 5d. each. IN PACKETS OF NINE, Price 3s. 9d. each.
> PACKET D CONTAINS, William Woodland The Widow's Son. Life of Izaak Walton. Life of Sir Henry Wotton. Memoirs of Becon, &c. The Twin Sisters. The Swearer's End. The Seven Churches of Asia. The Recovery. Margaret Trevors.
> A Colliery Tale.
> Life of Dr. John Donne.

First Steps in Evil. The Husbandman's Manual. Journal of a Visit to Mount Aboo. New Testament Characters. John Ashton, or the Emigrant. REGISTER BOOKS. MARRIAGES Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 15s. each, Letterd.

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol.
3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered. Marriages 3 quire Quarto, Forell, 15s. each, Lettered. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol., 3 quires Quarto, Forell, 16s. 3d. each, Lettered.

For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

BOARDING. MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pupils
attending College, that she can accommodate
SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—
Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted
to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.
Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street,
chToronto, Sept. 16, 1847.
355-46

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.

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND. FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST. HE CANADA COMPANY bave for disposal about 1,500,000 Acres of Land, in blocks varying from 1000 to 10,000 Acres, dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada. Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the in Upper Canada. Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province; it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The Lands are offered by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS; or for SALE, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the Intercest, at 6 per cent, upon the cash price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS RE-QUIRED DOWN; whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will FREE the Settler from Further calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease.

calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease. The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the term, upon paying the Purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the option being completely with the Settler.

A discount, after the rate of two per cant., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the Purchase Money, for every unexpired year of Lease before entering the tenth year.

Settlers' or Savings Bank Account. In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any dent Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT, and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler without notice. For this proposes the Company have Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "SETTLERS PROVIDENT opened an Account, which is termed "SETTLERS' PROVIDENT OR SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT,"—thus affording to the prudent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he Leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten Years; but should bad harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accuracy, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

Printed Lists of Leases.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are request to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to rece

Toronto, July 1, 1841. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Sollcitors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. 6.

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

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 ANNUTTIES, 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 controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the proport act thement of claims.

as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without particles. pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALP CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon the Police slowe.

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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 Brantford. William Muirhead...
Cobourg James Cameron.
Colborne Robert M. Boucher ...
Dundas ...
London George Scott. ...
Montreal Frederick A. Willson. Dr. S. C. Sewell.
Paris David Buchan ...
Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron ...

Ougher Welch and Davies ...

Welch and Davies Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE,

Albany Chambers, King Street West. Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board. der of the Board,
THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,
Hamilton

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

NEW YORK.

TAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer ALSO: Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.

New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

25-546

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

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. 20-546

Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

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. CAMPUELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid.

Nov. 12, 1847.

538-tf

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. HEPROPERTY 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 Factory, 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. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.—A Blaskenith's Stone and saveral Duralling. A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. Price £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

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

-Also-ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in fall Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House the con, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. Price £700; of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in The whole of the above Property will be sold together if de-



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, Charles Thompson, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must b July 5, 1843.

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