TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1847.

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Original Poetrn.

TO THE MEMORY OF AN EARLY FRIEND. (For the Church.) Friend of my youth! o'er thy dark narrow bed In fond remembrance of the past I kneel, Dear wert thou living, still beloved though dead; We two have felt whatever friends may feel-The first strange influence o'er our spirits steal Which comes when hearts are first for friendship made The tear of sympathy we twain have shed
When wandering where our native streamlets strayed,
Or sweet communion held within our well known glade.

Friend of my youth! say, hast thou then forgot Those sunny scenes where we did often rove?
Is there in heaven no bland auspicious spot,
No bower of friendship, no secluded grove
Where souls may roam to think of earthly love?
If on the If so, they are happier who have never met A friend to share the barden of their lot; Such breathe no sigh, indulge no vain regret, to happiness forego, nor friendship's claims forget.

Friend of my youth! on that refulgent shore! Ages and epochs! are they things unknown? Say then is childhood, childhood there no more? But in the life immortal round the throne To perfect manhood has it sudden grown?

No longer blind and feeble as before,
But back from time its ravished strength has won?

Changed and matured beneath that living sun.

Or is it, that on you celestial strand Age changes not, nor infancy grows old?

And manhood leads them with a gentle hand Where plants of paradise their sweets unfold, And youthful choirs attune their harps of gold,-Ne'er on that sky appears dark sorrow's cloud, Decay ne'er breathes beneath its breezes bland; Farewell—a word forever disallowed, None dread the mournful change, none fear the gloomy shroud.

Friend of my youth! how oft at dewy eve When pondering o'er what may be, what has been, My subered fancy leads me to believe That this short life is but the uncertain scene You lake depicts in fitful broken sheen .-Shadows of beauty mock us everywhere .-Say, then, can fancy in the thought deceive That heaven is some broad landscape imaged fair, That all earth's fading flowers have changeless substance the

Friend of my youth! if I could surely send Across the stream that severs heaven and earth One word that might with scraph rapture blend, And swell the music of your holier mirth, Joyful as when it tells a second birth; That word would be, that from the lowly sod Which wraps the clay-cold ashes of my friend, My spirit should behold the bright abode Where love and friendship reign immortal as their God. Toronto, April, 1847.

THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND. (From a Memoir of Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland, in the Evergreen.)

In July, 1639, when Lady Dorothy Sidney had reached her nineteenth year, she was married at Penshurst, to Henry, third Lord Spencer, who was of the same age with herself, and a youth of such virtue and Promise, that her parents' most anxious wishes could not have chosen a better protector for her. He had been educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and on his father's death became master of a large estate. His character was thus described after his death, by Lloyd, in his memoirs of the loyalists. A good patriot upon all other occasions," (but

that of the rebellion,) "as one of them at Westminster observed, promoting the trade, manufactures and privileges of this country; and now standing by his majesty, as he evidently saw him stand for his kingdom; saying, by foresight and prospect suitable to the eminence of his place, that one seven suitable to the eminence of his place, the true commonhouse as a temple, where he ordered his followers to teer, was taken away by a cannon bullet."

The young married pair joined Lord Leicester at Paris, and staid there till October, 1641, when his mission ended, and the family returned to England, and Lord Spencer, a few days after, took his seat in the house of peers. Young as he was, having only attained his majority, his eminent merit was already ciliation unavailing, when he advised those who complained of their sovereign, to ture him home by loving year.

mond, the rector at Penshurst.

the enjoyments of his home. Pretensions which embarrassed the king's cause, of Church.

the horrid spectacles and hideous cries of dead and many cases be quite unbecoming in us. Neither man ever gave existence to.

SUNDERLAND."

care I can about my economical affairs. I am afraid Pol. b. v. s. 71. Ox. Ed., 1839. I shall not be able to get you a better house, every Having opened Hooker in order to refer to this meaning of a text, who yet bows to it as the consenbody thinking me mad for speaking about it. Pray passage, I feel that I cannot lay him aside, without tient belief of the early ages. Surely, if "the voice I cannot, by walking about my chamber, call anything more to mind to set down here: and really I have Hooker, especially his fifth book, ought to be fami-

was master of himself was welcome in others; an adds, fell "the Earl of Sunderland, a lord of great which their piety is to assume,—a character, either trine there is a cousensus; for or against what doctrine honest patron, seldom furnishing a church with an fortune, tender years,—being not above three and in unison with, or else in opposition to, the principles there is a majority of votes so great as to have a right incumbent, till he had consulted the college he had twenty years of age,—and an early judgment; who, upon which our Reformers conducted the purifying to stand instead of a consensus. It may be said that been of, and the Bishops he lived under; an exem- having no command in the army, attended upon the of the British Church from the evil doctrines and God has so written the Bible as to leave us depenplary master of a family, observing exactly the excellent rules he so estrictly enjoined; consecrating his lent rules he so estrictly enjoined; consecrating his mutting himself that day in the king's troop, a volunent rules he so strictly enjoined; consecrating his putting himself that day in the king's troop, a volunwrestle with God in prayer, while he wrestled with for a short time after he had received the shot, and it speaketh: 'By festival solemnities and set days we der to our ascertaining for and against what doctrines interval in holy thoughts.

SERMONS SUITABLE TO SEASONS. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

Sir,-I beg leave to trouble you with a few remarks observed, and the two great parties then contending, on a subject, I fear, in some measure lost sight of by each endeavoured to engage him. He at first inclined many of our clergy, I mean the vast importance of to the popular side, always upholding it with moderation and candour, but he found his attempts at con-

Before speaking of the benefit of sermons explana-Fuller relates that on a solemn fast, when the mem- tory of our festivals and holy seasons, it will, I fear, bers of the house of lords were going to church, the be necessary, to say something of the wisdom of obtemporal peers for the first time took the precedency serving feasts at all. That churchmen, come to years over the bishops, who quickly submitted to follow of understanding, should need to be told that it is them, when the young Lord Spencer said, "Is this a good and profitable to keep anniversaries in memory day of hamiliation, wherein we show so much pride, of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events, truths and persons, is a melancholy of sacred events. At length he took leave of the parliament with a such training of their religious training.

Solemn admonition, and having determined on taking On this point different men may hold different opiarms for the king, he made a disposition of his estate, nions. But on another all must agree; that those before he set out for his seat at Althorp with his wife who neglect, and set light by, the sacred times which and children. In June, 1642, he committed his occupy so prominent a place in our Prayer Book, have estates to the care of several of his own and his wife's not received religious instructions in harmony with relations, for the use of his wife and children, and that Prayer Book's teaching. The Prayer Book may, subscribed the document in the presence of Algernon of course be all wrong; and those who undervalue its Sidney, his wife's brother, and of Dr. Henry Ham- rules may be far before it in spiritual and heavenlymindedness. But this is plain, that those clear views When the royal standard was set up at Nottingham which enable them to look down upon the Prayer on August 22nd, he was among those who assembled Book cannot have been learned from that Prayer to support it, and after that time he never returned to Book to whose teaching they are so much superior.— All this, however, is by the way. I am now to speak

which he complained in writing to his wife, but his

The principle upon which the Church from the beletters to her show the spirit of a young soldier, mixed ginning seems to have acted, is this, that the truths of the trenches on Wednesday, I received your letter of this it has precedent in the practice of the Jewish whereupon they still attend."—v. s. 70. the 20th of this instant, which gave me so much satis- Church, which observed days in memory of the delivfaction, that it put all the inconveniences of this siege erances in and from Egypt, the giving of the law, and design of all our feast days. This is a passage which out of my thoughts. At that instant, if I had followed the journeyings in the wilderness. The usage of the ought to be placed in the hands of all our parish my own inclinations, I would have returned an answer Jews, guided, as they were for so many ages, by all schoolmasters; hung up in all our schools; read and to yours, writing to you and hearing from you being that was most wise and good amongst men—this understood, copied out, and learned by heart, by all receiving in any place, but especially here; but when weight in the estimation of those whose duty it was the case, would Methodism, or any other sect, have I am in the trenches, (which place is seldom without to set in order the Church of God, placed on a new been able to laugh our people out of their churchmantages, in one of which I am quartered, where my Lord particular events on particular days, had higher auwe suffer many inconveniencies, yet I am not ill pleased with this variety, so directly opposite as the being in the trenches, with so much good company, together with the noise and tintamarre of guns and drums, with the noise and tintamarre of guns and drums, with the noise and tintamarre of dead and the horid control of dead and the property of the propert

hurt men, is to the solitariness of my quarter, together would I pretend, even that a divine command to them pains had been always taken in this matter, things our Church from many a sorrow, if its spirit could of another; he was ascertaining the application of with all the marks of peace, which often brings into is necessarily a rule to His Church now. Some would not be as they are this day. We should now have been infused into the hearts of all her sons: my thoughts, notwithstanding your mother's opinion things, enjoined till Christ should come, have, in con- have our people well-instructed members of our comof me, how infinitely more happy I should esteem myself, quietly to enjoy your company at Althorp, than
self, quietly to enjoy your company at Althorp, than
sequence of his death, ceased to be necessary or even
munion; members of it not more from birth than from
proper. But where God gives reasons for any pracrational conviction; we should have them glorying in,
or other, and we left the human being without an into be troubled with the noises and engaged in the factice,—reasons not founded on any thing peculiar in instead of being ashamed of, those points which mainshadows of our endless felicity in heaven, on earth strument whereby to think—if we considered that, we

tions of the court, which I shall ever endeavour to the position of the Jews, but based upon the very naly distinguish us from the various sects which suravoid." [Here follow many lines in cypher, which ture of things, and upon principles of unchanging fithave not been explained.] "When we were at Bristol, ness,—where this is the case, I have yet to learn how I will now quote a paragraph from the next sec- by looking upon that we do, in a manner read what- analysis. So with regard to other studies. Take, Hereford, for which I envy him, and all others that keep religious feasts,—how these circumstances, re- Which the human being produces his utmost power.—

"Forasmuch as there is no end of answering fruit- I have quoted so largely from Hooker that I must which the human being produces his utmost power. can go to their own houses; but I hope ere long, you maining in themselves unaltered, can cease to make it less oppositions, let it suffice men of sober minds to now stop. What I have to say about preaching on It might be that the individual who should be trained will let me have your company and Popet's, the thought proper for us to act in a similar manner. Now God know that the law, both of God and nature, alloweth the subjects proper to each sacred season I must in that process would not be called on again to use it; of which is to me most pleasant, and passionately gives, as a reason why a day should be kept in memory of the events of the Passover, the fact that the very served by way of thankful and joyful remembrance, if word which I have said to shew the wisdom of our powers had not been properly exercised, of an indiviobservance of the day would lead the young to make such miraculous favours be shewed towards mankind observing festivals does also equally advocate our ex-He had been made Earl of Sunderland in the preinquiry concerning the event on that day celebrated. as require the same; that such graces God hath beplaining the object of each of these as it occurs.

culiar exercise of mathematical reasoning and demon ceding June. He continued to follow the king's motions, having determined always to be present where directions concerning it, he charged him in these times; that in some particulars, when they have fallen will think it altogether unreasonable. Those who other; but the human mind was endowed with facul-Charles commanded in person. He wrote from Oxford words:—"Ye shall observe this thing for an ordiout, himself hath demanded his own honour, and, in were previously familiar with them will, I am sure, reto his wife just before joining the army, when about nance to thee, and to thy sons for ever. And it shall the rest, hath left it to the wisdom of the Church, dito engage the rebels, in the first battle of Newbury. come to pass that when ye be come to the land which rected by those precedents and enlightened by other of being generally read. Those not already acquainted been sufficiently cultivated, in whom that part of it "My Dearest Heart,—Since I wrote last to you the Lord shall give you, according as he hath promismeans always to judge when the like is requisite.— with them will, I doubt not, see beauties even where had been entirely neglected. from Solbey, we had some hope of fighting with my ed, that ye shall keep this service. And it shall come About questions, therefore, concerning days and times, the sentences are most involved and tedious. Obscu-Lord of Essex's army, having certain intelligence of to pass, when your children shall say unto you, What our manner is, not to stand at bay with the Church of rity of style and quaintness of language cannot comhis being in a field convenient enough, called Ripple- mean ye by this service? that ye shall say, It is the God, demanding wherefore the memory of Paul should pletely hide noble ideas, and no wise man will allow field, towards which we advanced with all possible sacrifice of the Lord's Passover, who passed over the be rather kept than the memory of Daniel: we are such defects to prevent his discovering the grandeur speed; upon which he retired with his army to Tewksbury, where, by the advantage of the bridge, he was

speed; upon which he retired with his army to Tewksbury, where, by the advantage of the bridge, he was

smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses."—

which they in part conceal. Hooker is, doubtless, a
hard book to read; but every page repays the trouble. able to make good his quarters, with five hundred men God, who made the heart of man, and who must know greatest of all the prophets of God that have gone beagainst twenty thousand; so that, though we were so by what means the curious mechanism of our affection. We never yet saw cause to despair but that measure from his compressing so much thought in so

he would not fight with us, we should endeavour to ted to excite our interest as to the event at that saint's day doth comprehend, although the times of the present day. They, indeed, are taken in at once; present force him to it by cutting off his provisions, for which particular time commemorated. Shall we deny this the year go on in their wonted course. We had ra- but they are as quickly laid aside, because we feel purpose the best way was for the body of our army to beneficial effect of the celebration of anniversaries, go back to Evesholme, and for our horses to distress which he who knows what is in man asserts? Shall hold reaped by such ordinances as His gracious spirit that they contain. him. Upon which I, and others, resolved to come for we vainly pretend that man's nature is changed, so maketh the ripe wisdom of this national Church to a few days to Oxford, where we arrived late on Thursthat what was in Moses's time likely to set people bring forth, than vainly boast of our own peculiar and day, there being no probability of fighting very sud- thinking, and asking questions, is no longer calculated private inventions, as if the skill of profitable regidenly. As soon as I come, I went to your father's, to produce such an effect? Or shall we seek shelter men!" (government) "had left her public habitation where I found Alibone, with whose face I was better in the unreasonable distinction, that the keeping of a to dwell in a retired manner with some few men of one pleased than with any of the ladies' here. This ex- Jewish anniversary would indeed lead men to inquire livery. We make not our childish appeals sometimes pression is so much a bolder thing than charging Lord about the event then commemorated, whereas the ob- from our own to foreign Churches, sometimes from Essex, that, should this letter miscarry and come to servance of a Christian festival has no tendency to both unto Churches ancienter than both are, in effect the knowledge of our dames, I should, by having my excite any such reflection or investigation? All this always from all others to our own selves; but, as beeyes scratched out, be cleared from coming away from is too absurd to require serious refutation. It needs comet them that follow, with all humility, the ways of the army from fear, where if I had staid, it seems odd the plainly stated in words. It needs the power of the mind, the feelings, the faculties of the power of the mind, the feelings are the power of the mind, the feel if I lost more than one. Mrs. Jermyn met my Lord pass on then. It is to the reason which the Omnis- NEXT DEGREE UNTO GOD, THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH every kind which Providence had bestowed on them, recommendation. Jermyn, who, notwithstanding your intelligence, is but cient has given in the twelfth chapter of Exodus, and of God wherein we live." -s. 71.

a Baron, with whom I came to Woodstock, who told twenty-fourth and following verses, that Hooker reme she would write to you, which I hope she hath fers in these well-known words of his: "The wisdom passage contain for all of every school—and, alas! done; for since I came here I have seen no creature of God hath commanded" (commended?) "especially there are different schools who need it; instruction but your father and my uncle; so that I am altogether this circumstance, amongst others, in solemn feasts, to the effect that our guide is to be our own judgment ignorant of the intrigues of this place. Before I go that, to children and novices in religion, they minister as little in what regards the decision of antiquity as in pence I shall have a letter for you. I take the best the first occasion to ask and inquire of God."—Eccl. what regards the meaning of the Bible! There is

bless Popet for me, and tell her I would have writ to quoting a few others. I know I run the risk of being of the Church of God wherein we live" is to be heard her, but, upon mature deliberation, I found it uncivil tedious, and of seeming to make an unreasonable de- at all, it should be listened to when it declares to us to return an answer to a lady in another character than mand upon your and your readers' patience, but I what was believed "semper, ubique, et ab omnibus." her own, which I am not yet learned enough to do. will even lay myself open to the charge. My object But the fact is, self and pride assail us in every quar-

made you no small compliment in writing thus much, liar to every faithful son of the British Churches.— tors of Scripture, we are in very great danger of their for I have so great a cold that I do nothing but Well would it be for the clergy, and well for the peo-stealing in the back way, and becoming our guides as sneeze, and my eyes do nothing but water, all the while I am in the position of holding down my head.

ple whom they teach, if such were the fact! But, alas, the neglect shewn to many Church rules, and the sion to what we pronounce the voice of antiquity, to I be seech you present his service to my lady, who is most passionately and perfectly voors.

Oxford, Sept. 16, 1043."

By "Popet," he meant his little daughter, then two By "Popet," he meant his little daughter, then two or unappreciated by, a very large and influential body on heads, to pronounce upon the conclusion which or unappreciated by, a very large and influential body own heads, to pronounce upon the conclusion which or unappreciated by, a very large and influential body own heads, to pronounce upon the conclusion which or unappreciated by, a very large and influential body own heads, to pronounce upon the conclusion which or unappreciated by, a very large and influential body own heads, to pronounce upon the conclusion which or unappreciated by a very large and influential body own heads, to pronounce upon the conclusion which or unappreciated by a very large and influential body own heads, to pronounce upon the conclusion which or unappreciated by a very large and influential body own heads, the rest, to put because out of his own head, he decides may be a very large and influential body of the most devout of the popular precisions urged against them by the most devout of the rest, to put because out of his own head, he decides may be a very large and influential body of the popular precisions urged against them by the most devout of the rest, to put because out of his own heads, he decides may be a very large and influential body of the popular precisions urged against them by the most devout of the rest, to put because out of his own heads, he decides may be a very large and influential body of the popular precisions urged against them by the most devout of the rest, to put because out of his own heads, he decides may be a very large and influential body of the popular precisions urged against them by the most devout of the voice of antiquity, to decide the voice of antiquity, to decide the very large against them by the most devout of the very large against them by the most devout of the very lar

He lived serve that profitable use, whereof St. Augustine ing of the Church "wherein we live" necessary in orappears from Lloyd's expressions, that he spent the dedicate and sanctify to God the memory of His benefits, lest unthankful forgetfulness thereof should creep upon us in course of time."

In a few lines after he thus enumerates and briefly explains our feasts.

"We begin our ecclesiastical year with the glorious Annunciation of His birth by angelical embassage: there being thereunto added His blessed Nativity itself, the mystery of His legal Circumcision, the testification of His true Incarnation by the purification of her which brought Him into the world, His Resurrection, His Ascension into heaven, the admirable sending down of His Spirit upon His chosen, and (which consequently ensued) the notice of that incomprehensible Trinity thereby given to the Church of God. -Again, forasmuch as we know that Christ hath not only been manifested great in Himself, but great in other His saints also, the days of whose departure out of the world are to the Church of Christ as the birth and coronation days of kings or emperors, therefore, especial choice being made of the very er of all occasions of this kind, there are annual selechad the honour to suffer for his sake before they had age and ability to know Him; glorified in them which, knowing Him as Stephen, had the sight of that before death whereinto so acceptable death did lead; glorified in those sages of the east that came from far to adore Him, and were conducted by strange light; glorified in the second Elias of the world, sent before Him to prepare His way; glorified in those Apostles whom it pleased Him to use as founders of His kingdom here; glorified in the angels, as in Michael; glorified in all the happy souls that are already possessed of heaven. Over and above which number, not great, the rest be but four other days heretofore annexed to He was much vexed by the selfish interests and in defence of the holy days and times observed by the ral baptism usual at those two feasts; which also is the cause why they had not, as other days, any proper name given them. Their first institution was, with the tenderness of a young husband and father. Their first institution was, religion are each to be prominently brought forward therefore, through necessity, and their present continu-"My DEAREST HEART, —Just as I was going out of at some one particular season in every year. For ance is now for the great honour of the principals

Here, in a few lines, we have an explanation of the

many a man, who scoffs at private judgment on the dent upon His Church for the explanation of it: but the writers of Catholic antiquity have decided.

I have made a long digression, and, I fear, altogether what he says on festival days.

reaped through His goodness, which did of nothing part" of education, he would say rather that the true deceived at the hands of God; by their Feast of Tabecause, with what protection they journeyed from place to place, through so many fears and hazards, buring the tedious time of forty years' travel in the wilplace to place, through so many fears and hazards, sanctify the whole being. * * * * * just revenge of cruelty, to give unto blood-thirsty men were required to bend their minds. "Of what use," ture, by giving all things life, than they are to the use to you." my company,) I am more solitary than ever I was in basis by the advent and death of Christ. But those ship, by representing as Popish our observation of Church of God, by occasion of the use they have in Such was the view that he should take of a classical Such was the view that he should take of a classical particular days, but he did by the former, as well as by the advent and classical particular days, but he did by the former, as well as by the advent and classical particular days, but he did by the former, as well as by the advent and classical particular days, but he head of all philosophers bath said of women,—'If which the individual might store up under that train-

against twenty thousand; so that, though we were so near as to have been with him in two hours, his quarter being so strong, it was resolved on Thursday, as the name of a day in memory of an event is well calculated as a strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the name of a day in memory of an event is well calculated as a strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, as the strong of the society was held on Tuesday, the 9th of Feb., 1847; the Lord Bishop of Tasmania was also

A KILDARE CHURCHMAN.

EDUCATION AND THE INFLUENCE OF STUDY UPON THE MIND.

(From a Speech by the Bishop of Chichester, at the open-ing of the Brighton College.)

The object of education was to train the rising generation, to conduct them, to restrain them, to give them due liberty, to treat them in such a way that should be developed and expanded so as to receive, so as to acquire to themselves, so as to make their own, and incorporate with their nature and their being, the whole that had been acquired by the generation which had gone before them.

This was the business of education, if we view the human being simply as the inheritor of the labours of

human being simply as the inheritor of the labours of others; but that was not the only view that we were Schools. to take of it. We were to consider him as the heir of eternity; we were to bear in mind that training of the whole race to which he alluded in the opening of this address: we were to bear in mind the destiny of each o'Meara's translation of our Liturgy had been some time individual among us: we were to understand that this in the press, and would soon be ready for delivery, I was was not the true state of our being after all,-that this was not the sole inheritance, nor the richest inheritance, which human beings were to be educated to reap,—that man was created under very different circumstances from those to which he found himself introduced upon this earth, even in the most favoured kingdom,—that he had been a child of light,—that he had been dwelling in the immediate Presence of the Almighty,—and that the intention, the object of his existence have was the enjoyment of eternal happiness. that light and to the enjoyment of eternal happiness. was the true common-wealth's man; a true nobleman, that was virtuous because it became him; being above all vice, as well as without it; looking upon it as a shame and dishorour, as well as without it; looking upon it as a shame and dishorour, as well as without honour, as well as sin and offence; a good neighbour; the country about him, when he had occasion to make the country about him, when he had occasion to make use of it, being his friends that loved him, rather than slaves the country about him, when he had occasion to make use of it, being his friends that loved him, rather than slaves the contempt of the enemy, and with won-large and influential body of our present clergy. This fact will, Sir, I trust, the Church "wherein we live" ought to have gathered being the country south the concasion to make the date of this letter. The king's horse, in which use of it, being his friends that loved him, rather than slaves the country about him, when he had occasion to make the date of this letter. The king's horse, in which use of it, being his friends that loved him, rather than slaves the country about him, when he had occasion to make the date of this letter. The king's horse, in which use of the remaining of what God has written; but the country about him, when he had occasion to make the date of this letter. The king's horse, in which use of the meaning of what God has written; but the country about him, when he had occasion to make the date of this letter. The king's horse, in which use of the meaning of what God has written; but the date of this letter. The king's horse, in which use of the meaning of what God has written; but were to view him, then, as a being placed here for the Bishop of Toronto, for a state-out which it he church "I be the tester of the Bishop of Toronto, for a state-out which it he church "I be detered to which He Church "We were to view him, then, as a being placed here for the Bishop of Toronto, of the curry out of the curry out him, when he had occasion to make the country of the these subordinate objects-all these subordinate conthese subordinate objects—all these subordinate conditions he might call them—all those subordinate objects, for the acquisition of which he might be trained jects, for the acquisition of which he might to them.

"From the great interest which I have heard expressed." here, should be the more certainly added to them.

It was very important that this should be considered a tedious letter; but I must give one more quotation as a fundamental principle. Parents, when they were a tedious letter; but I must give one more quotation as a fundamental principle. Parents, when they were culty to raise the remaining sum necessary for the comparison of the church; but I find the present awful carries. from Hooker before I shut him up, and allow him to chalking out the line of life for their children, were return to slumber amongst his silent brethren. The perhaps too apt to limit their views, by not adding the passage shall be the conclusion and summing up of first object of which he had spoken. The moral condition of a human being was that he should be said "How could the Jewish congregations of old be put always to have his future destiny before his eyes; and in mind, by their weekly Sabbaths, what the world when one heard of religion being made an "integral create the world; by their yearly Passover, what fare- view was that religion was "everything,"—that when well they took of the land of Egypt; by their Pente- one spoke of education and of the development of the ost, what ordinances, laws, and statutes their fathers faculties, and that religion was to be mixed with them,

during the tedious time of forty years' travel in the wilderness; by their annual solemnity of Lots, how near called upon hereafter to apply his knowledge of Greek the whole seed of Israel was unto utter extirpation, or of Latin; my child or my ward may not be called when it pleased that great God, which guideth all things in heaven and carray, so to change the coansels rather be impressed on all, that it was not the quantity and purposes of men, that the same hand which had of knowledge, it was not so much stores of information signed a decree,—in the opinion, both of them that as the drawing out, the eliciting, the developing, the granted and of them that procured it irrevocable,— strengthening of the faculties of the mind, that should or the general massacre of man, woman, and child, be the purpose of intellectual education. Perhaps he became the buckler of their preservation, that no one (the Bishop) had not profited as he ought to have hair of their head might be touched; the same days done by those advantages which it had pleased Prowhich had been set for the pouring out of so much vidence to bestow on him, among others the having for innocent blood were made the days of their execution many years of his life discharged the office of tutor; whose malice had contrived the plot thereof; and the but he had frequently had occasion to meet the obself-same persons that should have endured whatever jections of young men of fortune, or of young men who iolence and rage could offer, were employed in the did not see the advantage of the studies to which they the taste of their own cup; or how can the Church they would say, "will these things be to me hereafter?" of Christ now endure to be so much called on, and His reply always was, "Let the waterman go on the preached unto, by that which every Dominical day river, and by constant labour at the oar strengthen (Sunday) throughout the year, that which, year by the muscles of his arm, and then, whether he continues year, so many festival days, if not commanded by the to toil in that way, or shall apply the strength which Apostles themselves (whose care at that time was of his arm hath acquired in another, he will find the adgreater things), yet instituted by such authority as no vantages of the past exercise of that limb; and you, an, or, at the least, such as we with no reason may whether you are to apply your knowledge of Greek or despise, do, as sometimes the angels did from heaven, Latin directly or not, by pursuing those studies you sing 'Glory be to God on high, towards men good will have accustomed yourself to a process of analysis,

will (for this in effect is the very song that all Chris- you will have developed and strengthened powers tian feasts do apply as their several occasions require). which, if your books are to be laid aside and shut up How should the days and times continually thus in- for ever, shall still abide with you, and be called into culcate what God hath done, and we refuse to agnize action in the daily occurences in life, and in those oc-(allow) the benefit which caused Moses to acknow- currences help you to show yourself a man of sense the most pleasant entertainment I am capable of usage, in itself, would have been entitled to great our children, rich and poor alike.* Had this been ledge those guides of day and night, the sun and moon, and of intellectual power acquired by your exercise in which enlighten the world, not more profitable to na- those very things which may, perhaps, be of no further

thority in their favour even than that of the ancient soldiers are confident that we shall have the town within these four days, which I extremely long for; not that I am weary of this siege, for really, though we suffer many incorporations, yet I am not ill pleased with the first organization of their religious polity.—

*Could there possibly be a better exercise for the more advanced pupils in our collegiate and other classical schools than they are confident that we shall have the town wherein they are, the same we may fitly apply to the Jews that at three several seasons in each year they should celebrate three great events connected they should celebrate three great events connected with the first organization of their religious polity.—

*Could there possibly be a better exercise for the more advanced pupils in our collegiate and other classical schools than they be good, the half of the commonwealth is happy wherein they are, they are never to be employed to any direct purpose in the life of that individual. For, consider what was they are, they are never to be employed to any direct purpose where in they are, they are never to be employed to any direct purpose. What a young lad transtates from his own into another language he will be likely to days, is to spend the flower of our time happily."

**Could there possibly be a better exercise for the more advanced pupils in our collegiate and other classical schools than they be good, the half of the commonwealth is happy wherein they are, they are never to be employed to any direct purpose. What a young lad transtates from his own into another language he will be likely to days, is to spend the flower of our time happily." days, is to spend the flower of our time happily." difficult Greek author? It was nothing more nor youth. And then he concludes with a sentence not to be less than a portion of analysis. The youth who was surpassed by any that ever came from the pen of so employed was, in construing that sentence, in fact Greek or Roman; a sentence worthy to be written in letters of gold; a sentence which would have saved

for instance, mathematics, those severest studies in As to the length of the quotations, I hope no one stration. It was a department very different from the

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The Secretaries reported that the Standing Committee had taken into their consideration the following reference made to them by the Board at the last general meeting: "That it be referred to the Standing Committee to consider whether the grant of £50 made by the Board at the general meeting in December towards the Church at Muncey Town, may not, under all the circumstances, be

The Committee, having taken the circumstances into their consideration, recommend that an additional sum of £50 be granted by the Board.

The Rev. T. J. Rowsell moved, as an amendment, that £100, instead of £50 additional, should be granted.

J. C. Meymott, Esq., seconded this amendment, which was negatived.

books and tracts to the value of £5 for the Sunday

A letter from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, dated To-ronto, 23rd October, 1846, was read to the meeting. The following are extracts:-"When I wrote to inform you, that the Rev. Frederick

not aware that he was on his way to England. He will have the pleasure of delivering this, and of explaining his missionary objects. I have advised him of the Society's benevolent grant of £50 sterling, now increased

ways to improve his land, rather than rack his tenants; a noble housekeeper, to whom that ingenuity that he noble housekeeper, to whom a large portion of the most devout of our hundreds easy: easy, too, to number the opinions on only as a matter of necessity,—sufficient unto the day only as a matter of necessity,—sufficient unto the day only as a matter of necessity,—sufficient unto the day only as a matter of necessity,—and that his higher thought, his ultimate obtained; but the import of and that his employment here was to be considered only as a matter of necessity,—sufficient unto the day only as a matter of necessity,—and that his higher thought, his ultimate obtained; but the import of and that his employment here was a higher desting for him, and that his employment here was to be considered only as a matter of necessity,—sufficient unto the day only as a matter of necessity,—and that his higher thought, his ultimate obtained; but the import of and that his employment here was a higher desting on the mission peach that them in the wentare of him. of evil,—and that his higher thought, his ultimate object, was to be of a very different kind. We were to prepare him, then, to discharge his duty on earth; but we were also to instruct him that his business, and his duty, and his happiness, were to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness,, and that all these subordinate consultations of God, the means of spreading abroad the knowledge of the Gospel among them, by giving to them was a subject of the printing of the Book of Common Prayer in the Ojibwa language, and the grant voted by the Board to-wards the building of a Church for the natives of Lake Huron; and I trust the venerable Society will be enabled to look back with pleasure to what it has done or shall do for these hitherto much neglected tribes; as having been, under God, the means of spreading abroad the knowledge of the Gospel among them, by giving to them

> by almost all to whom I have spoken on the subject, I feel no doubt that I should have been able, without diffilamity, which is afflicting part of this empire, prevents the benevolent from giving so freely towards this object as they otherwise would have done, and, as all confess, its importance demands. I therefore fear that I shall be obliged to return at the expiration of my term of leave without having raised the sum necessary for carrying to completion the building already begun by the Indians; and the consequence of such failure will, I apprehend, be very injurious to the cause of true religion among those tribes. Under these circumstances I would beg to solicit from your Surjety some increase of the grant already from your Society some increase of the grant already

made towards this object.

sent great need existing that something be done, in order that the rising generation of Indians may be prepared to occupy the position in society which their desire for civilization leads me to think they can be brought to.

"It is most desirable that some means should be adopted with regard to missions of our Church in Canada, for securing a supply of young men, educated in the principles of the Church, to fill the important situations of assistants to the missionaries, schoolmasters, &c. And, I think, a school such as I propose establishing at Mahnetooahneng would answer this purpose very well."

The following is the conclusion of the printed appears

The following is the conclusion of the printed appeal in behalf of the Ojibwa and Ottaiwah mission at Mahnetooaneng:"In conclusion, the missionary would bring before the

Christian public of this empire, the thoughts which occu-py the minds of his people during his absence, expresom the lips of the Indians themselves.
"We are sure (say they), that when there was so much

white and yellow metal given to those of our countrym who very lately appeared on the English islands, practising the heathen dances, and other bad things, fro still be some few silver and gold heads of our great m ther left behind in the money-bags of our white Christian brethren, to be given to save us from the reproach of the prayerless ones (so they call the heathen) cast upon us when they see the uncovered timbers of our house of prayer, and say unto us, 'Where is now your God?' and also to help to bring up our children in the knowledge of those things which make the English wise for this world and the world to come."

The Board, in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee, agreed to grant an additiona sum of £50 towards the objects of the mission at Mahne-

tooaneng.

The Rev. Job Deacon, a missionary stationed in Canada
West, and now in England, acknowledged, in the following words, the grants of books voted, on his application at
the last general meeting:—

the last general meeting:—
"For these liberal grants, I request you to present to
the Board, on behalf of the congregations of their respective churches, as well as for myself, our most sincere and
grateful thanks. The books for the performance of Dition, long after the present one and myself shall have passed away; whilst those for libraries cannot fail, under judicious management, to be of essential benefit to our

Mr. Deacon having added that the interior of the church at Adolphustown requires painting, and that some expense must yet be incurred in fitting it up, which his

"I have to acknowledge your letter of the 5th of last month, authorizing me to draw, without further delay, month, authorizing me to draw, without further delay, the instance of the Rev. Dr. Falloon, and informing me instance of the Rev. Dr. Falloon, additional 50l. for aiding in the re-edification of St. Matthew's Chapel, burnt down last year in cation of St. Mat cation of St. Matthew's Chapel, burnt down last year in this city. I desire to make my best acknowledgments to the Society for this kind repetition of their bounty, which

ndeed, is greatly needed. of the sum of 100L, granted to me last year for the diocese generally, as an aid towards the completion of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing the sum of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing the sum of th and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing Committee to entertain favourably my application for a renewal of the Society's bounty in the same form. If I shall not, however be trespassing too far, I can hardly resist making a special and separate application for two churches, of which the Rev. Mr. Scott is at this moment engaged in procuring the erection, one in the townshin authoritative source, and that the commence of the church and influential persons, apparently without distinction of political party; so that, if carried out, it may duction of innumerable claimants for the honour it too of political party; so that, if carried out, it may be regarded as a national movement. The time and labour obviously bestowed upon this document, proves and that the commence of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and I am very thankful for the disposition of the Standing and influential persons, apparently without distinction of the Standing and influential persons, apparently without distinction of the Standing and influential persons, apparently without distinction of the Standing and influential persons, apparently without distinction of the Standing and I am enurenes, of which the Rev. Mr. Scott is at this moment engaged in procuring the erection,—one in the township of Sutton, which has by great exertions, been built and covered in,—a substantial stone edifice; but the means of completing the interior are deficient: the other in the admore valued.—the more open on that account to the control of the subject with zeal and energy.

It is not to be expected that gentlemen in Ireland, more valued.—the more open on that account to the control of the subject with zeal and energy.

It is not to be expected that gentlemen in Ireland, more valued.—the more open on that account to the control of the subject with zeal and energy.

that I have already given 10% from the above-mentioned general grant; but perhaps the Society will take into their consideration the propriety of granting some further

work, be an unspeakable blessing; but the situation of things there is not such that they can possibly build a church without considerable help from extraneous

money payable at once.
"Mr. Scott, in a postscript to the same letter, mentions the reception of your communication announcing the grant of books, and expresses an impatience to be enabled

day to refer to a letter from the Rev. J. Flanagan, of the 15th of June last, in which he speaks of the assistance promised for the proposed Church in Cumberland, and I find that it contains this passage:—'I shall put myself in immediate communication with Mr. Harbottle upon the subject; and on his behalf, as well as that of the other

"The number of churches in this diocese which have received assistance from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge since I assumed the charge of the late Bishop Stewart in the end of 1836, is 26,—some of which have been assisted more than once from this source.-This does not include all (nor any thing) that the Society did, through my hands, for Upper Canada, while it continued to form a portion of the Diocese of Quebec.

There are at this moment, in the Diocese, 12 churches in progress, some more and some less advanced. There are 13 others standing unfinished, but so far advanced towards their completion as to admit of being used: some of them have been in that state for several years. The total number of churches in the Diocese, including some very small chapels, is 102."

Aid has been rendered towards the erection of churches at the following places, from the grant last placed at the Bishop's discretion:—Bourg Louis; Kildare; Clarendon; Russell-town; Hemmingford; La Colle; Sutton; St. Margaret's; Lower Durham; New Carlisle; Cape Cove; Sandy Beach; and South-West Arm.

It was agreed that 150l. be placed at the discretion of the churches at Sutton and Potton.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1847.

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The Earl of Sunderland

Poetry—To the Memory of an early Friend.
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Poetry—In many a Conflict Worn and Spent.
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The English Ycomen.

King's College of Aberdeen have conferred the Degree Bethune, Rector of Cobourg, Professor of Divinity, and Senior Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Upper Canada. - Aberdeen Journal, 24th

Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in often than he does, our young and old of every class.the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the the busy mechanic, the hard-wrought labourer espethird of June next. Divine Service will commence cially, -doffing the habiliments of daily toil, proceedat 11 o'clock, A.M.

Society of this Diocese will be held at Toronto, on if not for the health of the body, yet for the whole-Wednesday, the second of June next. There will be some vigour of the mind, and for furbishing up, if we Prayers, preparatory to the business of the day, in the may say so, the armour of God. We should, by the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 o'clock, P.M. revived commemoration of these Holydays, become a

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Com-

We have been instructed to announce the following appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this Crry du-

June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

ring the month of May next. May 9th, Rogation Sunday,

St George's 11 A.M.
" 16th the Cathedral 3 P.M.

on the celebration of the Holydays of the Church.

added unto those who seek first the kingdom of God | brightness of the light of His countenance. extravagant abuse of corresponding commemorations the power and goodness of God, in bringing back in the Romish Church has given no little degree of again to that wasted land the days of peace and plenty. plausibility and force to this imputation. We need And who can tell whether this may not come with

same ground that she holds to this, she maintains the observance of other holy days,-that the religious deed, is greatly needed.
"I subjoin my promised statement of the expenditure celebration of the one and the other is traceable to the

of canonization was derived from an uncorrupt and authoritative source, and that the commemoration of saints and martyrs was, because apostolically and persaints and martyrs was a marting and persaints

"Potton is a mountainous frontier township, adjoining to Sutton, where the regular establishment of the means of grace among the settlers will, if it please God to prosentially opposed to the sanctifying and ennobling influence of our blessed religion. This unhappy dissources. Should the Society see good to extend any special bounty to them, it will only in the present stage of their proceeding, come in the shape of a conditional promise. The Church at Sutton is in a state to make the one absorbing subject of thought and calculation. one absorbing subject of thought and calculation.

as a too general rule, a care-worn, hard-featured look | considerable merit, and give fair promise that with of worldliness; the enchanting aspect of gentleness proper encouragement, the amateur and professional grant of books, and expresses an imparience to the control of worldliness; the enchanting aspect of gentleness; the amateur and professional to avail himself of 'the generosity of the Society;' to which he adds, 'I beg your lordship, upon your first occasion of writing to the Society, to tender my sincere gratitude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to gratifude and warmest thanks for their liberality.

of the simple-heartedness of the olden time, -and native Wests, Wilkies, and Laurences. beguile our though ful, plodding generation from this one wearing, wasting, hardening topic. The Church | mation from the letter of a Correspondent, upon the will be found to be that philanthropist and benefactor, trials and mishaps of that afflicted race of artists .parishioners there and my own. I beg to express our thanks to the venerable Society for its timely and liberal if we would but listen to her wise and maternal countries. The author of the clever remarks sels. She prescribes, ordains, and urges what, if fol- to which we allude, visited our Canadian Gallery, and fashionable, he may "gild refined gold and paint the lily lowed and obeyed, would rescue men from this iron grasp of worldliness, and leave the spirit free for a purer and more improving contemplation of Him to whom our all is due, and in whose hands is our eternal destiny. The Holydays of the Church, if duly observed, destiny. The Holydays of the Church, if duly observed, as their knowledge. The observations of our correswould have this happy and religious tendency in a pondent were suggested by his visit to the Exhibition. large degree. Men, for the better and more effectual performance of Christian duties, have need of more breathing-time, -more breaking in upon the never- the following Ordination and PREFERMENT. The varying round of selfish thoughts and pursuits, -more | Clergyman mentioned left the Diocesan Theological space and opportunity for the exercise of the mind Institution in Cobourg—where he had been pursuing upon topics higher and purer than the themes of earth, his studies for a short time-for the University of -more recreative play for the affections so often Cambridge.

the Bishop, towards the assisting in the completion of churches in his Diocese; and that his lordship be requested to assign such sams as he may think proper towards correct his native hardness, and foster the temper of following particulars relative to the intended Establishheaven. And while the rich man, and the busy man requires it too? Would society, we ask, be in a worse condition,—would business be less prosperous,—would righteons dealing be less commonly practised,—if men had more time for self-examination, land the busy man ment of additional Bishoprics.

which is profession is one which deliberation and ascertained grounds of comparison. There is no subject on which will furnish another, of which the name is to be taken from one of the principal settlements, Newcastle or Maittised,—if men had more time for self-examination, and the profession is one which desired the district of Port Philip will constitute the See of Melbourne, and the northern countries of New South Wales
will furnish another, constitute the See of Melbourne, and the northern countries of New South Wales
will furnish another, constitute the See of Melbourne, and the northern countries of New South Wales
will furnish another, constitute the See of Melbourne, and the northern countries of New South Wales
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will furnish another, constitute the See of Melbourne, and the northern countries of New South Wales
with an admit that his profession is one which deits particular that his profession is one which deits particu tised,—if men had more time for self-examination, land. South Australia is also to be a separate Bishopric, whether blue eyes are more beautiful than black; be tised,—if men had more time for self-examination, more leisure for the contemplation of moral duty, more opportunity for religious exercise and its hallowing influence? And would not the mere bodily recreation,—the more frequently recurring respite from physical and mental toil, add vigcur to the limbs, The Senatus Academicus of the University of elasticity to the mind, and freshness to the spirits? Sydney, will be filled by the Rev. William Tyrrell, In-Would not men, in short, by these spells of recreative the Bampton Lecturer for 1846, and late Tutor of Christ, the Bampton Lecturer for 1846, and late Tutor of Christian Chris of Doctor in Divinity upon the Rev. Alexander Niel change, be better disciplined for the hardships of the Church, Oxford, is to be the Bishop of Adelaide, a colony

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his care-worn frame? Who would not like to see, more ing in holyday attire to the house of God, and regaling The Clergy are requested to meet in full black robes. themselves in the evening of some festal day wholly neglected now, in merry and healthful amusements on the village green? Men, confessedly, require some THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Church such recreation more frequently than it is now indulged, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto will take the Chair at 2 o'clock.

W. H. Ripler, Secretary. wish for; but the end cannot be attained without the immediate agency of means: these means who should mittee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the hesitate to employ, when they are sanctified by the Church Society's Rooms, Toronto, on Friday, the 4th usage of our pious forefathers for many a century, and can even be traced up to the purest and most selfdenying days of the Church?

> The last accounts from the Mother Country indicate no abatement of the appalling scourge of a large portion of our father-land,-the famine, and the pestilence which is sure to follow in its footsteps.

Much, as we have shown, has been done to alleviate this trying calamity; but it is to be feared that the most and the best we can do will only partially miti-On our first page will be found an article from our gate its complicated horrors. We are glad to pervaluable contemporary, the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, ceive that there is, in this visitation, so general a recognition of the hand of God,-so universal an This is a subject, which, on national as well as per- acknowledgment that it is only to Him that we must sonal, we may add on physical as well as moral grounds, look for the effectual stay of the plague. This feelclaims a larger share of attention than is usually given ing has been very satisfactorily manifested in the to it. We have already taken occasion to show that appointment and observance of a National Fast in the every institution of this character,-everything that Mother Country, which took place on the 24th March has a tendency to withdraw the thoughts and cares of last, and was kept, we are happy to learn, with every mankind from the comparative littleness of their tem- mark of reverence and humiliation. And as, when poral concerns, and concentrate them oftener and the Ninevites mourned and fasted, God was pleased to more deeply upon the higher and better things which remove the threatened judgment from them; so, in affect our immortal destiny, -has the effect even of im- our day of calamity, a fervent and humble deprecation proving their physical health and condition, of realizing of God's deserved wrath with fasting and prayer, may the Saviour's promise that "all these things shall be femove the cloud of His anger and bring back the

and his righteonsness." Such, it cannot be questioned, Proof has been substantially afforded that here, in is the effect of the divinely instituted rest of the Sab- this new world, we are not without sympathy for the bath, and such too is the result of a stated system of unparalleled trials with which so many of our fellow-Fasting: we cannot doubt, therefore, that a similar subjects in the old world are visited; yet, while we freely benefit, conjoined with uses of a sublimer and holier part with and dispense the means of lightening the character, was contemplated in the establishment of pressure of their woes, it becomes us also to afford them these commemorative Festival days which the Church a sympathy of a higher order,—to unite with them in has so wisely retained. It is not to be forgotten that deprecating the anger of a justly offended God,—in the charge of superstition is often attempted to be kneeling low, as they have done, at the footstool of the fastened upon these observances; and no doubt the heavenly mercy, and supplicating the interposition of

hardly, however, stop to expose the absurdity of con- a reflected benefit to ourselves, and avert from our demning every thing in our reformed Anglican com-

We have been favoured with a Supplement to the ber of examples, but I do not wish to trespass upon you London Spectator of the 3rd April, containing a memoame authority.

rial to Lord John Russell for promoting a plan of coloSometimes, indeed, the abuse proves the use; and nization for Ireland. It is signed by many eminent believe that I shall only state what could be proved. The See of Durham was till lately the richest See in England, exceeding that of Canterbury, and has been made a kind

covered in,—a substantial stone edifice; but the means of completing the interior are deficient: the other in the adjoining township of Potton, where Mr. Scott has recently broken ground, and where he speaks of his hopes as here follows:—I cannot but think that the opportunity is very follows:—I cannot but think that the opportunity is very favourable for the establishment of the Church. I have already made considerable advance towards the erection already made considerable advance towards the erection of a church having (purphages pregnanticously) encouraged. already made considerable advance towards the erection of a church, having (perhaps presumptionsly) encouraged them with hope of aid from the Societies.

"To the former of these two churches, it will be seen that I have already given 100 from the above-mentioned in this case grows out of the moral benefit. There is no complaint more frequently made, and none perhaps objections, - generally, perhaps, of a local nature; but more justly, that the times are, in a peculiar and it claims at our hands a much closer and more extended alarming degree, worldly,—that there is, in the rampant attention, and we shall endeavour next week to lay its renovation of the Cathedral at Armagh. But, take the

The first attempt made in this western part of face of the earth? position appears to pervade all classes and conditions | Canada at an Exhibition of Paintings by native artists of society; the passion for accumulation, and the show and luxury and influence it affords, seems to with but indifferent success. We hope, however, that People in this western hemisphere especially, have, future efforts. Many of the landscapes were of very gratitude and warmest thanks for their liberality, and to assure them that I feel myself much encouraged by their bounty.

"I am afraid that I have, upon occasion, omitted to convey acknowledgments of this nature, which have been mixed up with a variety of other matter, in letters from some of my clergy, at a time, perhaps, when I was not soon about to write to the Society. I had occasion this day to refer to a letter from the Rev. J. Flanagan, of the 15th of June last, in which he speaks of the assistance.

There is scarcedy any profession to our beyon, Venerable Sir on the British Cologination of any other city of a similar size in the British Cologinates and with the great of a reply. The most and without fear of a reply. The decided commendation. While all were above meditated to have it in our power to speak in terms of decided commendation. While all were above meditated to have it in our power to speak in terms of decided commendation. While all were above meditated to have it in our power to speak in terms of decided commendation. While all were above meditated to have it in our power to speak in terms of decided commendation. While all were above meditated to have it in our power to speak in terms of decided commendation. While all were above meditated to have it in our power to speak in terms of decided commendation. While all were above meditated to have it in our power to speak in terms of decided commendation. While all were above meditated to have it in our power to speak in terms of decided commendation. While all were above meditated to have it in our power to speak in terms of decided commendation. While all were above meditated to have it in our power to speak in terms of decided commendation. When the pale of which the uninitiated presume not to enter, are always refreshing exceptions,—for there is carcely any profession to our her with the miss. A Clergyman can branch out and without fear of a reply. The heart of the pale of which the pale of which the pale of which the pale of which the pal

Our readers will derive both amusement and infor-

We find, in the Ecclesiastical Gazette of March,

soiled, and crushed, and blighted by perpetual contagion with the world.

Here the Holydays of the Church are calculated to have just the benefit we need. They are not so fre-

We place in a prominent part of our paper the ment of additional Bishoprics.

cumbent of Beaulien, Hant. The Rev. Augustus Short, world,—less liable to be dejected and broken down, when its storms beat hard upon them?

And who will say that he would not desire to see some sportive, innocent diversion now and then taking the late of the abstracted look the late Bishop of Adelande, a colony planted but eleven years ago, and having at present a population of 23,600. Besides the above, the Cape of Good Hope is to be made a Bishopric, to which the Rev. Robert Gray, Perpetual Curate of Stockton-on-Tees, and so of the late Bishop of Bristol, has received the appointment. The population, within the limits of the Cape ment. The population, within the limits of the Cape Colony, is computed at 200,000."

> We postpone offering any observations upon the Usury Laws, as called for by the pamphlet of "A Citizen," from a desire to give the subject a more full consideration than we can do at present; but we have every intention of returning to it shortly.

> Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, who is now on his Eastern Tour, will in a very short time visit Canada East.

Communications.

CHURCH REVENUES.

To the Editor of The Church. SIR,-I observed in a No. of your paper not very long ago, a most wonderful misrepresentation of the comparative numbers of Churchmen and Dissenters in England, coupled with many other equally gross misrepresentations about the Church. In a subsequent No. I was glad to see the exposure of some of these misrepresentations, by means of an exhibition of facts sufficiently confounding to the author of the mistakes, but I was said to counteract the hurtful effect of some unkind was said to counteract the hurtful effect of some unkind and unfair remarks about the wealth of the English Prelacy, and the use which they make of it; and although I have an abhorrence of controversy or dispute, and would never needlessly prolong any subject which can produce or promote them, I wish to make a few simple observations to correct the mischief which I conceive, in this instance

talk about the wealth of English Bishops, that England being a great, rich, and powerful Christian country, clothes the chief ministers of religion with marks of her respect, and pays an acknowledgment, in this way, to the Gospel, which I believe may be shewn to be perfectly right and perfectly scriptural. They sit among peers of the Realm, and I do think, if we take a right view of the subject, that we ought to regard the deliberations of the country as sanctified by the admission of this principle, that the governors of God's Church within the land are, as such, sharers in its public proceedings. as such, sharers in its public proceedings. Nobody can accuse them of meddling with politics or taking part in discussions which do not affect religion and morality.

This question, however, is not what I meant to treat. But the fact being so, that the Bishops have this rank to maintain, it will be found that in such a country as England, their incomes are rather too small than too great. It is impossible to judge rightly of the question, except by comparison. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who takes place after the Princes of the Blood, and who is unavoidably subjected to many enormous expenses in many ways, has £17,000 a year. The other Bishops, upon an average, have perhaps from £4,000 to £5,000 a year. And with these mere life-incomes, they rank among the nobility, many of whom have incomes, which pass to their heirs, ranging from £20,000 to £100,000 a year; some £200,000 a year; some £300,000; one is said to have a thousand pounds a day. Very many private gentlemen in England are worth from £10,000 to £50,000 a year; and not a few

Then as to the use which the Bishops make of their Then as to the use which the Bishops make of their incomes: there can be no doubt that examples can be raked up by those who are so disposed, in times when the church was less alive to her duties than she is now, of some worldly-minded and some avaricious Bishops. I apprehend that there is no religious denomination in which there may not be found, by those who take pleasure in finding them, instances of men who, in this or that sphere of life have loved this present world and preferred.

The Secretary read a letter from the Canada Company in answer to the memorial presented to them from the Church Society of this Diocese.

Also a letter from the Rev. Mr. Greig, returning thanks to the Society, in behalf of himself and his concreature, you are jeering me now; but you understand the Society of this present world and preferred.

Give her an expression of—a kind of—of—the

too far, and I will take only two or three, in whi believe that I shall only state what could be proved. of Ireland, having a private fortune, is understood to spend the whole revenues of the See upon objects such as have been just mentioned. He expended £23,000 in the renovation of the Cathedral at Armagh. But, take the renovation of the Cathedral at Armagh. But, take the found—I believe we may safely throw down the charlenge,—that they are surpassed in bounty and charity,
according to their means, by any body of men upon the
face of the earth?

* ***

extensively carried out, as well as that has fallen upon you.

Knowing that one of the last things for which our
blessed Redeemer, when upon earth, addressed His Heavenly Father, was that His disciples might be all one, and

TORONTO EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

professional walk. But the unfortunate portrait painter has no such impunity awarded to him; he has no such retreat to fly to—no such panoply to shield him from the teasing shafts of ignorant interference or inane criticism. His is the hopeless task to inspire dullness with anima-mation, and at the same time satisfy the microscopic optics of opinionative self sufficiency. It is certainly true that when an artist has had the good fortune to become in the face; beauty abashes them not, ugliness does not intimidate them. The pig-headed obesity of Papa is conveyed to the canvass without offence, and the eyes of the ovely Euphrosyne are painted as much to the satisfac tion of the fascinating original as if the favourite artist had dipt his brush in hues of heaven. "Who is that?" you ask, pointing to a portrait on the wall of the exhibition. "Oh, that is Mr. Goldsize; and that picture of a lady on the right is Mr. Magilp!" "No farther seek their merits to disclose."

But it is a very different business with a young artist who must make likenesses as well as paint pictures. He must transcribe literally the most impracticable countetenances; he must fulfil the expectations of fastidious beauty; he must pacify and lull to sleep the conscious alarms of captious and jealous ugliness; he must satisfy the, perhaps pardonable, partialities of blind affection, and conciliate unanimity among the most obstinate elements of contrariety. These and such like difficulties which impede the progress of the portrait painter, constrain us to admit that his profession is one which deprices. People may differ with impunity about the comparative beauty of Miss Eliza and her cousin Mary, or Queenston Heights. Yet, Mirabile dictu, commit these features to paper, in their just proportions, and not two of his acquaintances will agree to recognise in them the countenance of dear old Uncle Andrew.

It would hence appear, that eyes, mouth, nose, and chin, are, after all, the least important marks from which perare, after all, the least important marks from which persons familiarly derive their impressions of certain faces. Strangers, indeed, naturally judge from these great cardinal points, and they generally judge alike, usually concurring in one verdict, if the artist has done but common justice to the form and arrangement of the features. But in countenances with which we are familiar, we learn to become aware of a variety of minute and indefinable alimpses of expression, hims of meaning, and shadows of glimpses of expression, hints of meaning, and shadows of thought, that are altogether hidden from a hasty or indifferent observer. Hence spring all the anxieties and per-plexities of the unfortunate artist. It is his unhappy fate to please nobody, because he has failed to seize or convey to his portrait those mysterious lineaments and fragile looks, which no one pretends to define, but which all concur in understanding as a nameless something, which, in their opinion, is necessary to the likeness, but which is, in reality, untranslatable through the medium of brush or colour. The artist may make a perfect transcript of all that the world sees in a face, and yet meet with nothing but discontent and abuse, because he has omitted to recognise or embody some momentary stray expression in the countenance of the sitter, perceptible only when that gencountenance of the sitter, perceptible only when that gentleman pleases to put on some far-fetched unimaginable character of countenance. "Y-e-s," says a lady, "I freely admit all that; the eyes, and the nose, and the mouth, are like; I cannot deny it; the hair, too, and the shape of the head, are drawn to the life; yet, altogether, I can-not—look—at that—face—and—fancy it—my husband!"

The greatest perplexities to which Portrait Painters are exposed spring from a set of officients meddling monit

The greatest perplexities to which Portrait Painters are exposed spring from a set of officious meddling monitors, who call upon the portraits of their friends, and pass sentence upon the work before it is suspended: —a short shrift and an elevated suspension to all such critics! He must produce a naceness, not only perfect in the estimation of the person most integested but all the produce a transcript of the whims and delicacies which they feel, or transcript of the whims and delicacies which they feel, or presend to feel, on the subject. A portrait, for instance, pretend to feel, on the subject. A portrait, for instance, is painted of a young lady, and the artist is happy to hear her mother admit that she is pleased. But, poor man, o correct the mischief which I conceive, in this instance o have been done.

It seems to be quite overlooked by many persons who alk about the wealth of English Bishops, that England length and rowerful Christine and rowerful Chr some defect, which, if corrected, would render the picture faultless. The lady attends to them all, one by one, with great condescension and candour, and day after day, as the Church.

An applica the door of the harassed, persecuted painter. "I am sorry, Sir, that I am come to find fault." "Fault! Madam. sorry, Sir, that I am come to find fault." "Fault! Madam. You may remember that but yesterday,"— "Yes, yes, that's very true; but on further consideration, I do think—that is, I must say—there wants a little more colour,—though that's not what I mean either,—my daughter has a description of bloom, not what we understand by colour, nor yet, pale by any means, a something even difficult to nor yet pale by any means; a something very difficult to paint, I dare say, but which Mrs. Flippant very justly thinks more characteristic of my daughter's style of beauty than any other property of her face." Well, the artist does something, or, if he be a man of sense, nothing at all, and the lady is again satisfied. "Just the thing," she now observes, "the very tint of nature. Mrs. Flippant, I am sure, will be quite easy now; the colour is exact." And she prepares to go, while the artist inwardly ejaculates a prayer of fervent thanksgiving that all is over ejaculates a prayer of fervent thanksgiving that all is over at last. Never was a poor man more mistaken in his life. She has scarcely reached the threshold when she returns. "Oh, by the bye, Mr. Pigmento, I had almost forgotten to speak to you about the eyes,—the eyes, Sir; there certainly is something wanting there." "Upon my word, Madam, I do not see the defect." "Nay, now, do look again. I don't want them to be too brilliant and I would have the men to be too brilliant and I would be seen at the second of the s again. I do not see the defect. Nay, now, do look again. I don't want them to be too brilliant, and I would not for the whole world have them dull. My daughter, without doubt, has black sparkling eyes; but, at the same munion, which perchance is to be found existing in that of Rome. The strongest and most enlightened opponents of the errors and superstitions of the latter opponents of the errors and superstitions of the latter. In a neighbouring country I believe it will be is something one does not often see—not once in a the society in the latter. In a neighbouring country I believe it will be is something one does not often see—not once in a the society to St. Mark's Church, Barriefield.

A letter was also read from Col. Bruce, Military Section or expenditure by the company: in other cases it might be necessary to expend more found that it has not been very uncommon for dissenting in the Society to St. Mark's Church, Barriefield.

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French now would tell you what I mean in a moment: it is something one does not often see—not once in a twelve—found that it has not been very uncommon for dissenting in the society of the latter. In a neighbouring country I believe it will be it something one does not often see—not once in a twelve—found that it has not been very uncommon for dissenting in the society of the society o

The Lord Bishop of Montreal in a letter dated Quebec, church, will not be so unjust as to deny that she has against us the sunshine and the showers,—and permit ministers to quit the ministry altogether and embark in it is the thing of all others that makes my daughter's eyes The Lord Bishop of Montreal in a letter dated Quebec, will not be so unjust as to deny that she has peculations of business, a thing which never happened, so charming." The business of business, a thing which never happened, so charming. The summinters to quit the ministry altogether and embark in speculations of business, a thing which never happened, so charming. The business of business against us the sunshine and the showers,—and permit speculations of business, a thing which never happened, so charming. The business of charming. The business of bu his own estimation, affronted the lady past all shades of colour, and made enemies of a whole host of her friends,

That the deeds of all lands held by the Society whether

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

To the Editor of The Church. ADDRESS TO THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK. My dear Sir,-On Thursday, the 22nd ult., the Students at the Theological College at Cobourg, C. W., presented an Address of congratulation to the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, which, together with his answer, I

To the Venerable A. N. Bethune, D. D., Archdeacon of York, and Diocesan Theological Professor. VENERABLE AND DEAR SIR:-

beg to transmit for publication.

We, your pupils at the Diocesan Theological Institu-tion at Cobourg, beg to offer you our united heartfelt congratulations on your recent appointment to the Arch-

Clergy of the Church of England as a body, will it be found—I believe we may safely throw down the chal- extensively carried out, as well as that this high ecclesi-

that His last promise was to be with them to the end of the world, we cannot but rejoice when we see the super-vision of the Church increased; believing that, as all his-This exhibition has closed for the season; and as there was a preponderance in the number of portraits, both miniature and full sized, exhibited in the rooms, it may not be considered superfluous or ill-timed to offer a few remarks on the difficult and generally ill-requited labours of the Portrait Painter. There is expressly any profession to our heartfelt prayer to Almighty God, that was a preposal painter. There is expressly any profession to our heartfelt prayer to Almighty God, that was a preposal painter. There is expressly any profession to our heartfelt prayer to Almighty God, that

you, Venerable Sir, may be long spared to the Church, with whose best interest, as well from this recent appointtt and ment as from the highly important station by which we The now have the privilege of addressing you, you are so

ence and regard.
"There are differences of administrations, but the

adopted as the guide of conduct in our present work and aspirations. "The wisdom of this world" is not to be rejected, and the acquisitions of sound learning are an essential qualification of the Steward who would bring from his treasure things new and old; but valuable and indispensable as these are, they are as nothing without the Christian graces of gentleness, humility, brotherly kindness, and charity. While then you are intent upon gaining the one, be constant in your prayers and efforts to the constant in your prayers and efforts as a specific product of the chirch would be the product of the constant in your prayers and efforts as a specific product of the constant in your prayers and efforts as a specific product of the pro

The Church Society's House, April 7th, 1847.

The General Monthly Meeting of The Church Society was held on Wednesday, April 7th. His Lordship the BISHOP OF TORONTO in the chair.

After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Treasurer laid a statement of his acounts on the table, shewing a balance of £731 14s. 21d.

The receipts during the past month have been: Sales in Depository £37 6 2
Bishop's Students Fund 45 17 2
Repaid by W. C. Clarke, Esquire 20 10 0
Widows and Orphan's Fund Collection 2 7 11 0 10 Life Subscription (Mrs. D'Arcy Boulton)... 12 10 0 Rents Haldimand £0 17 6 Cartwright 2 10 0

The payments during the same period have been:-Accounts as per audit 5th March, 1847.....£40 3 5
Paid Mr. James Carless for part 1ot No 1,
1st Concession, W. C. R., Mono........ 30 0 0
1st Instalment on Racy Tract, Toronto..... 11 10 0

The Standing Committee ordered that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts:-Cash disbursements £ 2 12 $8\frac{1}{2}$

An application from John Mewburn, Esquire, Senior praying that the Society would sanction a loan of £60 currency, for the re-roofing of the Church of St. John's. in the village of Stamford: offering the best security for

the repayment in annual sums together with interest Whereupon it was ordered, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee,
That the Society should make no loan, but that a grant

of £12 10s. be made to the Churchwardens of the said church, providing that they procure, from other sources, sufficient funds, together with this assistance to re-roof An application having been made by the congregation

"I am dadam. at Queenston to the Niagara District Branch Society, and subsequently through it to the Parent Society, for a sties, yes, pend in behalf of the Clergyman now regularly doing duty at Queenston. Such application being accompanied with a bond from certain parties to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, for the payment of the sum of £25 sterling, annually for 3 years, by four equal quarterly payments, to be applied to the sole purpose of making up a stipend for the Clergyman officiating at Queenston, It was ordered, on the recommendation of the Standing That the sum of £25 sterling, be paid annually for 3

years, by four equal quarterly payments from the Mission Fund, to the Clergyman duly licensed and appointed and that the bond aforesaid be assigned to the Rev. F. Lundy, and his successors doing duty at Queenston, aforesaid: the first payment to commence from the 1st Oct.,

An application having been made by the Rev. George Bourne for some Books and Tracts for distribution in his Mission (the Travelling Mission in the District of Simcoe),—it was ordered, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, That Books and Tracts to the vaine of £2 10s. be granted to the Rev. Geo. Bourne for distribution in his Mission.

The Secretary was all the first of the provincial Government in each case.

The Company should be authorized to provide the aids of settlement before enumerated; and its remuneration for the outlay and trouble incurred should be fixed at the rate of so much for each emigrant. Let it be supposed that this rate were £5 for each emigrant. For such remuneration, the Company should be fixed at the rate of so much for each emigrant. The Secretary were £5 for each emigrant.

The Report of the Parsonage Committee was again deferred, in order to give time to prepare estimates. Certain recommendations respectively marked in the Land Committee Book, C and D, Folio 52 and 53, and A B C and D, Folio 54 and 55, were confirmed, inclu-

for General Purposes or in trust for a particular object, and also the deeds of all lands placed under the care and management of the Society by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese or by the Incumbent of any Rectory, Mission, Parsonage or Living, be deposited in the Office of the

Society: also,
That the thanks of the Society be given to John Craig,
Medonte, for his donation to the Lord Bishop of part of
No. 40, east side Penetanguishene Road, Oro, for the site

of a Church.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Edward George O'Brien, Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop of part of 1 in the 2nd Range and part of 2 in the 2nd Range in Oro, at the village of Shanty Bay, for the

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

NOTITIA PAROCHIALIS

For the Mission of Colborne and Grafton, during fifteen months, ending Easter, 1847.

Baptisms 22 Marriages 20 Marriages 20 Marriages 45 Burials 10 Greatest No. of Com. at one celebration 22 one celebration 22 The new Church at Colborne was opened for Divine Service on 31st August last, being the day on which the Lord Bishop held his first Confirmation in the parish. It is a very handsome and commodious building, capable of necommodating from 250 to 300 persons. It is completely finished, and furnished with every requisite for the due and decent performance of religious worship. The Books and the Communion Plate were presented by T. McMurray, Esq., of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, who has, on various occasions, proved himself a generous friend to the Church. A bell has also been erected at an expense of £42, and the Church very elegantly trimmed, from of £42, and the Church very elegantly trimmed, from funds collected by Mrs. Goslee, who has exerted herself with a becoming and Christian zeal in this good cause.

Among other articles contributed to the Church, not the least interesting is a beautiful marble font, purchased with subscriptions collected by two Sunday School little girls, which will remain an interesting memorial of their youtherstands.

ful exertions on behalf of the Church of God.

The whole expense of the building has been about £600; of which sum £166 only has as yet been collected in materials and cash, which leaves a balance of £430 still

now have the privilege of addressing you, you are so closely connected.

We are, Venerable and dear Sir,
Your attached Pupils,
[Signed by all the Students.]

Cobourg, April 22nd, 1847.

To the Students at the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg.

My Dear Friends:—
Your kind Address of congratulation upon my appointment to the Archdeaconry of York is much appreciated, and I very sincerely thank you for the expressions of regard and good-will which it contains.

I could not, under any circumstances, contemplate the relationship in which we are placed, without feelings of strong interest and hope towards you; and these, I can assure you, are much heightened on an occasion like the present which permits an expression of mutual confidence and regard.

"The present differences of edministrations but the

rally found more difficult to collect outstanding subscriptions after the completion of the building. A Church in

"There are differences of administrations, but the same Lord," are words of the inspired Apostle which convey to us the lesson that, whatever be our station in the Church, or our position in the Ministry, we have the same Lord to serve,—the same Gospel to preach,—the same blessed kingdom to extend. There is none so exalted as to be exempted from zealous and unabated labour; none so humble as to be relieved from the duty to be the devoted servant of Christ and His Church.

"Be wise as serpents and harmless as Doves," is an admonition of the Divine Saviour which may well be adopted as the guide of conduct in our present work and aspirations. "The wisdom of this world" is not to be rejected, and the acquisitions of sound learning are an interpretation of the building. A Church in debt is a serious drawback in any parish; and, therefore, this hint may prove beneficial in other cases.

Although the nature and importance of the Offertory one halfpenny for each individual present! This is the more to be regretted, because there are various contingent way, and because the weekly Offertory affords a sanctified opportunity to the members of the Church of laying their alms upon God's altar. This, it ought to be rejected, and the acquisitions of sound learning are an prove beneficial in other cases.

Although the nature and importance of the Offertory one half penns are very small, scarcely averaging one halfpenny for each individual present! This is the more to be regretted, because there are various contingent way, and because the weekly Offertory affords a sanctified opportunity to the members of the Church of laying their alms upon God's altar. This, it ought to be rejected, and the acquisitions of sound learning are an prove beneficial in other cases.

Although the nature and importance of the Offertory one half penns are very small, scarcely averaging one halfpenny for each individual present! This is the more to be regretted, because there are various contingent one halfpenny for each individual present! This is the

whom are but seeking their way to the Church, would be derived more than counterbalance any revenue (at all times uncertain and irregularly paid) which would be derived from the letting of the pews. This is not the place to discuss the subject of selling and letting pews; but it where the members of the Church are not very numerous, nothing is more detripmental to increase and where the members of the Church are not very rous, nothing is more detrimental to its increase and prosperity, or more repels people from our places of public worship, than the absurd system of leasing and selling pews. Rather let us throw open our Church drors, and, in a true catholic spirit, welcome all to an equal participation of the privileges which we ourselves enjoy; then, may we reasonably hope, by God's blessing, to see many may we reasonably hope, by God's blessing, to see many of those who now attend as mere hearers, ultimately become warm and attached members of the Church. It is carnestly hoped that the people of this neighbourhood will fully appreciate the boon now offered for their ac-ceptance, and that no respectable family will suffer the

Of the Parish of Grafton, it may be sufficient to say, that it continues in a very satisfactory state. The Church is completely out of debt; and during the past year a bell was procured at an expense of £38, defrayed chiefly from the Offertory funds. On the two bells, for Grafton and Colborne, T. D. Harris, Esq., of Toronto, from whom they were purchased, made a very considerable allowance. Mr. Harris is well known in this Diocese, as a liberal and spirited Churchman; and the friends of the Church would find it to their advantage, to give him that generous share of their patronage, to which his liberality and kindness so justly entitle him.

At the Vestry Meeting at Grafton on Easter Monday, the accounts shewed a balance in hand from the Offertory collections of £14 16s. 3½d. The members of the congregation, though not numerous, are highly respectable.

gregation, though not numerous, are highly respectable, and manifest a steady attachment to the principles of the Church; and a kindly feeling and sympathy with the wants and wishes of their characteristics. wants and wishes of their clergyman, towards whom they have always acted with the greatest courtesy and

May God stir up the hearts of his faithful people more and more, that they may cheerfully and willingly con-tribute according to their ability, to the promotion of his glory, and the dissemination of "pure and undefiled religion." May he hasten that blessed day, when every portion of this vast continent, shall be enlightened by the bright beams of Gospel light; and the now scattered flock of Christ, enjoy the ministrations of those Pastors, who shall "feed them with a faithful and true heart."

J. WILSON,
Missionary at Colborne and Grafton.
Colborne, May 3rd, 1847.

From our English Files.

article on the deeply interesting subject of Emigration. It is an extract from a document which appeared originally in the Dublin Warder:

A PLAN OF COLONIZATION FOR IRELAND. My Lord,—We have the honour to present to your lordship the enclosed Memorial, with the list of names which we have been authorized to append to it.

The main propositions which it embodies, and to which those who have signed it cansider themselves pledged, are—1st. the necessity of systematic Colonization, on a very large scale, from Ireland to Canada, and of the a sistance of the State to promote it; 2nd, the necessity of making religious pravision for the Emi-

2nd, the necessity of making religious provision for the Emigrants; 3rd, the advantage of enlisting private enterprise in the form of agency, to carry out the plan; and 4th, a willingness to accept an Income and Property tax for the purpose of defraying the cost of the emigration.

We therefore suggest that a company should be formed, which might be called the Irish Canada Company, and which should have a subscribed capital of large amount.

should have a subscribed capital of large amount.

The Company should be authorized to borrow money for the purposes of its incorporation, on the security of its subscribed capital and other property.

The Company should be authorized by its act of incorpora-

tion to lend money to the District Councils or other public bodies in Canada, at such rate of interest as might be agreed upon

The Company should be authorized to undertake public works in Canada, and to purchase land at a valuation for the purpose of such works, as well as other land in the neighbourhood thereof, with a view to the replacement of its capital with profit by means of an increase in value of such other land occarries of the public scheme of the public scheme. sioned by the public works; but the Company should not have the power to make such purchases without the special consent

much for each emigrant. Let it be supposed that this rate were £5 for each emigrant. For such remuneration, the Company should provide these aids in every settlement, and each of them in such proportion as should be required for the particular case. For it must be borne in mind that a uniform supply of these aids in all the settlements would be excessive in some cases and inadequate in others. In some cases, for example, the main-drainage and the road-making might be already more or less accomplished: or a miller and storekeeper might estable the case of t

convey convey iton: -iton: -

wants in the settlements, that it is impossible to determine any amount which would apply to all. The only safe course would be to strike an average; to determine a sum which should be to strike an average; to determine a sum which should be deemed fine and reasonable as the cost of fixing Irish emigrants in the aids mentioned, and even by other means, if more efficient means should be suggested in working out the scheme.

On the assumption that the rate of payment had been agreed point, the Company would advance the whole amount and manage the outlay. But it is not proposed that the Company should be entitled to repayment on proof of outlay; for proof for that paper respecting the late harvest.—

**Non the settlements, that it is impossible to determine any amount which would apply to all. The only safe course would be surged to most of the persons who called to pay respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His invectives, at Dublin, day respects or gratify curiosity. His hold in the Hel upon, the Company would advance the whole amount and manage the outlay. But it is not proposed that the Company should be entitled to repayment on proof of outlay; for proof of outlay would not he a proof of satisfactory settlement. The money might all be spent according to agreement, and yet a settlement be destroyed or debarred from success by the injudicious choice of its site, or by some other fault of detail. It is therefore proposed, on the contrary, that proof of outlay be of no weight; but that was most shall be due so soon as, and not therefore proposed, on the contrary, that proof of outlay be of no weight; but that payment shall be due so soon as, and not in any circumstances unless, the Governor-General, as an Imperial officer, independently of his office as head of the Provincial Executive, shall certify that the objects of the Imperial Government had been fully accomplished. The Company would receive payment in respect of those emigrants only, and would lose any expenditure incurred by injudicious or unsucwould lose any expenditure incurred by injudicious or unsuc-cessful colonization. As soon as the whole process should be complete, and the poor Irishman transformed into a prosperous colonist, then, and then only, would the state be called upon to contribute its quota towards the result by which it would have been so long a gainer. In this, as in other branches of the plan we have been so long a gainer. In this, as in other branches of the plan we have had in view to place at the disposal of Government, in the form of agency, the incentive of a strong private interest in success constantly operating on the agent. It would be with a view of obtaining the greatest possible amount of pecuniary return that the Company would set in motion all those subordinate instruments and agencies, direct and indirect, which private enterprize alone is capable of employing with effect. The Company would use every effort to increase emigration, to stimulate the investment of capital by offering it on reasonable terms, to enlarge the field of employment by undertaking public works, to give such wages as would enable the labourers to go as soon as possible upon laud, and above all, make its settlements both morally and materially so attractive as to exhibit in the greatest possible numbers those civilized and prosperous settlers whose existence would be the condition of its own gain. CAMBRIDGE

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HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE OFFICE. Immediately after the Congregation the Vice-Chancellor and Immediately after the Congregation the Vice-Chancellor and the Senior Esquire Bedell proceeded to London, and repaired straightway to Buckingham Palace. They were honoured by an interview with the Prince at about half past five o'clock, at which His Royal Highness expressed himself in warm terms of satisfaction at the distinguished honour conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge, and the sincere gratification he felt in accepting it. His Royal Highness conversed with the deputation on the subject of English university discipline, and evinced considerable knowledge of the Oxford and Cambridge systems. The formal announcement of his acceptance of the office was

conveyed to the Vice-Chancellor in the following communica-"I thank you for the kind terms in which you have apprised

me of the result of the recent election for the Chancellorship of the Univesity of Cambridge.

I need scarcely observe, after so recent and public a declaration of my

tion of my sentiments and feelings with regard to my nomina-tion as a candidate for that office, that the proceedings which have subsequently taken place have been entirely without my sanction or privity.

Sanction or privity.

The intention to propose me as a candidate was not known to me until a period when the time for the election was at hand, and when the arrangements for ascertaining the sense of the university were already completed.

I could only have suspended their progress by a peremptory declaration, that under no circumstances would I consent, if elected, to accept the office of Chancellor, and such a declaration I did not deem it respectful to the university to make.

The election has now terminated, and a majority of the university, including a very great number of its members, most

The election has now terminated, and a majority of the university, including a very great number of its members, most eminent for their services to the Church, to the university, and to the cause of literature and science, has declared itself in favour of my appointment to the vacant office.

It is incumbent, therefare, upon me to notify without delay the course, which, under these circumstances, I shall pursue.

I have resolved to accept the trust which the university is

In forming this decision I have been influenced by a respectful deference to the wishes of a majority of its members, by a great unwillingness to involve the university in the probable necessity. hecessity of another contest, but, above all, by an earnest hope that, through a zealous and impartial discharge of the trust which I undertake, I shall succeed in establishing a claim on the confidence. the confidence and good-will of the whole academical body. "March 3, 1847." (Signed) ALBERT.

At a Congregation on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, the above gracious answer of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Chanceller Elect, to the letter announcing His Royal Highness' election into that office, was read to the Senate.

DAY OF SOLEMN FAST AND HUMILIATION. Wednesday DAY OF SOLEMN FAST AND HUMILIATION.—Wednesday was observed throughout England as a day of solemn fast and humiliation. Divine service was performed in all Christian places of worship, for the Roman Catholic prelates, though not recognising the authority of the crown in spiritual matters, deemed it no more than decorous and becoming that the fast should be held be self-the persuasion of several millions of suffering Irish. The Jewish Rabbis obeyed the Royal injunc-and service in the Synagogues. Every shop and place of police entertainment was closed, and the whole population ap-ing Divine worth by ear white the solution of propitiating of the population ap-In Divine impressed with the solemn obligation of propitiations. Divine wrath by an abstinence from pastimes and indultraces. The Society of Friends were the only exceptions. A portion of the press, we regret to say, endeavoured to cast idicule upon a solemnity so befitting a Christian people under a heavy affliction; but the high moral sense of the community refused all sympathy to the scoffers, whose only consolation was that they had created a temporary laugh at the expense of their own characters.—Pictorial Times, March 27.

THE GENERAL FAST.—The Morning Chronicle of Tuesday, speaks sneeringly of the proposed observance. "We do not inagine," says the editor, "that there is one person in the Court or Cabin the Court of Commun. who do

court, the Cabinet, and the Commons, by their own standard, or they could not otherwise have supposed that the Queen with a view to propitist Heaven, when she and her advisers felt that such a "so called religious observance was but an empty mummery;" thus actually making the conduct of her Majesty and the Council more offensive to the Almighty on account of its hypocrisy, than the very denial itself of the ount of its hypocrisy, than the very denial itself of the atence of a God. Notwithstanding the many imitators of Chronicle and Mr. Bright to be found in the country on the fast day, still we have faith that the prayers of those who prayed in faith on that day will receive an answer of mercy. Those who still eling to what the Chronicle and Mr. Bright call "the religious opinions of bygone days," will remember that comparant for the sake of ten rightenus persons. The and and Ireland there are at least 20,000 separate parishes or contractions, where the same form of prayer was to be used. If, therefore, we assume that at Morning Service on Wednesday that, there were assembled on the average in each place of worth here were assembled on the average in each place of worship 100 persons, (which is not an extravagant estimate) we aggregate number of supplicants to the amount of 0, all using the same prayers for the same blessings, of same time! This may be empty mummery in the eyes ance, and presents a picture of most pleasing aspect. Who can tesponse to it?—Nottingham Jaurnal.

CANADA COMPANY.—A general court of the proprietors in ands of Upper Canada, was held at the Canada House, St. the Place, on Tuesday week; Chas. Franks, Esq., in the Company, including all debts due for land sold, &c., and all debts and engagements due by them, amount to 18,493, leaving the sign are the Capital advanced by the comand all debts and engagements due by them, amount to 8,493, leaving the difference between these sums, viz., 5,512, as the cost of 1,367,594 acres of land belonging to company, paid for and unsold, and therefore costing 2s. and it is ultimate profit of the company upon their transacts will consequently consist of such sum as they may be able antity of land disposed of annually for the last three years about 84,000 acres, and the average obtained has been 11s. 9d sterling per acre. Sir J. Eastonsidered it was a subject of much importance that the should perfectly understand the objects of the company. present period, when emigration might be expected to ace on a very extensive scale, particularly from Ireland, highly desirable that the public should be made acquainth the accuracy and those who the arrangements between the company and those who n their lands in Canada, and that no mistake should as to the terms on which those arrangements were effec-tives that the remarks of the Governor and the should be printed; and the thanks of the court having oted to the governor and directors, the meeting was dis-

O'Connett, has left the Rue de Rivoli for Italy. He passed PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—We are happy to learn that the receipts at the Concert given on last Friday evening, may be estimated at from seventy to eighty pounds.

We cordially congratulate the Society on the satisfactory result of their benevolent exertions. It is due to the professional state of the worst heaviness of soul—he has not wasted in such contents. days in Paris. A consultation of British and French physithe worst heaviness of soul—he has not wasted in sult of their benevolent exertions. This account of him comes as if exceedingly feeble; his eyes are glazed as from a gentlement of him comes as if exceedingly feeble; his eyes are glazed as from a gentlement of him comes services were rendered gratuitously, and in more than one instance at great personal inconvenience, other engagements have to me from a gentleman who passed hours with him each day;

Russia.— Southern Provinces—Grain moderate in quantity, good in quality. Northern Provinces—Harvest abundant.— Potatoes diseased in only few districts. Poland. - Grain tolerable in quantity and quality. Patatoes

failed extensively.

Scandinavia.—Bad harvest in general. Prussia.—In all the provinces there has been an average harvest. Grain and potatoes tolerable in quantity.

Saxe-Holstein.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes attacked with the disease, more or less.

Hanover .- Grain tolerable. Potatoes failed almost every-Wirtemberg and Bavaria.—Grain moderate in quantity, excellent in quality. Potatoes have completely failed in some provinces, and have been abundant and good in others.

Turkey.—Maize good. Rice and wheat tolerable.
Austria.—Grain abundant, but not very good. diseased in some provinces, but deficient in others. Generally speaking, a good harvest.

speaking, a good narvest.

Italy.—Maize good; rice not very good; grain scorched in many districts. No return as to potatoes, not being much cul-Switzerland.—Grain moderate in quantity, good in quality.

France.—Grain only tolerable. Potatoes failed in fourfifths of the kingdom.

Holland and Belgium.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes failed

ANECDOTE OF SYDNEY SMITH .- As Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, the living of Edmonton, a valuable and desirable benefice, became at his disposal. It had previously been held by Mr. Tate, better known as "Tate of Richmond;" and the senior Curate on the benefice was the Rev. Thomas Tate, the

THE CHANCELLORSHIP—DEPUTATION TO THE PRINCE, AND mise Mr. Smith called on the bereaved family. The meeting was painful; and the more because the visitor adverted, in feeling and appropriate terms, to the worth, both as a father and a friend, of him whose loss they one and all deplored.

"And the information I have now to communicate," added

"I am glad," was the rejoinder, "to hear you speak so calmly of a result that was inevitable."
"For ourselves," was the answer, "we bad no hope. The

income of the benefice, the interest that would be made for it, the many expectants which such a vacancy would create; the personal claims upon individual members of the Chapter which by a similar cause, as is the case in the present season. Every

THE WAY OUR FIRE COMPANIES ARE SOMETIMES RE- of grain may be very con-WARDED FOR THEIR SERVICES!- We readily accede to the request to give the following correspondence publicity, and would request particular attention to the contrast between the economical solicitude of Messrs. "Christie & Son" for the safety of their ladder, and the handsome conduct of Mr. Doel. Let the ladder be repaired by all means; and we would respectfully suggest that, when the repairs shall have been made, the utmost care should be taken of the precious relic, as its possession, by the said "Christie & Son," will no doubt cause them to be envied by all other mercantile Firms in this city !! - British

At a special meeting of the Officers of the Fire Department of this City, held on the 27th inst., the following communications were read, and the annexed resolutions were adopted :-

hot look upon this so-called religious observance as a piece of by ascetic practices on the occasion of public calamity, as belonging to an entirely bygone order of religious ideas."

On the same evening, Mr. Bright delivered the same idea in The writer in the Chronicle and Mr. Bright may be, and insult there, infindels or atheists, and therefore bold enough to no religious principles of their own, they naturally measure the or they could not otherwise have supposed that the Queen with a general for the supposed that the Queen with a general for the supposed that the Queen with a general for the supposed that the Queen with a general for the supposed that the Queen with a general for the supposed that the Queen with a general for the supposed that the Queen with a general for the supposed that the Queen with a general for the queen the formula of the properties of their own, they naturally measure the graph of the commons, by their own standard, would have instituted a general for the Queen with a general for the queen the formula of the fire Department; and on looking for it this morning, we find it so broken and burnt, as to be unfit for our service; we therefore claim from the Fire Department compensation for the loss sustained, or another ladder for the one destroyed; and us our premises are, in the meantime, in an inserving the principles of their own, they naturally measure the will be observed in making good our loss.

To Mr. J. Armstrage Christians were adopted:—

Toronto, April 19, 1847.

Sir, —We have to inform you, that yesterday morning, during the fire, a long ladder was removed from our yard, and carried over to the rear of the brick buildings by order of Mr.

R. Beard, of the Fire Department; and on looking for it this morning, we find it so broken and burnt, as to be unfit for our service; we therefore claim from the Fire Department compensations of the fire of the fire over to the rear of the brick buildings by order of Mr.

R. Beard, of the Fire Department; and on looking for it this morning,

Fire Department, Toronto. Resolved,—That the Secretary do respectfully request the city papers to publish Mr. Christie's letter, and the following:
Scaled Tenders will be received by the Engineers of the Fire Department of this city until the 15th of May next, from persons willing to enter into Contract for repairing the above-mentioned ladder, which can be seen by applying to Mr. Christie.

JAMES ASHFIELD,

Sec Fireman's Union.

Toronto, April 26, 1847. Dear Sir,-I beg you will accept the sum of Thirty Pounds, as a token of respect and gratitude for services rendered to me. The money to be equally divided between each of the six fire I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN DOEL

To Mr J. Armstrong, Chief Engineer. To Mr J. Armstrong. Chief Engineer.

Unanimously Resolved,—That a vote of thanks be tendered, and is hereby given, to John Doel, Esq., for his very handsome donation of Thirty Pounds to the Fire Companies of this city.

James Ashfield.

Sec. Fireman's Union.

Sec. Fireman's Union.

The Hon. WILLIAM ALLAN, Chairman of the Committee in Toronto, for the relief of the destitute in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, has received the following reply, from the Central Committee in Edinburgh, to his letter :-

HIGHLAND DESTITUTION. Committee Room, 10, Hanover Street,

Edinburgh, 2nd April, 1847.

Chairman of Meeting for the Highlanders, Toronto, Canada.

Sir,-The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has placed in my sin,—The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has placed in my hands your letter to him of 22nd February, announcing that a public Meeting had been held at Toronto, and a sum of £600 raised in aid of the fund for the Relief of Highland Destitution,

and I have laid the same before the Board. I am directed to convey to you, and through you to the contributors of the sum sent, in acknowledging its receipt, the grateful thanks of the Board, for the very handsome contribution they have made to our funds. It is most cheering to find

that the sympathics of their fellow-countrymen in Canada are thus actively engaged on behalf of the poor Highlanders. I am also directed to state that the Board approve of the suggestion made, of expending the money in the purchase of provisions in Canada, and forwarding it here in that shape; and would be obliged by your carrying that plan into effect.

The supplies best adapted for our purpose are outmeal and barley meal; but any kind of provisions will answer the purpose.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. SKENE, Secretary.

APPEARANCE OF FALL WHEAT IN THE HOME DISTRICT. -We lately visited some parts of the Home District, with which we are well acquainted, and were truly sorry to find by personal observation that the effects which we have for some time anticipated would result from our very open winter, and "And the information I have now to communicate," added Mr. Sydney Smith, "will, I fear, startle you—painfully, perhaps. The living is given away!"

In a the consequent want of snow sufficiently to cover the wheat crop—have there been but too truly realized. We also learn from farmers that this crop, in other parts of the district, is also in a very precarious state, and have but too much reason to suppose from analogy of circumstances, that it is equally so in other parts of the Legislature of this Province closed its Session of 1847 on Wednesday, April 14.

A most extraordinary notice was given by Mr. Ritchie, in the House of Assembly, and by the Hon. A. E. Botsford, in the Legislative Council, of their intention to bring under the consideration of the Legislature of this Province closed its Session of 1847 on Wednesday, April 14. districts in the southern part of Canada West. So far as pre-sent appearances would warrant an opinion being formed, we venture to say, that at least one-half of the plants are killed, and, as usual, the greatest damage has been done on strong, stiffpersonal claims upon individual members of the Chapter which such a prize was sure to bring forward; all those forbade our cherishing the slightest hope on the subject."

"Well," cried Sydney Smith, "the appointment has been made, and I believe it to be a very good one."

"No doubt of it," was the acquiescent remark, "the character of the present season. Every pleased to prorogue the Provincial Parliament with the following field, without exception, has the appearance of being scorched by fire, and a superficial observer would suppose that the entire crop is destroyed. It remains yet to be seen whether the heart of the plants have been seriously so—but the very moment this fact can be ascertained, it would be well for the farmers who have sustained loss to adout the most efficient memers when it is fact can be ascertained, it would be well for the farmers who have sustained loss to adout the most efficient memers when it is the case in the present season. Every pleased to prorogue the Provincial Parliament with the following field, without exception, has the appearance of being scorched by fire, and a superficial observer would suppose that the entire crop is destroyed. It remains yet to be seen whether the heart of the plants have been scriously so—but the very moment this fact can be ascertained, it would be well for the farmers who have sustained loss to adout the most efficient memers when it is a suppose that the entire crop is destroyed. It remains yet to be seen whether the heart of the Provincial Parliament with the following field, without exception, has the appearance of being scorched by fire, and a superficial observer would suppose that the entire crop is destroyed. It remains yet to be seen whether the heart of the Provincial Parliament with the following field, without exception, has the appearance of being scorched by fire, and a superficial observer would suppose that the entire crop is destroyed. No doubt of it," was the acquiescent remark, "the character of the patron guarantees it."

"It is given," continued the Canon quietly, "to a gentleman whose surname is the same as that of the last incumbent—Tate; and he is said to be at this moment staying somewhere in the neighbourhood of London."

"An immaterial point to us," was the reply; "he can be no relative of ours—we know nothing about him—nothing save this, that he is a fortunate man."

"And curious enough," continued the dignitary with unruffled gravity, "his Christian name is Thomas."

"Strange indeed, considering you are the party!" cried Sydners. It is not the very moment this content of the Legislative Counced;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In bringing the Session to a close, I avail myself with much satisfaction of the occasion, to congratulate you on the spirit with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the will be pressed into the winter up to the present time, will be pressed into the importance which I have attached to the introduction of an improved system in the management of the Parish schools; and I hope that you will have reason to find that the powers which you have entrusted to the Executive Government, as a Board of Education, have been exercised in such a manner as effective of the party!" cried Sydners. whatever—nor he, of course, of us."

"Strange indeed, considering you are the party!" cried Sydney Smith, with a humorous but most benevolent smile.—

"You," glancing at the son of his old friend, "you are the man you, and no other—the vicar of Edmonton!"

Which was the happiest of the assembled group—the party who so unexpectedly received so valuable a benefice, or the generous-hearted men who so delicately bestowed it?—Experiences of a Gaol Chaplain.

"Gall Chaplain."

"You, "share no knowledge of him," was the reply, "none whatever—nor he, of course, of us."

"Strange indeed, considering you are the party!" cried Sydney Smith, with a humorous but most benevolent smile.—

"You," glancing at the son of his old friend, "you are the man a large return or a good sample of grain. To make the first the greatest, is decidedly the best plan, and the course to be pursued to get a productive harvest, upon which we have throws out some hirts in our present number, is to sow spring wheat out some hirts in our present number, is to sow spring wheat out some hirts in our present number, is to sow spring wheat course, and for the provided.

The Acts which you have entrusted to the Executive Government, as a Board of Education, have been exercised in such a manner as effectivally to realize the objects for which you have passed for the removal of all fiscal restrictions on trade between these Colonies, and for the provided.

The Acts which you have entrusted to the Executive Government, as a Board of Education, have been exercised in such a manner as effectivally to realize the objects for which you have entrusted to the Executive Government, as a Board of Education, have been exercised in such a manner as effectivally to realize the objects for which you have entrusted to the Executive Government, as a Board of Education, have been exercised in such a manner as effectively to be a large return or a good sample of grain. To make the first the plants a large return or a good sample of grain. To make the first the plants a lar and easy method to ascertain whether this advice be sound or I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the

crop, as soon as the harrows can safely be employed. The true and asymmethod to secertain whether this advice be sound or not, is for each farmer to make an experiment, by allowing some part of the winter wheat to take its chance, and by sowing the remainder of his fall wheat I and with a good variety or spring wheat. A good erop of spring wheat is better than a shrunken one of fall wheat. On strong clay soils, where the plants have been partially destroyed, it would greatly increase the productiveness of the crop to harrow this course in all feeling it. We strongly recommend this course in all crops the productiveness of the rors to fall wheat. On strong clay soils, where the plants have been partially destroyed, it would greatly increase the productiveness of the crop to harrow the ground lightly be fore rolling it. We strongly recommend this course in all crops the productiveness of the crop to harrow the ground lightly be fore rolling it. We strongly recommend this course in all crops the productiveness of the crop to harrow the ground lightly be fore rolling it. We strongly recommend this course in all crops the productiveness of the surface soil has become so strongly increased the productiveness of the surface soil has become so strongly increased of Montreal.

The Honourable James Smith, to be one of the Justices of there allowed the productiveness of the land to the greatest possible of Montreal.

At periods like the present, every precautionary means should be employed to prevent disease in the wheat crop; and also, to employ the productiveness of the crop to harrow the supplies of the surface soil has become so strongly increased to revent the plants from taking an early start in the spring wheat is better than a shrunken one of fall wheat. On strong clay soul, and the period works. The Honourable James Smith, to be one of the Justices of the rolling it. We strongly recommend this course in all five the surface soil has become so strongly increased by the productiveness of the land to the greatest in pon his wheat and the experiment be ever so trilling, it is although the experiment be ever so trilling, it is most sceptical that by proper artificial means, the average year of grain may be very considerably increased, without adding much to the cost of production. As many may be induced to make experiments with a view of increasing the yield of the wheat crop, owing to the very high prices of bread stuffs, for the information of such, we would mention what we know from fully other grain crops to early maturity. Nitre or saltpetre sown other grain crops to early maturity. Nitre or saltpetre sown broad cast, at the rate of 20 ounces per square rod; soot at the broad cast, at the rate of 20 ounces per square rod; soot at the broad cast, at the rate of the broad cast, at the rate of the broad cast, at the rate of 20 ounces per square rod; soot at the broad cast, at the rate of 20 ounces per square rod; soot at the broad cast, at the rate of 20 ounces per square rod; soot at the broad cast, at the rate of 20 ounces per square rod; soot at the broad cast, at the rate of 20 ounces per square rod; soot at the broad cast, at the rate of 20 ounces per square rod; soot at the and employing 3 215 men, have been fitted out from St. John for scaling voyages, and have sailed for the ice.

There appears to be much distress at some of the outports.—
The Harbour Grace Herald, of March 3, states; —The accounts we continue to receive from various parts of the Bay are truly distressing. There may perhaps be a small stock of potatoes in the settlements south of Brigus, but, with this exception, the interest of the sail of the control of t

top dressings in a greater degree than we do, have found much benefit from their application, and have in many cases laid the results before the public—and we say to Canadian farmers who do attempt them, in however trifling a degree—what prevents you also keeping a correct account of the effects of harrowing and rolling, or of each alone—and of the application of salt, nitre sect sales of the strength of the strength of the sales. nitre, soot, ashes, or any other stimulant which may occur to yourselves, and of sending us the results of your experience for the benefit of others?—British American Cultivator.

when it was considered that that court dealt only in minor offences, it was a cause of congratulation to the district, that although not entirely, yet, it was comparatively free from crime.
His lordship was also pleased to remark that he always visited
this district with peculiar pleasure, and observed with much
satisfaction the gradual rise and progress of Hamilton, from a
small county village to the proud position of an incorporated
city, and in fact the Garden of the West. His lordship also
stated that the criminal calendar was very light, there being
only one individual, confined on a charge of murder, and which
had laid over from two former assizes, in consequence of the
hat was admitted to bail, but was unable to find sureties, and
his lordship remarked that he was of opinion that it would be his lordship remarked that he was of opinion that it would be the duty of the court to give the accused person his discharge, if the witnesses were not present at this assizes.

nces .- Hamilton Gazette, 20th of April. HAMILTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- A meeting was

presume the Society will be formed immediately. We have become much too practical of late to write dissertations on cabbages, or essays on flowers, and beside there is a certain shaking of the windows, and in other modes so evident, that no dent, the Hou. Hy. John Boulton, on or before Monday, the requisite wanting to enable us to do so effectually—a know-ledge of the subject. The study is, nevertheless, the most pleasing on which we can be engaged. To the man of business the relaxation is necessary and complete—and to the lover of nature the field is boundless as thought. But stop, we are trenching on the rights of our neighbour on the corner, and are perhaps dealing more in facey than reality. Suffice it to say, not the purpose of appointing an Honorary Secretary and who perish by explosions in their mills, and these pensions are perhaps dealing more in facey than reality. Suffice it to say, not seem to windows, and in other modes so evident, that no small quantity of powder could have caused such a movement at such a distance.

If anything can alleviate the misery this sad occurrence will at the Court House, on the same day, at half-past 3 o'clock, made it their duty to pension the widows and orphans of all who perish by explosions in their mills, and these pensions are perhaps dealing more in facey than reality. Suffice it to say, not seem to windows, and in other modes so evident, that no small quantity of powder could have caused such a movement at such a distance.

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Resolved—That the primary object of the Society shall be to encourage Gardening by offering premiums for fruits, flowers and vegetables, of useful or ornamental qualities, to be awarded after exhibition at proper seasons.

Resolved-That the primary subscription be Five Shillings

of the notice in our last, a very obvious error escaped notice which we doubt not our musical trades who know any thing excuse; that of substituting Beethorea for the Chevalier Neu-komm, as the composer of the Oratorio of Mount Sinai.

I separately for the station, with a cab, to take her to the hospital. On his return he found that she had been edivered of a child, which lived only a few hours after its removal into the house, but requested him to fetch a police constable from the station, with a cab, to take her to the hospital. On his return he found that she had been delivered of a child, which lived only a few hours after its removal into the nouse with its mother. We learn that the parent has been elived for the last five years among the unfortunates of the house with its mother. We learn that the parent has been elived on the body of Henry Parker, a man of colour, from Philadelphia. The deceased had wrought at wood-cutting the day previously, and had caten a hearty supper, retiring to be day previously, and had caten a hearty supper, retiring to be day previously, and had caten a hearty supper, retiring to be day may be as the day previously, and had caten a hearty supper, retiring to be day may be as the day previously, and had caten a hearty supper, retiring to be day may be as the day previously, and had caten a hearty supper, retiring to be day may be as the day previously, and had caten a hearty supper, retiring to be day may be as the day previously, and had caten a heart supper, retiring to be day may be as the day previously, and had caten a heart supper, retiring to be day may be as the day previously, and had caten a heart supper the day previously, and had caten a heart supper the day previously, and had caten a heart supper the day previously, and had caten a heart supper the day previously, and had caten a heart supper the day previously, and had caten a heart supper the day previously, and had caten a heart supper the day previously, and had caten a heart supper the day previously, and had

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CLOSING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this Province closed its Session of 1847 sideration of the Legislature, at its next sitting, the question of the removal of the seat of Government from this city to St.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, his Excellency came down to the Council Chamber in the usual state, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the Assembly; the members of which having appeared at the Bar, his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Provincial Parliament with the following

lasted three days.

there, unless some relief be immediately extended. Of course we have no inducement to exaggerate. We reiterate—the prospects are truly alarming. The sealing craft, we admit, will relieve the district of some five or six thousand mouths, but unrelieve the district of some five or six thousand mouths, but unfortunately these are they upon whose daily exertions the bulk of the population are dependent for support. Who, for the most part, will be left behind? Women, the aged, the decrepid. The business of the crown is conducted by John H. Cameron, Esq., Solicitor-General.

The judge's charge to the grand jurors was brief and concise. His worship observed that he was happy to state that the calendar exhibited a much smaller number of names than on former occasions, which might be accounted for by the fact of the quarter sessions having been held a short time previous; but when it was considered that that court dealt only in minor offences, it was a cause of congratulation to the district, that although not entirely, yet, it was comparatively free from crime.

United States.

(From the Philadelphia American.) DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

Wilmington. (Del.) April 14 1847

1 regret to inform you that a severe explosion took place this morning, at a quarter past 6 o'clock, at the upper gunpowder works of the Messrs. Duponts, attended with a melancholy loss of life, eighteen men having been killed.

The report was heard in this city, and many repaired to the ground. The healthing contributions of life and the second of the life of the ground.

ground. The buildings contained about 5000lbs. of powder, and were entirely destroyed. The dwelling-houses around were slightly injured. Pieces of flesh and bones were scattered around the scene, and but few of the bodies could be identified. The loss of property has been inconsiderable, from the circumstance of the buildings destroyed not having contained any valuable machinery; indeed the destruction has been so slight that it will in nowise impede the usual operations.

The Messrs, Duponts' only regret is the loss of so many valuable men, and the deep distress of their bereaved families.

held on Saturday evening, at Young's Hotel, for the purpose of originating a Horticultural Society in this city. A number of gentlemen entered very heartily into the undertaking, and we include the deep distress of their bereaved families. The United States Gazette says—The shock was felt distinctly in this city; and a friend called in the course of yes-

ANOTHER INVENTION .- A floating dock on a new principle

that we hope to see the Horticultural Society as large as we are certain it must be respectable. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting, over which D. M'Nab, Esq. presided, and J. T. Brondgeest, Esq. acted as Secretary:

Resolved—That it is desirable that a Society be established in the city of Hamilton, for the encouragement of Horticultural in the Gore District, to be called "The Hamilton Horticultural Society."

Resolved—That the primary object of the Society shall be to encourage Gardening by offering premiums for fruits, flowers and vegetables of each of the Miswaukee Sentinel.—Hamilton Spectator.

"The process of living the subspaces convenient two hours and the subspaces of the success of living the subspaces convenient two hours and the subspaces of the success of living the subspaces and we hours and the subspaces of living the subspaces convenient two hours and the subspaces of living the subspaces and the hours and the subspaces of living the subspaces and the hours and the subspaces of living the subspaces and the hours and the subspaces and the hours and the subspaces and the largest size now used on the lakes, can be lifted on to it in two loves with the greatest case, and when repaired, let down again into their destined element without difficulty. It was tried for the first time, about a week since with a schooner of 100 tons, and the subspaces of the experiment is recorded in the following the subspaces of the experiment is recorded in the following the subspaces of the subspaces of the subspaces of the subspaces and the latter and the subspaces and world. Its did ORGAN, to which they solicit the attention of the Musical world. Its did ORGAN, to which they solicit the attention of the Musical world. Its did ORGAN, to which they solicit the attention of the Musical world. Its did ORGAN, to which they solicit the attention of the Musical world. Its did ORGAN, to which they solicit the attention of the Musical world. Its did ORGAN, to which they solicit the attention of the Musical

"The process of lifting the schooner occupied two hours, and she was raised four feet out of the water. In this position, all the rotten plank and timbers have been taken out of her hull, sound ones put in, and an entire new keel laid. The next day, Resolved—That the primary subscription be Five Shillings per annum, and that five shillings be demanded for entrance money.

Resolved—That a committee be appointed to collect the names of subscribers, and to draw up Rules and Regulations, to be submitted to a meeting of subscribers, tobe called at as early a date as possible.

Resolved—That the Committee be composed of the following gentlemen:—D. M'Nab, S. Brega, J. T. Brondgeest, Dr. Craig'e,—with power to add to their number.

The meeting then adjourned.—Spectator.

MEXICO.

Camp at San Juan, April 14, 1847. I arrived in this city at 12 o'clock last night, the road, for

Philadelphia, April 30, 1847. Philadelphia, April 30, 1847.

An express has come down from General Twiggs, to the efect that Santa Anna was before him, at Cerro Gordo, with 5,000 men, as near as could be judged from a reconnoissance ade by Captain Hardy and other officers of dragoous. Lieut.

ol. J. E. Johnson had been severely but not mortally wounded, while examining Santa Anna's works, which appeared to be feet that Santa Anna was before him, at Cerro Gordo, with 15,000 men, as near as could be judged from a reconnoissance made by Captain Hardy and other officers of dragoons. Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnson had been severely but not mortally woundcd, while examining Santa Anna's works, which appeared to be a succession of breastworks, on an emhence in the vicinity of Cerro Gordo. Everything would go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand. Gen. Scott stopped last miles from this. To-night he will reach Gen. Twiggs' position. If Santa Anna is as represented, he will probably not be attacked before two or three days. I write on in great haste. (Correspondence of the Daily Delta.)

Vera Cruz, April 13, 1847. A terrible battle will be fought at Cerro Gordo, or there will For particular information, attention is respectfully invited by the little or no fighting. An intelligent Mexican told me tonight, that there would be no fight, and that Santa Anna had with him four prominent members of the National Congress, with the aid of whom he hoped to negociate a peace. I believe, truly, that it is the wish of his Excellency to win the strife,

Hamilton, April 13, 1847. but whether he will embrace this occasion, which, by the way,

The only disease prevailing at Vera Cruz, was diarrhoa, and great numbers were sick. The vomito has not yet made its ap-

Gen. Scott had issued a proclamation to the Mexicans, urg-Gen. Scott had issued a proclamation to the Mexicans, urging them in strong terms to remain at their homes, and no longer countenance the military tyrants who had been leading them to destruction. He proclaims himself and army as the friends of all peaceable Mexicans and determined to protect them in all their civil and religious rights. At Cerro Gorgo, it is believed, there are upwards of 2000 troops, under command of General Cos, with some 60 pieces of cannon. The squadron captured, at Alvarado, 60 pieces of heavy cannon, all serviceable and in fine order with the exception of three.

N the family of a Gentlenan, who has engaged a lutor for the education of his own children, Four Youths would be admitted to study with them in all the English Branches, French, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Mathematics, with Mercantile Accounts, Drawing and Music, if required. The course of Teaching pursued would qualify them for one of the advanced between the most healthy part of the West end of this City, and the strictest attention would be paid to their morals, health, and domestic conforr.

For particulars, application of his own children, who has engaged a lutor for the education of his own children, would be admitted to study with them in all the English Branches, French, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Mathematics, with Mercantile Accounts, Drawing and Music, if required. The course of Teaching pursued would qualify them for one of the advanced in the most healthy part of the West end of this City, and the strictest attention would be paid to their morals, health, and domestic confort.

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BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. (From an Extra of the British Colonist.)

New York, 5th May, 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Sun brings advices from the Brazos, to the 22ud alt.;
General Taylor was at Monterey, and did not contemplate leaving there for some time: not till he is fully reinforced, to cross the country and attack with a certainty of success.

A letter dated Monterey, April 4 survey April 4 survey April 4 survey April 181, 1847.

A letter dated Monterey, April 4, says:—"We have just received official accounts of the capture of Chihushua, with 930 Murvarians, who met the enemy at Sacramento; killing and wounding several hundred, and taking ten pieces of artillery.—Our loss is said to be only 3 or 4."

The enemy's force numbered 4223 men, including some of the finest regulars of their whole army.

The American force was 924. The loss of the enemy was 300 killed, a great number wounded, and 40 prisoners. The American loss was 1 killed, 8 wounded, 1 mortally.
YUCATAN.—A letter, dated Merida, March 31st, says Falladolid and Trinidad have witnessed the most dreadful murders. In the former city, the whole white population, males, females and children murdered or buried alive. This wholesale murder

New York, Wednesday May 5, 1847. Seven o clock, P. M.
Flour and Meal,—There was a more active demand to-day, and the price on the spot had an upward tendency. Genessee, at the close, was selling at 7D. 37 c., and could not be had anything less. For future delivery, request large, market firm. Sales on the spot at 7D. 18\frac{3}{2}c. to 7D. 37\frac{1}{2}c. for Genessee and Western. Meal sold at 4D. 56\frac{1}{4}c. A sale of 5,000 bushels Ohio white wheat was made, to arrive, at 1D. 42\frac{1}{2}c. Provisions' and Groceries, no change.

POSTSCRIPT.

The English Mail Steamer of the 19th ult. has arrived. Wheat has advanced 8s. per quarter.

Letters for England. The next Mail for England will be made up on the 9th inst.

Commercial.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)

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Montreal do. 3

To the Members of the Western Clerical Society. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of the above named Society will be held (D.V.) at the residence of the Rev'd. William Bettridge, B. D., Woodstock on Wednesday and Thursday the 19th and 20th of May next.

Dundas,

WILLIAM MC MURRAY, April 6th 1847. Ssc'y. W. C. Society.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

A General Meeting for the formation of a Branch of the Church Society for the Director of Calbonne, well be held at Peterboro', on Tuesday, the 25th May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M.

A full attendance of the Clergy of that and the neighbour A full attenuance of the ing Districts is respectfully requested.

JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

Midland Clerical Association. The Members of this Association will please take notice, that the next meeting will take place, (D. V.) at Belleville, on Wednesday the 19th, and Thursday the 20th, of May

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 24th April, 1847.

WANTED. A N ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the EMIGRANT SECTLEMENT SOCIETY.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

Preston, near Guelph, C.W, April 29, 1847. Information Wanted.

R. HENRY PENTLAND is anxious to know in what part of this Diocese his two younger Brothers are, who came to this country, last year, from the South of Ireland. A letter containing any information respecting them will be thank-

MR. HENRY PENTLAND, Care of the Rev. J. Grier, Belleville. Belleville, 27th April, 1847.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the event of the STOREMOUSES and OUTBUILDINGS in rear of the North Side of Fing Street, (which were destroyed by Fire the most part, through heavy sands. The division of General Worth, from the excessive heat and wearisome roads, suffered incredibly. The news in camp is stirring.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1847.

Agents Phonix Co. JOHN RIDOUT, Agent for the Alliance Co.
ROBERT BEEKMAN,

Agent for the Montreal Assurance Co. Toronto, 22nd April, 1847. BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY. THE SUMMER SESSION will commence on THURS-DAY, the 13th day of May, 1847.

For particular information, attention is respectfully invited to the Circular of the School, which may be obtained by appli-

Principal. Hamilton, April 13, 1847.

BOARD

CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE EDUCATION.

IN the family of a Gentleman, who has engaged a Tutor for

domestic comfort.

For particulars, application may be made to Mr. Cuantros, at the Church Depository; or to Mr. Rowsell., King Street.

Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847.

501-17

TEACHER WANTED.

In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbot District, SITUATED within half a mile of the Town of Vittoria, and within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 254\frac1/4 acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, cedar and chestnut rails; 140 acres fenced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and manured for thirty years past on the best system of farming.—The Land is free from stumps and roots; the soil varying from a sandy to a strong heavy loom; with a good ORCHARD, of most kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE, large Barn, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other out. large Barn, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other out-buildings. It is one of the most healthy locations in the Province. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if required. The only cause of this property being offered for sale is, the owner wishes to retire from business.

April 12, 1847. GOVERNESS. A LADY capable of giving Instruction in the usual branches of an English education, will be happy to engage in a family as Resident Governess.

Apply to the Office of this Paper.

20th April, 1847.

509-9

C B LAKE ONTARIO.

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobourg

(weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. M., precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 12, Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every aftermoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely,

Royal Mail Office,

Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA

Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at Eight

o'clock.

Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, bold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with

Toronto, April 22, 1847. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE

Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

On Saturday, the 1st of May, the lady of W. Vynne Bacon, Esq., of a daughter.
On Thursday, the 29th ult., at the residence of the Rev. C.
Winstanley, the lady of O. S. Winstanley, Esq., of a son.
On Sunday, the 11th April, the wife of Phillip Hodgkinson,

At Pointe Levi, on the morning of the 17th ult., the lady of the Rev. J. Torrance, of a daughter. On the 9th of March, at Kirby, Isle of Man, the lady of the Attorney General, of a son.

DIED. At her residence, Bay Street, in this city, on Wednesday morning, April 28th, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Kivas Tully, Equ. Architect and C. E., and third daughter of the late Ringrose Drew, Esq., of Drewsboro, Co. Clare, Ireland.

In Niagara, on the 27th ult., Colonel John D. Servos, in his

62nd year. The deceased was actively employed and proved an efficient and gallant soldier in the war of 1812. At Georgetown, Esquesing, C. W., on the 17th ult., William Thomas, son of James Young, E.q., and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Phillips, D.D., Rector of Etolicoke, aged 2 years and

A months.

At the Carrying Place, on Sunday, the 18th April, Mary, the beloved wife of the Hon, R. C. Wilkins, aged 64 years.—
The deceased lady was daughter of the late Elias Smith, Esq., one of the patriotic band of "U. E. Loyalists," and founder ot the now flourishing town of Port Hope. By her death her family have sustained a loss which can only be repaid in a better world; the numerous objects of her bounty are deprived of a kind and valued herefactress; and the extended circle of her acquaintances is left to deplore one who shared, in no common degree, their regard and esteem. The consolations of religion autoproted her through a long and trying illness, and she met

LETTERS received to Thursday, May 6:

The acknowledgement last week, from Richard McAmis, should have been Robert McAmis.

FARM FOR SALE, In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbot District,

Vittoria, Talbot District,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Satunday Morning at Eleven

o'clock.

any other vessel. Royal Mail Office,

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather

W 1LL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M. Toronto, March 22, 1847.

BIRTHS.

Esq., of Aylmer, C.W., of a daughter.

MARRIED. March 3, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Francis Close,

March 3, at Sr. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Francis Close, M.A., the Rev. James Hamilton, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, (and late of the Diocesan Theological Institution, Cohorgs) cound son of the lace trames J. Hamilton, Esq., of Ballymacoll, County of Meath, Ireland, to Louisa, fourth daughter of J. J. Durbin, Esq., Rodney Villa, Cheltenham.

At the residence of the Bride's father, on Tuesday the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Duranquet, R. C. C., and afterwards by the Rev. Wm. Ritchie, Rector of Sandwich, Wm. Penrose Visdal, Esq., of Sandwich, Barrister-at'-Law, to Eliza Anne, cless daughter of James Buby, Esq., of Moore, Western District. daughter of James Baby, Esq., of Moore, Western District.

did ORG AN, to which they solicit the attention of the Musical world. Its dimensions are: height, 12 feet 6 inches; width, 10½; depth, 7½ feet; and the stops as follows: Open Diapason, 4 feet; Dulciano, 8 feet; Reed Flute, 4 feet; Stop Diapason, 8 feet; Open Diapason Bass, 8 feet; Treble, 2½ and 1½ feet; Principal, 8 feet; Bassoon, Bass Sub-bass, 16 feet Tremulant.

Sa All Letters to be post-paid.

HAGER & VOGT,

Organ Builders,

Preston, near Guelph, C.W, }

degree, their regard and esteem. The consolations of religion supported her through a long and trying illness, and she met death at last, not as "the King of Terrors," but as the messenger of Peace. Her remains were interred in the family burying ground, at the Carrying Piace, on Thursday, the 22nd; and the very large concourse of sympathizing friends who, not withstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, assembled on that oceasion to pay their last tribute of respect, must have been not a little consuling and grateful to the wounded feelings of her sorrowing husband and children.

In Montreal, on the 25th ult, Harriet Gregor Colmore, wife of Irwin Grant, de Longueuil, Esq., aged 27.

of Irwin Grant, de Longueuil, Esq., aged 27.

Rev. John Grier, rem.; Philip Hodgkinson, Esq., rem.; Rev. Wm. McMurray; Rev. P. G. Bartlett; Mr. Thos. Ryall, add. subs. and rem., No 17.

ille. of York to the Address which appeared in our last number: 510 clause 2, line 4; for rekindles read enkindles.

In many a conflict worn and spent A fearless though forsaken band Of twice five thousand soldiers went. Treading a strange and heatile land: From red Cunaxa's reeking field, To the dark Euxine's briny flood, They march'd with banner, spear, and shield, Winning each league by toil and blood.

They climb'd at last a rugged peak, The tallest of a lofty chain, Still unsubdued, though sad and weak With half their number lost or slain. When loud and wild a thrilling cry Comes rolling from the distant van ;-Do foemen lurk in ambush nigh? Are warriors charging man to man?

"THE SEA," "THE SEA!"-At those glad words, Each swift to gain the foremost rank, The spearmen rush'd, as thirsting herds Go bounding to the river's bank ;-They came like dusky vapours roll'd In masses by the raging blast, And gazed on that broad sea, which told Of glory won, and danger past.

Christian! thy way like theirs may lie, Through many a scene of strife and wo, And every point that meets thine eye, May hold a stern and watchful foe;— Yet droop thou not, nor ever leave The post which God assigns to thee: The brave and true alone receive The sweet rewards of victory.

THE RECTOR'S VISITS.

STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER

CHAPTER VIII.

"Deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever."

After the departure of her brother, my visits to anxious to do all that was in my power to cheer and comfort her during the short remaining period of her life. Her shy disposition had prevented her from forming many acquaintances; and she often told me that we should do so now, for I am sure the thought nove to whom she could speak so freely as to me. I that she could no longer take an interest in the pre- that God is with me." "You will feel it more and sent, her mind seemed to turn with a feeling of quiet more every day," I replied; "God has said, that 'if gratitude to the past, and she loved with me to trace we draw nigh to Him, He will draw nigh to us;' patriarch) guided her all her life long.

In nothing, indeed, was the change in Mary's spirit more evident than in the way in which she now spoke ness, I could perceive that it was an effort to her to mention her little girl,-it seemed as if rebellious is very awful." thoughts would rise against her will, and it was a task of great difficulty to subdue them; but now she would fondness, and yet thankfully acknowledge how great a blessing it was to feel that her child was safe in anxiety for her future happiness. And one thing for she had been kept in her early life from any of those her the happiness of heaven.

she derived peculiar comfort; she had never been not forget me, Martha, will you?" tempted to wander from the Church and the instructions of the ordained ministers of God-her mind had swered the question by putting her arms round Mary's monstrous great mill, or rather a whole village of mills, never been disturbed by the false doctrines of teachers neck, and kissing her with all the warmth of a child's the owner of which made, I was told, many thousands of her own choosing; and she had now the inestima- affection. "I think a great deal about her," contin- a year, and lived in a house as large as Sir John's, and, ble blessing of feeling that all which she had learnt ued Mary; "and pray that God would watch over as far as I learned, though I did not go into it, filled from her Catechism and Prayer-Book agreed with the her and keep her in the right way, and I know that with all sorts of fine furniture and paintings, and so words of Scripture, and of knowing that the prayers her mother will teach her her duty, and that you, sir, forth, just like any nobleman's; and there were only which she had been so long accustomed to repeat, and will always be her friend; and it is my comfort espe- one or two pretty houses, with little shrubberies and which returned to her recollection to assist her when, cially to think of you, because I am sure you will keep lawns, where the foremen and others lived; and I in hours of weakness, she was unable to pray in words her to the Church, and tell her how wrong it is to have no doubt whatever in my mind that the wages of her own, were those which had been used by the wander after other teachers than those who are set and salaries paid to the persons employed in that holiest and wisest men from the earliest ages of Chris- over us; and she will be taught how to value public mill, taking foremen and clerks, and engineers, besides tianity, and had supported them, as they now support- worship, and the beautiful prayers which she will hear the common workmen, were not a shilling less than

passed to their eternal rest.

with Mary, before she was laid on that bed from which that I never knew the worth of my Prayer-book till turbulent and dissatisfied! How do you account for she never rose again. On the previous day I had now." administered to her the Holy Communion, which she "You are not the first person that I have heard say Hartley. "It is not one thing, but a good many had latterly never failed to receive on every opportu- so," I replied; "and you may be sure I treasure it that go to make the difference. In the first place, I nity, and the effort which she had made to join in the too highly not to desire that all others should do the suppose, as you did not mention it, there is no church service had so exhausted her, as to cause me consid- same. I shall often think of you, and the comfort it or clergyman. The mill-owner never thought of erable alarm; and though she had recovered before I has been to you, when I use it again; but, indeed, providing these, which would be enough in itself to left her, I could not allow any length of time to pass there is no need to fear lest I should forget you. We account for all the difference. But there are other WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, without seeing her again, for I felt that the occasions are fellow-Christians, baptized into the same Church, reasons. The mill-owner has no bond of union, for doing so were fast drawing to a close. It was one with the same hopes and the same fears; and when except mere interest, with his men. I do not say that of those beautiful evenings which are so seldom en- God shall have taken you to your rest, it will cheer all mill-owners are equally careless of the welfare of had been succeeded by a gentle breeze, by which every how His attu expected you through vours. I can have built schools and churches, and are very kind thing was refreshed and strengthened. Mary had never forget one whom it is my earnest prayer one and considerate. Still, it may be said of them as a been suffering much before the sultriness of the wea- day to meet in heaven." Mary did not reply, but body, that they have no community of feeling and ther; but when I saw her, she had made little Mar- closed her eyes, and sank back in her chair, and interest with those whom they employ. There is no tha (now her constant companion) draw her chair to seemed engaged in silent prayer. the door, that she might sit, propped up by pillows, Fearing that the conversation had been too much dence on the other. It is evident to all, that the rich to enjoy the delicious air, and look for nearly the last for her, after a few moments I prepared to depart; manufacturers do not live amongst their people, like time on the lovely view which was to be seen from her and then, slowly raising herself, she said, "Are you the landowners, and are not respected by them. It

did not complain of more suffering than usual, and lonely, Mary," I replied; "there is One who can ne- church, and every one knows stories of old Sir Thomas seemed quite able to attend to the portion of the Bi- ver leave you." "Oh, no, no," she exclaimed, ea- or his father Sir George; or farther back still. The ble which I chose for our evening reading. I contin- gerly, "I am never lonely, even in the long weary feelings of the people are connected from their childdeath, and of our conversation upon the first sentence it was He who purchased it all for me; and at times be dispersed again to-morrow. Often, I am afraid, to me; but from that day I had quite a different feel- as the angels; and I sigh when I wake to think that any interest in their welfare. There is often no com-

delight to repeat it again and again at all hours." "It is indeed most beautiful," I replied; "and the death, you will be happy, for the peace of God will be affection exists. better we become, the more easy it is to understand; with you."

them," I continued, "you would never have known brings us nearer to Him can be an evil."

Mary; "I often talk about it to my neighbours when my poor brother's absence I can feel is a blessing now, ness of heaven was shining upon this dark and sinful must be content with the next best thing, and that is, it would have been a great sorrow to me to have seen came fewer and fainter; the fond pressure of the hand for a thousand, and get a congregation of a hundred, sir," she added, in a broken voice, "that God will hear my earnest prayers, and give me the happiness of one day meeting him in heaven." She paused for a moment, and then said, rather hesitatingly, as if she were too humble to speak of her own opinions, "I have been thinking lately, that perhaps the last words of all in the Lord's prayer were meant to teach us, that, when we wish to be delivered from evil, we should look to God, and not to man; for it is said, that the and therefore, of course, He is the best able to help

"Yes," I said; "and if we could once fully believe this, we should have no more anxiety. We are not, the right sort." indeed, forbidden to ask God to keep us from calamity; for the Church teaches us, in the litany, to pray that we may be delivered from plague, pestilence, and famine; but when we have done this, we should rest bling and horse-racing." contented with the knowledge that, if it does come, it is sent in mercy; and we know that the only thing only by His watchful love; and besides this, by firmly in fact, ought to be given to Him."

but we shall never for one moment forget Him."

Mary sighed: "It is very sad," she said, "to think that amongst these, kind as they were, there were of Him is the greatest of all comforts. Do you remember, sir, how frightened I used to be at a thunhad known her in the days of her prosperity, and had der-storm? but now, though I am so weak, I can hear watched her patient endurance of adversity; and now it quite calmly. I seem to feel so much more truly the hand of Mercy, which had (in the words of the (James iv. 8.) and I am sure you will know the truth of this promise by each hour's experience." "It will have lived on the estate, they or their fathers, as long not be long, sir, before I shall have great need of it," said Mary; "the time is coming quickly-very quickof all that she had once thought evil. Before her ill- ly; but I do not dread it; though there are moments when the thought of life that shall never have an end

recall every little word and action with all a mother's I had seen and could not for a moment wish to avert to help his wages out of his garden, and by the keep it, yet to hear it from her own lips was very painful. of a pig or two. Then there are the alms-houses for Mary saw what I felt; and taking my hand in both any that may come to want from misfortune, and the heaven, instead of having her last hours disturbed by hers, she said, "May God of His infinite mercy bless work-house for the rest. So I think we have menyou, sir, when I am gone. I can never tell you what tioned everybody in the parish, except the blacksmith which Mary was grateful above all others was, that I feel for your kindness; I have often tried to do so, and the parson. The blacksmith gets his living mainly but it seemed as if words could not say all that I by the farmers, and the parson lives by the tithe evil courses which had been the ruin of many of her wished." "Do not distress yourself about it, Mary," which was given to the Church by those who owned companions. The providence of God had given her I answered; "I know full well all your deep grateful the land a good many hundred years back. The good parents and good instruction-her husband had feelings, though the cause of them is so trifling."- church itself is kept up by the church-rates, and the been a man of sincere piety; and all this had been the "And will you think of me, sir, sometimes," she said, school maintained by subscription, Sir John paying means of keeping alive in her mind some impressions "when I am laid in my grave, and my cottage is given more than half. Now, look you how there are a of religion, even from her early childhood; and now, to another? Perhaps you will say it is wrong, but I thousand people, or more, of various ranks, all mainthough there was very much to repent of, and the bit- must tell you what it is that sometimes makes me sad tained out of this estate; and what is more, instructed FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. ter consciousness of having often neglected such pe- when I feel worse than usual; it is, that there are so in their duties, and educated and looked after, and all culiar advantages, Mary's sorrow for her past sins was few who will miss me; and then it is a comfort to feel living together, to say the least, in an orderly, peacevery different from the habitual offender's agony of that perhaps now and then you will give me a thought able sort of way." remorse; and each day her faith and trust became when you take your evening walk, and that the child Hartley. "Its a fine thing, certainly, the system firmer, that the merits of her Saviour would obtain for here (and she put her hand upon Martha's head) will of an English parish, where things are well looked to. wish that I could be with her again to hear her read, There was one other circumstance, also, from which and teach her her lessons as I have done.—You will I have got some friends, as you know, settled in Lan-

ed her, in those seasons of trial through which they so often; but she will never love them to the utmost the profits and wages of all the farmers and labourers till she is laid upon her sick bed, and can feel how the on the Oakleigh estate. Yet what a different set of I well remember the last conversation which I had words come home to one, as I have done. It seems people; the one contented and peaceable, the other

me of the visit I had paid her after her husband's and my Saviour watching over me, and telling me that workmen are collected from different parts, and may understand it more every day, till now it is quite my to be far otherwise. And now I must go; but I leave which unite in one mass all the members of a wellyou with the full confidence that, whether in life or in ordered parish. No wonder, then, that so much dis-

that which you thought it had at the time you men- casement enjoying the evening air, but stretched upon must be chiefly by moral means. I do not know why tion." Mary considered for a moment, and then an- her bed waiting with calmness and resignation the last the great manufacturers should not be bound to take swered, "Do you mean, sir, when we pray to be de- moment of her earthly trial. The ashy paleness of care of the people they draw together, just as masters

THE ENGLISH YEOMEN. (By the Rev. William Gresley, M.A.) CHAPTER IV.

A FEW PLAIN THOUGHTS.

"I have been thinking," said Frankland, as the two kingdom, and the power, and the glory are all His, rode home together, "what a rare thing it is for the country to have such men as Sir John living amongst

"You say well," answered Hartley; "he is one of

"I wish we had more like him, who lived amongst their tenantry and dependants, instead of spending their money abroad, and ruining themselves by gam-

"We must not expect too much," said Hartley; "where will you find any class of men which has not evil may have grown too great to be controlled. And which is realy evil is sin, for it takes from us the pro- black sheep in its ranks? There are such people, I tection of God, and exposes us to all the dangers which take it, as extravagant and dishonest farmers, and idle surround us continually, and which we are kept from and drunken labourers, yet it would be most unjust to their wants, and look after their welfare. So I do condemn, wholesale, the classes to which they belong. believing that to God belong the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, we should be kept from that evil lords, and hard landowners; yet, I think, if you take desire which we constantly feel of being admired and them all and all as a class, you will not find a better looked up to by our fellow-creatures; for the glory set of men in England, nor, I suppose, in the world, of every thing is due to God alone; and to seek for than our aristocracy. Sir John, I allow, is a pattern; the praise of others is taking that to ourselves which, he lays himself out to perform his duties. As a magistrate, he is active and firm; as a landlord, just and "It is a great blessing," said Mary, "to know that reasonable; and the good that he and the ladies do, in another world we shall never be tempted to look without any body-hardly knowing it, is, I have every Mary's cottage became more and more frequent; for away from God; every thing will be His then for ever reason to believe, very great. There is not a labourer her extreme weakness and distressing cough soon and ever." "Yes," I said, "there will be no tempta- on the estate but has good cause to be contented; prevented her from attending at church, and I was tion to give glory to man, when we are permitted to no, nor a labourer's child but is brought up with the see God face to face. Ages and ages may pass away, opportunity of knowing his duty both to God and

> "I can't help my thoughts running," said Frankland, on what we were talking of this morning, before that buisness at Hampton Coppice; and comparing the state of a well conditioned country parish with a manufacturing place. Here is Sir John Talbot, owner of Oaklaigh, from the rents of which he gets, it may be, eight or ten thousand a year, and spends it like a gentleman; then, under him, the land is farmed out amongst some forty or fifty tenants, all of whom are doing well, or might be, if they chose. Many of them as Sir John's family has lived at the hall. After the farmers there are the village shopkeeper and publican, and some cottiers, who occupy a few acres, and work partly for themselves, and partly for others. Last of all, are the labourers, who have very decent cottages, She had never before expressed so strongly her and don't do amiss; for though wages are nominally ense of the near approach of her death; and though low, yet an industrious cottager may make a good deal

> Frankland. "Well now, consider the other picture. cashire, and I was there not long ago. So I saw what The little girl's tears fell fast, and she only an- was doing in that part of the world. There was a

this difference?" and comfort me in my earthly course to remember their workmen. Indeed, I know there are some who kindly protection on the one hand, nor grateful depen-I was very much struck with the change that had taken place in her worn sickly countenance; but she did not complain of more suffering than usual, and lovely Mary." I realized, "there is One of the like and the continues to the did not complain of more suffering than usual, and lovely Mary." I realized, "there is One of the like and patronage he has hitherto fathers, have been connected with the parish time out of mind. There are the tombs of his ancestors in the likely they should. The landowner, or his fore-really of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto fathers, have been connected with the parish time out of mind. There are the tombs of his ancestors in the ued with her some time after we had ended, talking nights; the words of the Bible come back to me, and hood with the family at the great house; and often to her of all she had been listening to; and as usual the beautiful prayers of the Church; and if I sleep, I they are linked to it by ties of gratitude and affection. almost every thing seemed to bring back some recol- cannot tell how happy my dreams are; but it seems as But the mill, which is the manufacturer's estate, has lections of the days that were past. She reminded if I was already in heaven, and the angels were near me, grown up, it may be, within the last twenty years; the in the Lord's prayer. "I dare say, sir," she said, I can see may parents, and my husband, and my child, the master regards them as little more than mere tools "you little thought of the blessing your words were like what they were on earth, only bright and glorious of his wealth; seldom enters their dwellings, or takes ing when I repeated the prayer, and remembered that it is not all real-but it will not be long now." - mon place of worship, no clegyman to enter into their it was to be used not only for myself, but for all my "For your sake, Mary," I said, "God grant that it wants and troubles, and mediate between them and fellow-Christians; and ever since I have seemed to may not be; but for my own, I could willingly wish it the rich man; in short, none of those associations,

"However, the manufacturing system is a thing we and there is one part in particular, Mary, which I am Once more, and once more only, I visited Mary in have got amongst us, and cannot get rid of. What we quite sure you feel now has a different meaning from her cottage; but she was not then seated by the open have to do is to humanize and Christianize it. This livered from evil?" "Yes," I said; "I can hardly the face, the failing sight, the feeble voice, the quick- must maintain their apprentices, and not be allowed think you would call those things evils now, which drawn breath, all told that it was near; but Mary's to turn them adrift when it suits them. It seems to then you would have felt to be most dreadful ones. - few words still spoke, with all the holy peace of a me that some well-considered law is wanting to set all When you repeated those words then, you thought Christian's hope, of the change that was before her. this right. People say you have no business to interthat death, and sickness, and poverty were evils."- I will not attempt to describe all that passed in that fere between master and men,-let things find their "Ab, sir," said Mary, earnestly, "I do not think them chamber of death; it would be but to repeat what level. But when things don't find their level, and the so now: they have been by far the greatest blessings has been said and done by all who, like Mary, have whole country is in an uproar in cousequence of these of my life; without them, I should have loved this endeavoured to conquer sin by the aid of God's Holy disputes, then the public welfare demands that these New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

world, and forgotten the next." "And without Spirit, and putting their trust in their Saviour's merits things should be inquired into. If the great manualone, can look to Him with unshrinking trust in the facturers will not look to the morals of their people, the power of your Saviour to support you in the midst hour of need. Blessed are they who have beheld that and build churches and schools for them, as the landof trials, and the infinite blessing of his love to com- peace-the peace which passeth understanding. owners did in times past, why, the government must fort you in solitude and suffering. Nothing which Thrice happy they who have themselves borne witness either make them do it, or do it for them. Of course to its power; and Mary's death-bed was indeed an the best thing is, that all men, even the poorest, should "I wish I could get others to think so too," said example to all who surrounded it. Deep humility, join together, and make sacrifices for God's honour, fervent love, stedfast faith, -all were there: it seem- and build Him a temple by their joint exertions. But they come to sit with me and begin to pity me. Even ed, indeed, as if for a few short moments the bright- they will not—there is not a hope of it; therefore, we for I know he is under a stricter eye than mine; and world. But the words of holy confidence and joy be- to build churches for them. If you build a church him persisting in his evil courses here; and I trust, was more feeble; the lingering breath could scarcely and a school for the children, your labour has been be heard; there was one last look of love-one long- well repaid. It is mainly to the gradual instilling of drawn sigh-and the weary spirit was at rest for ever. self-denying, orderly habits, that we must look for peace and safety. Bad times cannot be prevented from coming; good times only increase the evil, by adding new hands to our manufacturing population; encouraging new speculations; causing the erection of new mills, and endless rows of miserable cottages. At present, thank God, the evil seems just controllable. Combine as they may, strike, or organise with arms or without, and do all the mischief they can, yet the bulk of the English nation is sound, and will not yield up its rights and institutions, if all the manufacturers in England turned chartists. They may threaten to revolutionize the country, and turn things upside down, but they cannot do it. The rest of the nation will not let them. We are strong enough to keep them down. But, on that very account, we are bound to redress their grievances, and see that they have justice done them. The time may come when the even were there no fear of that, as Christian brethren, they have a claim on the community to provide for pe something will be done.' Here the two yeomen arrived at the cross-roads

where they had met at daybreak, and parted for their spective homes

The news of their exploit had already travelled far and wide. Hartley's wife and children were half-way down the lane to meet him, and congratulate him on his return; and if Frankland had no wife, yet there were not wanting bright eyes, which had wept at the news of his danger, and now glistened with delight when they beheld his honours.

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'A System of the Creation of the Globe, Planets and Sun.' THIS EDITION will contain an account of the wonderful discovery made by Lord Rosse's Telescope—it being sir feet in diameter, and the largest in the world;—and in consequence of the strength of th quence of this discovery, the Author of the "System of Creation" has, in this Sixth Edition, carried out that system

regions of space, and also the real design of the numerous Comets existing in the Universe. The Edition to be had of any of the Booksellers, or of the HENRY TAYLOR. Toronto, April 22, 1847.

into the regions of space, conceiving that its natural result will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS

AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open a

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

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official Returns. Returns.

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and

Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter rest, paid), the Canada Company's Office, tion (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Omerat Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District, CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " 15.7th " " W. half 10, 4th " E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. .. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra,

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Com. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 Dawn, 200 25, 8th Con..... Vietoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200

Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 Camden East 200 Lot 1, 6th Con..... The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL.

WOOL.

Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber. S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

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

NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debte for the communicate. Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales wil the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who

New York, February 14, 1845. TUAL FIRE STABLISHER

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

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A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requestion to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, BRITISH AMERICA NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esc.

November, 1844.

THOMAS CROSSAN.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

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