TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1847.

Poetry.

SAINT MARTIN, BISHOP OF TOURS. (By the Rev. Edward C. Jones.)

The following effusion is based upon a beautiful fact

'Twas freezing keenly, and the blast, Went whistling round the hill, And flakes of snow descended fast,

Upon the purling rill. Before an ample casement stood,
A Soldier sternly bold,
To scan with eager eye the flood,
That 'neath his turrets rolled;

For shivering by its brink he spied, A tottering, aged man,
Who oft had seen the seasons glide,
And now had reached his span.

The Soldier had a melting heart, Though darkly stern his mien, And quickly would the tear drop start, Whene'er distress was seen;

He wrapped him in his doublet's fold, And took his trusty blade,
And stood beside the beggar old,
In martial garb arrayed:

In twain he cleft his mantle wide, And gave its half away,
To wrap that beggar by his skie,
On such a wintry day.

A beauteous dream was his that night, To see a Scraph band, And 'mid them all the Lord of life, In matchless beauty stand.

Around that Saviour's noble form, The doublet's half was cast, Then did his generous soul grow warm, In musing on the past;

He woke in tears—his pillow wet; That simple deed of love,

A sweet approving smile had met, From the good Lord above: That kindly act to Christ was done, To Christ belong the poor, So JESUS PUT THE MANTLE ON, And smiled beside his door.

An ancient tower is pealing forth, Its merry matin-tone, And from the south to distant north, Its service-call is known:

Who reads with deferential grace, The lofty, thrilling prayer?
The features of a well-known face,
Are now enkindling there;

He has, 'tis true, a priestly stole, His head with years is grey, But his was once a Soldier's soul; Upon a wintry day.

His doublet's half to Christ he gave, When once the poor he blest, And then his priceless soul to save, To Jesu's side he prest.

A Soldier once-a Bishop then, In feeling heart the same,
The Church among her faithful men,
Now ranks Saint Martin's name.

THE LITURGY AND RITUAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. (From Practical Sermons on the Liturgy, by the Rev. Henry Howarth, B. D.)

If there be one point more than another, in which drgy of the Church of England hath advantages so Talsehood. many and so considerable, as not only to raise itself the affections of good people, to be in love with Liturgies in general."* If the holy Psalmist could ap-Preciate with so exquisite a feeling of delight, what of care for their pleasures, or sympathize with their hapspirituality there was in the gorgeous but shadowy piness, how can you expect to obtain their confidence? ordinances of the Jewish temple, what would he have And when you tell them that you consult their welceive it, pure spirit and unclouded truth? Sutely he own. They will doubt whether you can know what satisfy abundantly the desires of sound and rational that you are likely to leave their particular views of piety, and would have pronounced us blessed, whom God has thus caused to approach unto him, and to

In what has been already said, there

Do we perceive then, that the attraction (if I may reverencely employ such a term) of our temple service this country alone, they are said to amount to about a is in proportion to this character of its beauty and its million persons. In how many instances, though livery grateful worshippers are ever ready to assemble?— That when they hear its selection from the word of as a restraint, we know nothing about them but that as a restraint, we know nothing about them but that looks? That when they unite in its most touching be said to be a kind of live furniture. There is someand impressive supplications, their heart and voice are lifted up unto the Lord, like the grateful sacrifice of a free-will offering? That when her services are brought to a close, they depart with the rapturous feelings of the Psalmist, ready to exclaim, Blessed is the slightest degree, endangered. And at any rate, we ing the man, whom thou choosest, and causest to approach unto thee, that he may dwell in thy courts?

If we cast a retrospective glance upon this temple of our country's Zion for many years past, can we venture without any doubt or misgiving to affirm that her Prayer Book is appreciated as it deserves to be? Alas! should we not be answered by the secession of multitudes from her communion, who contemn it, because it is a book of prayers? whose taste is better pleased with the unstudied outpourings of any fervid the liberty to treat in a plain common sense sort of fruit ten years hence," as I before said. They know and enthusiastic spirit? who, "unless they be pleased, or, if they dislike the minister, or have taken up a Quarrel against any form or institution, presently they Cty out, they are not edified; that is they are displeased; and the ground of their displeasure is nothing from the thing itself, but from themselves only; they are wanton with their meat, and long for variety; and but prefer the onions of Egypt before the food of angels ?" + Should we not be answered too, and yet more painfully, by the coldness towards these forms of our Common Prayer, which is too often apparent in the fatigued and listless demeanour of those who still profess to prefer them? While, in a theatre, or an exhibition room, or even in church, under the exciting effect of an eloquent discourse from the pulpit, an hour passes quite unconsciously on the part of those whose attention is thus engaged; yet little more than that space of time, occupied in the solemnization of holy services, "drags its slow length along" amid signs of weariness and closed eyes, and ears, and hearts. But above all, should we not be answered in that enquiry which we are supposing ourselves to make, by the almost universal neglect which the Prayer Book meets with, when it stands alone in its invitaion to the house of God; and is not combined with the superior attraction of some stirring and eloquent exposition of truth, or error, as it may chance to be, from the pulpit?

We treat this, therefore, as a point which cannot be disputed, that the boasted excellence of our "ordinances of divine service" is entirely at variance with the poor and meagre effect which they seem capable of producing upon the hearts of a considerable portion paratively few, who do not profess to entertain a very exalted opinion of that excellence. Those who appear to feel those ordinances least, will, for the most Part, own them to be both "holy and just and good."

* Jeremy Taylor, Vol. vii. p. 286. Heber's Edit. † Jeremy Taylor, Vol. vii. p. 350.

and unexceptionably composed) is in effect, a most down in the attempt to characterize their audacity. certain symptom of a diseased and disorganized spirit.

which requires to be supported upon stimulants, and call that appetite unnatural which relies wholly upon for this numbness, this feebleness of devotional sentiment, we are persuaded that our Prayer Book would to sow the seed now, that shall bear fruit ten years abundantly satisfy every truly pious worshipper; that let his devotion be ever so great, he would find its of it.

DOMESTIC RULE. (From the Evergreen.)

forms of prayer express enough of any desire, though

importunate as extremity itself.

Domestic Rule is founded upon truth and love. If it has not both of these, it is nothing better than a

It requires the perpetual exercise of love in its most extended form. You have to learn the dispositions of those under you, and to teach them to understand yours. In order to do this, you must sympathize with them and convince them of your doing so; for upon your sympathy will often depend their truth- storm of snares, fire, and brimstone." Her people fulness. Thus, you must persuade a child to place abode in peace, her clergy went on their work in calmconfidence in you, if you wish to form an open, up- ness right character. You cannot terrify it into habits of truth. On the contrary, are not its earliest falsehoods authors of it are crying out "that the churches are tain any of its little ends by deceit? How often the and they are so by a natural reaction. lies, or what we deem such.

Every one who has paid the slightest attention to There were thousands of sober unexcitable men, But what many persons should say, when they use cold now. harm in them. Or the expression means that they do and these are cold. our national branch of Christ's holy Catholic Church creates uncertainty, and gives an example of slyness; The time is gone, and they are cold too. has been pre-eminently fortunate and blessed, we hold and very often you will find that you connive at some The "churches are cold;" there is no doubt of honour, it must be injurious to ourselves. For it is the

felt towards ours, which are, as nearly as we can re- fare, they look upon it as some abstract idea of your

In what has been already said, there has been much dwell in this inner and more glorious sanctuary of his that evidently relates to the management of servants. But it may be well to allude more distinctly to our duties towards them; especially considering that in ce? That at its call a throng of willing and ing under the same roof with us, they share none of thing very repugnant to Christianity in all this .least the good part of it, being destroyed, or even in may be certain that a fastidious reserve towards our fellow-creatures is not the way in which true dignity ren; we share not in their ague. Blood heat is all or strength of mind will ever manifest themselves in us.

THE COLDNESS OF THE CHURCHES. (From the True Catholic.)

Mr. Editor,-With your good leave, I would make

I have seen, of late, among dissenting papers, a good many remarks upon this subject; assertions, that the it, thousands read it, and thousands believe it; as "churches are cold," that there is "a deficiency of well they may. Proofs are brought up, the subject is the dew from Heaven;" and lastly, that "there is a insisted upon; men preach upon it, speak of it, think lack of the influences of the Spirit." Which last as- of it devise remedies, and the idea becomes a practisertion, if I understand language aright, means neither | cal one; it stares the good and pious every where in then they cry out, that manna will not nourish them, more nor less, than that the Holy Spirit, the Comforthe face as a fact, a broad and unfitting fact. ter, the Eternal, and Almighty, does not send down His influences upon Christians in due abundance; an comes the practical question, what shall we do "to get assertion which, to my mind, sounds very awful indeed. warm?" This "extraordinary coldness," does it not To say, that "we are cold," is one thing, and one need extraordinary measures to get rid of it? "New which there are but few that ought not to say; but to measures?" It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that this say that there is a "lack of the influences of the eter- cry "of coldness in the churches" is neither more nor nal and ever-flowing fount of grace," is another, and less than a preparation for another twenty years of

> And yet, perhaps, very innocently and thoughtlessly guard against, and know how to take at its real value. made; for if we look to the religious practices of our neighbours, and the peculiar mode of religious action has been to force the Church upon the minds of the they have been in the custom of pursuing, we find the sober, and the prudent, and the considerate, who felt terms applied in the same way. A peculiar course of the evil of these things, to shew her forth as the ark action implies a peculiar nomenclature. And to their of refuge, as the only possible form of religion that course of action, a peculiar mode of talking is adapted. could escape from these storms of excitement. Her Their method, is that of Revivalism. And in its laity, then, ought to make up their minds steadily to peculiar phraseology, when many become excited, then resist all incursions of the fanatical spirit, to keep out is "the Spirit poured out."

> The term is peculiarly used in reference to those her principles, and be imbued with her spirit, as the meetings. "At Coventry," for instance, "there has best means of resisting this other spirit, that now is been a gracious outpouring of the Spirit, the Spirit hot and now is cold. And at the same time they grew, and was glorified. Sixty were brought under ought not to be led astray by this cry of "coldness,"

of our flocks. And yet we believe that they are comto the Almighty Father, and men had been baptized in the societies of dissent. And to brace themselves up Sunday for years, and men had done good deeds of which, in due time, the cry is intended to produce. love; had believed in God, however imperfectly as to And if our clergy see in their own churches colddoctrine and organization, had believed in the Son of ness, let them preach the Gospel "openly," and "from God, and had hoped for their salvation through Him house to house." There are two kinds of preaching,

true, that an incapacity for being satisfied with the there are some deeds and words so boldly presumpfulness of any set forms of prayer, (however admirably tuous towards the Almighty, that language breaks

The meaning, then, of these words interpreted into

Why then not say so? There is a ground and reahence. Consider this cry, and you will see an example

For twenty years past, the religious community, by these operations has been wrought up to fever heat .-Operations, of the most unwarranted kind, have been carried through triumphantly, in despite of the sober, the serious, the grave, and the prudent; floods of the most raging fanaticism have broken through all barriers in all denominations save ours. Men have thundered out terrors to all who were unwilling to be led by them. Terror and fear have been the staple of the motives to religion that they supplied.

that they are not confided in! But they forget how way, were told that because of this violent emotion, concern religion, and the performance of our duties to hard it is for an inferior to confide in a superior, and they were brought under the influence of the Spirit, that he will scarcely venture to do so without the and regenerated; who were told that their hearts were that he will scarcely venture to do so without the hope of some sympathy on the part of the latter; and the more so, as half our confidences are about our following the more so, as half our confidences are about our following the will scarcely venture to do so without the and regenerated; who were told that their hearts were hope of some sympathy on the part of the latter; and changed, and found that their hearts were not changed, and found that they were not a full command of in some districts of Scotland is suffering severe distress, lieve religion all a delusion. They are cold now.

this subject knows that domestic rule is built upon justice, and therefore upon truth; but it may not have been won to Christ by a different course, and been degree injurious to oar brethren, encouraging them to been observed what evils will arise from even a slight deviation into conventionality. For instance, there is deviation into conventionality. For instance, there is declarations so firmly made within their respective provinces for the same benevolent deviation into conventionality. For instance, there is ceedings, and heard the declarations so firmly made, religion. a common expression about "overlooking trifles." that these were the works of the Spirit, and they are

this expression is, -That they affect not to observe There were fathers, and husbands, and brothers, something, when there is no reason why they should who saw the rights of the family trampled upon, saw great work of payer, praise, and thanksgiving, which not openly recognize it. Thus they contrive to make daughters, and wives, and sisters, wrought up into a draws us togetler, -- an advantage which would afford matter of offence out of things which really have no state of agony, physically and mentally destructive, that calmnessand composure of mind before the com-

not care to take notice of something which they really And lastly, as a fit finale or conclusion to the movebelieve to be wrong; and as it is not of much present ment, there were five hundred thousand Millerites, them properly, or to present them as a reasonable serannoyance to them, they persuade themselves that it whose fanaticism took its origin from the other fanati- vice, holy, acceptable unto God. It prevents us from is not of much harm to those who practice it. In ei- cism of Revivalism, as naturally as a stream arises from ther case it is their duty to look boldly at the matter. the fountain, declaring and believing that except the a body of devotional exercise of which no part or

it to be in the general beauty and perfection of her practice merely because you have not made up your that. The fiery heat of the fever, has been followed declaration of God himself, a declaration which was little in the general beauty and perfection of her practice merely because you have not made up your that. Liturgy and Ritual. It is the just observation of one of has have had their it is right or wrong, and you wish to by the cold fit of the ague, with those who were under of have had their it is right or wrong, and you wish to by the cold fit of the ague, with those who were under of the case of him to whom it was one time of the Church of England bath advantages so that the Literature of the case of all those to whom it shall be one deepened into the coldest scorn—their sense of the Church of England bath advantages so the Church of England bath advantages so the coldest scorn—their sense of the Church of England bath advantages so the coldest scorn—their sense of the Church of England bath advantages so the coldest scorn—their sense of the coldest s Whatever you allow in the way of pleasure or of prudence set into the calmest and most determined applicable, "Them that honour me I will honour, above the devotions of other churches, but to endear liberty, to those under your control, you should do it opposition to such proceedings. So that their lan- and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed.

Now, Mr. Editor, is not this a very fair account of consequences. Is the church cold? Ask the older men in the ministry, and they will tell you that she is not, that there never was a time in which her clergy would have acknowledged that they were fitted to is best for them, if they have good reason for thinking were more zealously engaged in the salvation of souls, -that there never was a time in which her laity were more ardently engaged in her cause, the cause of Christ,—that there never was a time in which the religion of the family was more attended to, or the education of the young in Christian principles was more regarded,—that there never was a time in which her congregations were more crowded, or her communions fuller. Nay, let us look at the very evidence, which is adduced by dissenters, of coldness, the fewour feelings, nor we of theirs; their presence is felt ness of their baptisms, the fewness of those that join their communion; on these points we shew no evi-God, all the glow of a "pure affection" is in their they perform certain set duties; and, in short, they may dence of coldness, our baptisms are more numerous, our confirmations more crowded. Our devotional books are sold by thousands, where formerly there Surely there might be much more sympathy between could not be sale for tens; our religious papers are masters and servants, without our social system, at multiplying two-fold and three-fold. And every where the spirit and influence of the Church is spread-

We are not afflicted with the fever of our breththat is necessary for vitality and energy; that we have had, that we have, and we seek no more. Action beyond what is healthy is ever followed by depression. Health has no excitements but one unvarying tone.

But our brethren know their work. "They are deeply versed in the management of human nature; a few remarks upon this subject, which I shall take they know how to plant now the seed that shall bear the value of a "cry." They set afloat the cry, that "the churches are cold." The religious papers echo

And then, when it is well fixed in the belief of men, an assertion of a very awful and presumptuous characthe agony and confusion of Revivalism. A matter, I think, that we of the Church should be upon our Now we know that the natural result of the matter

all wild fire, and at the same time to learn and realise His influence, and many were converted by His power." or to give it vogue, but to ask themselves whether it And the Bible had been read, and prayer uttered is actually and really so with the Church, as it is with

There are two kinds of preaching, and had noped for their salvation through Him alone for all this time. And yet to these two or three alone for all this time. And yet to these two or three weeks of violent excitement; wherein the preaching weeks of violent excitement; wherein the preaching weeks of violent excitement; wherein the preaching wherein the preaching and therefore they wrote the books of the salvation through Him alone for all this time. And yet to these two or three are two kinds of preaching, and therefore they wrote the books of the value of fixed endowment, domestic education, regular system, and religious control, has tried to escape that "continued unto us only in their writings," they are still

Does not this very confession therefore witness against of Christ was mingled with all the turbid emotions of the churches and spasmodically and irregularly at by God's own order was to be continued in the line of great besetting evil of extravagance within. A new hall them, that the fault is in themselves only? That it lies in their own indevoutness and indifferency of spirlies in their own indevoutness and indifferency of spirtion on the part of the sphicets of the excitement, was lies in their own indevoutness and indifferency of spir- tion on the part of the subjects of the excitement, was the Church is well aware of, that half an hour's con- cannot stand with the holiness of priesthood. Who it? That it is not because the Prayer Book is desti- guided by the most cold-blooded calculation on the versation with the clergyman of a parish, whom his of the Patriarchs before the flood was holier than the original body—at which every domestic and academic tute of life and fervor, but because there is a numbness in their hearts, which that life and fervor cannot
expel? It will appear upon reflection to be most

That it is not because the Frayer Book is destricted with the Clergyman of a parish, whom his
part of the managers of it, the term "outpouring of
the Spirit of joy and peace and love,"
was usually in such language applied! Mr. Editor,

That it is not because the Frayer Book is destricted with the Clergyman of a parish, whom his
people love and respect, will have more influence in
spreading the Gospel and building men up in it, than
the Spirit,"—"the Spirit of joy and peace and love,"
was usually in such language applied! Mr. Editor,
is spared what often is the most pressing tax—the sinkis spared what often is the most pressing tax—the sinkis spared what often is the most pressing tax—the sinkupon religious subjects are plainly and unostentatiously brought up and decided, more opinions founded,
more Gospel feelings produced, if the clergyman have
special notice of it, that the Holy Ghost saith in the
knowledge and it is parted what often his sum annually a man may derive all the benefit of a degree, and
by this complement to his education enter upon his professional life.—Morning Chronicle. knowledge and wisdom, than by any other means .- same verse, "he walked with God, and begat sons and It is a plain argument, that the spirit is weak, and the devotion imperfect, and the affections dry: just as we account that to be an unhealthful condition of body account that to be an unhealthful condition of body account that to be an unhealthful condition of body and discassed and disorganized spirit.

ALL SAINTS SUNDAY Schools, Loughborough.—On the day of the common language, is neither more nor less than the evening of Monday week, the parents of about 400 of the even only make worse. A quiet way, but a sure one,—one phecy, and Peter's wife's mother in the Gospel, and weekly denogite of the children from son for this. Popular religionism has its modes of that may escape public notice, and make men wonder Philip's daughters that prophesied in the Acts: with condiments and cannot be excited by the presence of simple or moderately seasoned food. If it were not simple or moderately seasoned food. If it were not simple or moderately seasoned food. If it were not simple or moderately seasoned food. If it were not simple or moderately seasoned food. If it were not simple or moderately seasoned food. If it were not simple or moderately seasoned food is not seasoned food. If it were not simple or moderately seasoned food is not seasoned food in the seasoned food in the seasoned food is not simple or moderately seasoned food. If it were not simple or moderately seasoned food is not seasoned food in the seasoned food is not seasoned food in the seasoned food in the seasoned food is not seasoned food in the seasoned food in the seasoned food is not seasoned food in the seasoned food in the seasoned food is not seasoned food in the seasoned food in the seasoned food is not seasoned food in the seasoned food in the seasoned food is not seasoned food in the seasoned food in the seasoned food is not seasoned food in the seasoned food in the seasoned food is not seasoned food in the seasoned fo in human nature; they know how to manage, and how end most exceedingly upon the tone, and temper, and forerunners of our papists, who disparaged this holy numbers of a congregation.

COMING LATE TO CHURCH. (From the Rev. G. M. Tyrrell, A.M., on the Ritual.)

Every person should take care to be in the church efore the commencement of the service. An habitual practice of being late is highly reprehensible; generally because such backwardness is injurious to the honour of God, inasmuch as it shows want of reverence for preached in the most fierce tone of denunciation, have-thundered out terrors to all who were unwilling to be thundered out terrors to all who were unwilling to be cause by occasioning the parties to be absent from one Lord. or more portions which occur at the commencement of the service, such as the lowly acknowledgment of sin The Church stood against it alone. She alone had in the general confession, the authoritative declaration the strength to keep out from her that raging tempest of God's forgiveness in the absolution, and the ascripof fanaticism, which best may be characterized as "a | tion of glory in the Lord's prayer, in the only place where the doxology is introduced, it diminishes that honour which severally arises to Him by the due performance of each of these portions in turn. I need And now, after this terrible fever fit has passed, the not add the disturbance and confusion occasioned by the succession of new comers, and the interruption of that caused by fear, much oftener than from a wish to ob- cold!" They are cold. There is no doubt of it; decency and good order, of that gravity and solemnity, which the reason of the thing, as well as holy Scripcomplaint is heard from those in domestic authority, There are thousands, who, wrought upon in this ture, teaches us ought to prevail in all cases which the Almighty.

It is injurious to our brethren; by exciting the their thoughts, and by occasionally disturbing, not the minds only, but the persons of even the most serious

It is injurious to ourselves; for we lose the opportunity of previous prayer to God for his preventing and assisting grace, and of solemn meditation upon the mencement a our public devotions, which is requisite in order eitier to prepare ourselves for performing sharing in some of the prescribed service of the church :

Lastly, if the practice be injurious to our brethren, in that respect it also is injurious to ourselves. We are the "coldness of the churches,"-its reasons and its assured, that "they who turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars for ever and ever," (Dan. xii.3); on the contrary if we obstruct the progress of others in the paths of righteousness, or if we encourage the carelessness of those who are indifferent about entering or proceeding on them "sin lieth at the door." St. Paul cautions the Corinthians to "take heed lest by any means their liberty become a stumbling-block to them that are weak," (1 Cor. vii. 9). And even in a case of comparative indifference, he laid it down for his rule of conduct, to abstain from that which might make "his brother to offend," (1 Cor. viii. 13). How much more should this be our rule of conduct in a case, not of indifference, but of religious obligation, even as it relates to ourselves alone! And how much nore need have we in such a case to regard the apostle's admonition, and beware "lest when we sin so against the brethren, we sin against Christ*."

CHURCH OFFERINGS. (From the Ecclesiastic.)

There is but only one way in which we should nake our offerings to God, and that is by offering at become really sons of God by spiritual birth; this is, ric use; and no one is excluded from His benefits and enjoy the goodness and bountifulness of God. Thus, for instance, equally for all does the day beam, the sun shine, showers give moisture, the wind blows, the sleepers enjoy one sleep, and the lustre of the stars out which unfortunately in great part consumed the preand moon is common unto all. And, according to this example of equality, the earthly possessor who portion of the building in which the valuable records and shares his profits and gains with the brotherhood, be-God the Father." Were Churchmen as a body thus to act, we should not hear, as now, of wants which cannot be supplied. Were they thus to act, they transpired.—Morning Post. would convince people of their earnestness and determination, and doing the Church's work in the Church's way would take the place of talking about it.

ENFORCED CELIBACY. (From "Clavis Mystica," by Daniel Featley, D.D.)

Why therefore may not sacred persons enter into the sacred bands of matrimony? Is it because, as Pope Sirycius, and after him Cardinal Bellarmine, bear not with the sanctity of the priest's function? Now verily this is a strange thing, that marriage, according to the doctrine of their Church, is a sacrament conferring grace, and yet a disparagement to the most sacred function: marriage is a holy sacrament, and yet priests are bound by a sacrament (that is, an oath) never to receive it: marriage was instituted in Paradise, in the state of man's innocency, when the image of God, which the Apostle interpreteth to be holiness and righteousness, shined most brightly in him, and yet it is a cloud, nay, a blur to the most holy calling: marriage was appointed by God as a special remedy against fornication and all uncleanness, and yet is an impeachment to holiness. The Aaronical priesthood

* To a question proposed to a late pious and very amiable erson, "Why are you so particular in coming to church always before the commencement of the service?" the answer is said to have been returned to this effect: "For this, among other rea-

foundeth, and convinceth those ancient heretics, the forerunners of our papists, who disparaged this holy ordinance of God: what, saith he, will they blame the Apostles themselves? For Peter and Philip begat children; Philip also gave his daughters in marriage. Neither can our adversaries evade these instances, by saying that the Apostles indeed had wives before they were ordained priests, but after they entered into that the Apostles indeed had wives before they were ordained priests, but after they entered into that the Apostles indeed had wives before they were ordained priests, but after they entered into that the Apostles indeed had wives before they were ordained priests, but after they entered into that the Apostles indeed had we wave compared to the parents, to be expended by them in such articles of clothing as their children most needed, giving them the choice of several drapers and shoemakers. Previous to the delivery of the tickets, the Rev. J. Hutton, addressed the parents, chiefly mothers, explaining the objects he had in view,—to stimulate them to punctual attendance, good conduct, and industry in the schools, decorum in church, and provident and economic control of the parents, to according to the amount of deposits. Tickets, including by them in such articles of clothing as their children most needed, giving them the choice of several drapers and shoemakers. Previous to the delivery of the tickets, the Rev. J. Hutton, addressed the parents, to expended by them in such articles of clothing as their children most needed, giving them the choice of several drapers and shoemakers. Previous to the delivery of the tickets, the Rev. J. Hutton, addressed the parents, to expended by them in such articles of clothing as their children most needed, giving them the choice of several drapers and shoemakers. Previous to the delivery of the tickets, the Rev. J. Hutton, addressed the parents, to expended by them in such articles of clothing as their children most needed, giving them the choice of several draper holy calling, forsook them, and had no more commerce with them. For Clement informeth us, that St. as so much of the success depended upon themselves.

The congregation attending Bedford Chapel, New Ox-Peter's wife kept with him till her death, and that when he saw her led to martyrdom, he called to her the Rev. Thos. Ward, with the sum of 86l. as a sponta-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE PREVAILING DISTRESS.—THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

The Right Honourable the Home Secretary on Wednesday transmitted to the Lord Primate, and also the Archbishop of York, the Queen's letter in aid of the subscription for the distressed population in Ireland, and the Highlands of Scotland. The following is a copy of the document:—

Chapel, Newcastle.

On Friday, the 1st instant, the Churchwardens of St. Maurice, York, in the name of the parishioners, presented to the Rev. R. Daniel, a very handsome silver coffee pot and tea service. A few weeks ago, the pupils of St. Peter's School also presented to the same Rev. gentleman an legant silver salver.

QUEEN'S LETTER TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY FOR A COLLECTION IN AID OF THE SUBSCRIPTIONS ENTERED INTO FOR THE RELIEF OF A LARGE PORTION OF THE POPULATION IN IRELAND AND SOME DISTRICTS OF SCOTLAND.

Victoria Regina. Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and owing to the failure of the ordinary supplies of food: and Whereas many of our subjects have entered into voluntary subscriptions for their relief, and have at the same tim

We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to such humane and charitable undertakings, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request, and we hereby direct that these our letters be by you communicated to the several Suffragan Bishops with your province, expressly requiring them to take care nat publication may be made hereof on such Sunday in the present or the ensuing month, and in such places within the respective dioceses as the said Bishops shall appoint; and that upon each occasion the Ministers in each arish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal ontribution, which shall be collected the week following at their respective dwellings, by the Churchwardens or overseers of the poor in each parish; and the Ministers ther case it is their duty to look boldly at the matter.

The greater quantity of truth and distinctness you can throw into your proceedings, the better. Connivance throw into your proceedings, the better. Connivance throw into your proceedings, the better. The firm is cone and they are cold too.

The time is cone and they are cold too.

The time is cone and they are cold too. carrying on and promoting the above-men

And so we bid you very heartily farewell.

To the Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metro-

The letter to the Archbishop of York is an exact tran-

subscribed towards the erection of a new Church in the populous district of Cookley, in the parish of Wolverly, ar Kidderminster.

Tokens of Respect.-The congregation assembling of God. at St. Bartholomew's Church, Liverpool, have presented

other articles of plate, to the value of 43l.

Whataver might have been the intention of Ministers with respect to a direct attack upon the Church, or whatever their intentions hereafter may be, I believe nothing will be done openly in a hostile form for the present. But an injury is not the less severe from being covertly inflicted, nor a blow the less deadly in its consequences from being insidiously dealt. Of the nature of the plan the holy altar a tenth part of those possessions, be concocting, and the probable results to which it may eventhey great or small, with which God has blessed us .- tually lead, you and your readers will be best able to judge We are but giving Him of His own, and when we do, when the particulars are placed before you. The proposition made by Lord John Russell to the Archbishop of we imitate Himself. For this, says S. Cyprian, "is to Canterbury is this -To create Manchester into a Bishopby a heavenly law, to imitate the equity of God the of Lords; or, should the heads of the Church prefer it, to Father. For the gifts of God are common for our create a number of new sees, those appointed not to have the honour of peerage. It is for the purpose of deliberause; and no one is excluded from His benefits and ting upon these two propositions that a meeting of the gifts, to the intent that the whole race of men may Prelates has been summoned by his Grace.

This meeting, we may add, has been held. The Bishops were requested to assemble at Queen Ann's Bounty Office in Dean's-yard, and the principal apartment in that estabishment was being prepared for them, when the fire broke papers connected with the Church are preserved, as has en erroneously stated in some of our contemporaries. ing free and just in his voluntary largesses, imitateth The meeting ultimately took place at the Bishop of Lon-

The parishioners and friends of the Rev. J. Altham, in the parish of Gosberton, Lincolnshire, have presented him with a handsome and beautifully chased silver inkstand, on his points, because on these points they decided according to a handsome and beautifully chased silver inkstand, on his leaving the parish, as a testimonial of their respect, and the Word of God; there are some things decreed by the of their gratitude for his indefatigable services whilst resident amongst them. The above token of respect has been presented to the Rev. Gentleman in consequence of the infallible test of God's Holy Word, they are not found written therein.

The parishioners of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, preus in hand, conjugal acts and matrimonial duties stand sented a handsome silver coffee pot to their late minister, the Rev. C. E. Smith to record their sense of his ability and zeal in the discharge of his sacred fuctions. It gives us much pleasure to hear that the highly in-

ting Cross Church of St. Michael at Ottery, near Bridgewater, which has been in a neglected and very shameful condition for very many years, is now, through the exertions of the present Vicar of the parish, undergo ing a thorough restoration. The south transept was all but a ruin, and blocked off from the Church, and the but a ruin, and blocked off from the Church, and the north transept was nearly in the same condition—the resnorth transept was nearly in the same condition—the restoration of these has already commenced. The funds for the purpose already received are still lamentably deficient but we will exceed the purpose already received are still lamentably deficient with the will exceed the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the will exceed the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with the purpose already received are still amentably deficient with

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—The University of Durham, St. Peter states concerning himself) that they

ALL SAINTS SUNDAY SCHOOLS; Loughborough .- On weekly deposits of the children, from one penny upwards to sixpence, amounted to £120, and £30 from the School cal habits, and earnestly requested the parents to assist,

ance of his sacred duties.

A purse of gold containing 27l., with the sum of 5l. added by two friends, was on Friday, presented to the Rev. Lewis Paige, by the congregation attending the Trinity

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—In your remarks upon my first letter, which appear in the *Church* of the 12th February, you profess to repeat and to defend the assertions which you had made your paper of the 15th of January,—you thus write: The affirmations we made, and now after further consideration repeat, are the following: 1st. The interpretation of the Church Universal has been bound together with Holy Scripture. 2nd. God is the Author of both the Church and the Bible." Your first assertion is correctly stated, but the second is not to be found in your article of the 15th of Jersey. the 15th of January. You affirm, in that article, that the Bible and the "interpretation of the Church" have God for their Author. Your words are, "The declarations of God's will (the Bible) and the interpretation of the Church Universal have been bound together by God hinself, the Author of both in clear the superscript of the church the superscript of Author of both, in close and necessary and inseparable alliance." This statement chiefly arrested my attention, and from it I inferred the conclusion which was the subject of my first letter. If you only intended in this passage to assert that the Bible and the Church had God for their Author, you were most singularly unfortunate in the construction of the sentence, for your words cannot, without deliver. in the construction of the sentence, for your words cannot, without doing violence to one of the plainest rules of grammar, be understood to express any thing but what I have stated above, namely, that God is the Author of both the Bible and "the interpretation of the Church."—Had you, in your paper of the 15th of January, expressed your assertion as you now state it, I should not have troubled you upon the subject, for surely no one could ever think of controverting this self-evident proposition, God is the Author of His own Church.

After thus disposing of one of your assertions, by

After thus disposing of one of your assertions, by tacitly expanging it, and substituting in its place an undoubted verity, you proceed to explain the other, and you do so, in order, as you state, "to clear up any misunderstanding which may attend the terms you have employed was most necessary, for no reader of your statement, as quoted above, could imagine that you intended "to assert no more than that God has established an intimate and His Church:" there is not, in your article of the 15th of January, a single assertion made concerning the union of the Church and the Word; but the "interpretation of the Church" and the Word of God are stated to be bound Tuesday's Gazette gives an Order in Council confirm- together by God, and both are said to have God for their ng a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the Author. In your explanation, you evidently assume that formation of a new Chapelry from "certain contiguous parts of the parishes of Netherbury and Poorstock, in the county of Dorset." This chapelry is to be attached to the consecrated Church of Christ Church, at Meplaish. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Salisbury for the Word, to mean that God has established a union between the Church and the Bible; but these terms are not con-It appears that upwards of 2,000%, have been already vertible, and to employ them as such can only serve to nislead your readers, and induce them to believe that the decisions and interpretations of the Church have God for their Author, and are of equal authority with the Word

The confidence in General Councils, which is apparent their respected Pastor the Rev. George Dover, with a piece of plate and a purse to the value of 100l. The parishioners of St. Mary Church, Exeter, have presented to the late Curate, the Rev. W. B. Bushy, on his removal to the Rectory of Binegar, a handsome coffee service, and Church Universal has recorded its conclusions, and laid THE EPISCOPATE.—The following is from the London correspondent of the Dublin Evening Mail:

Whataver might have been stated as a conclusion of the Holy Scriptures, so positively that there can be no further obscurity or doubt, in the Canons of General Councils and the main the conclusion of the Holy Scriptures, so positively that there can be no further obscurity or doubt, in the Canons of General Councils and the main that the conclusion of the Holy Scriptures, so positively that there can be no further obscurity or doubt, in the Canons of General Councils and the main that the conclusion of the Holy Scriptures, so positively that there can be no further obscurity or doubt, in the Canons of General Councils and the conclusion of the Holy Scriptures, so positively that there can be no further obscurity or doubt, in the Canons of General Councils and the conclusions. the Rectory of Binegar, a handsome coffee service, and numbers of primitive divines," &c. In the latter you acknowledge that there never has been, and indeed, in strictness of language, never can be, a General Council; that even that of Nice, judged strictly, would be found wanting, and that its decisions, so far from being the posttive record of the interpretations of the Church, are to be regarded as only expressing "virtually the voice of the You also state that " the Canons of Church Universal." public assemblies," if deemed insufficient, may "be fortified by the writings of large numbers of primitive divines;" that is, a number of writers, individually fallible men of like passions with ourselves, are introduced to "fortify" the Canons of General Councils, in which, according to your former statement, the Church Universal has recorded its decisions and interpretations of Holy Scripture; and, in the end, you state a general rule for our guidance, in "the principle asserted by Tertullian, id verius quod prius, that primitive practice is gospel truth;" the same in spirit which our Church lays down in her Sixth Article, only she directs us for this "primitive practice," not to the Canons of General Councils, fortified by large numbers of primitive divines, but to the infallible Word of God, in which He has recorded positively, without obscurity or doubt, "all things necessary to salvation, so that what-soever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or neces-

The Church of Rome, which teaches that the Canons y a member of the Episcopal bench was infallible decisions of the Church Universal, has, out of hundreds of Councils claiming to be General, selected eighteen, which, after ages of controversy upon the subject, her members appear disposed to receive; our Church,

his having, during his ministry at Gosberton, trained a numerous and effective choir, who, in addition to the Psalms and Anthems, perform the whole of the service, formerly recited by the clerk alone.

The distribution of St. Mary Bradin, Canterbury, proand only expression of God's will, so the witness of the same Church now ought not be overlooked," &c. If it was your intention to state in this passage that, during the period which elapsed from the death of our Lord Jesus Christ until the books of the New Testament were written, "the witness of the Church was the true and only exject, for we read that our Lord Jesus Christ in his last the purpose already received are still lamentably dencient but we trust they will speedily be increased by the admirers of our ancient Ecclesiastical architecture. The subscription list has lately been honoured by 20l, from the Queen Dowager, and by a similar donation from Colonel Tynte, of Halswell House, the Lord of the Manor.—Dormoved by the Holy Ghost, and they alone expressed God's will for the guidance of mankind. When they knew (as will for the guidance of mankind. When they knew (as founded and endowed some twelve years ago, and since then gradually growing into usefulness, whilst it main-their decease the Church should have the same things in

the infallible witnesses for God to man, and they alone declare unto us "the whole council of God."

After the explanation of your affirmations, which I have

which are not legitimately assumed," and you proceed to express my argument in syllogistic form; but in doing so express my argument in syllogistic form; but in doing so you have not proceeded according to the rules of logic, and therefore you have represented my argument unfairly. In stating the conclusion which I had drawn from your assertions, I was careful to embody the middle term with which I had compared the extremes, in order that my argument might be clear to every reader; you have overlooked this, and in the syllogism which you have framed for me, you invent a middle term, which is not to be found in my argument or in your article of the 15th be found in my argument or in your article of the 15th of January. I will now set forth in logical form the premises and the conclusion, as any tyro in logic could have done from my letter :--

Whatsoever is bound together with Holy Scripture the same Scriptures, is infallible. The interpretation of the Church has been thus bound

sal is of great value.

of January, it is not therefore a fair exhibition of your argument in that article; but as you have furnished the syllogism as embodying what you intended to express, I shall proceed to examine it.

The conclusion at which you arrive, "that the interpretation of the Church is of great value," is most true; but, as you are aware, the truth of the conclusion does not prove the truth of the premises, for, while, "from truth nothing can follow but truth," a true conclusion may follow from false premises, and this is the case in the present instance, for your minor is not true. God has present instance, for your minor is not true. God has not connected the interpretation of the Church with His Word; however highly we may value the interpretation of the Church, still we are forbidden to place any thing on the same footing with the inspired Word of God, and we are taught by our Church that we ought to receive and believe the ancient Creeds only because they may be

proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture. March 2, 1847.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1847.

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Horsley; Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth; Rev. Thos. Woodward;
Dr. Waterland.

Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, is now on a collecting tour in the Western part of the Diocese.

We have been instructed to announce the following appointments for CONFIRMATION by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this CITY during the month of May next.

May 2nd, Trinity Church 11 A.M. З Р.М. " St. Paul's " 9th, Rogation Sunday, St George's 11 л.м. " 16th the Cathedral 3 P.M.

KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE.

the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows :-

outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respec-

The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August

cond best Essay on the same subject.

The authors of a new system, or the founders of a new sect, generally start with high professions, -shutting out even the chance of failure, and claiming for their plans and speculations all but infallibility .-Where, indeed, there is not the sanction of longderived authority, -where there is no weight, as it were, of prescriptive right,-when the force and venerableness of antiquity, cavil as men may at that term, is wanting, -it is not unnatural that they should driven, of necessity, to work upon the imaginations of

But the blessed Saviour of the world, -in promulgating his Gospel, and founding the Church against which "the gates of hell were not to prevail,"-did and allow his followers to lose sight of what would be the influence upon it of the infirmities and bad pastices of more the always stated clearly and without sions of men; he always stated clearly and without sions of men; he always stated clearly and without reserve, what would be the bearing of human frailty of the Roman Catholics were themselves so disgusted with the impropriety and bad taste of the proceeding, as to have and corruption upon his Divine religion. Without regarding the possible discouragement to his followers which would result from an uncompromising assertion of the truth, his language was-"It is impossible but but assuming it to be true in its main features, it only that offences will come"; "I came not to send peace proves what has often been asserted, that the Church on earth but a sword."

This, it must be recollected, was asserted as the influence of man's weakness and wickedness, and not bosom of Rome. There is a warp of the mind, if because there was anything in the Gospel system ne- there be no positive obliquity of the heart, in such cessarily calculated to bring about such baneful re- men, which would always render them unsafe as minsults. Like sin taking occasion by the law to shew its isterial guides, and injurious even in their example exceeding sinfulness, the selfishness and depravity of and counsels as private Christians. The Church is men have made the Gospel of Christ an occasion of well rid of them, when it is their determination to leave manifesting more clearly their own opposition to the her; for when her children are self-willed, presumprule and will of God.

With this knowledge, then, of cause and effect, we are prepared to hear and read without surprise and to be no alternative but that they should give up her without discouragement what, taking things nakedly jurisdiction and forsake her shelter. as they are, might astonish and perplex us. The and the rampancy of the sect-spirit since the Reforma- have submitted themselves, may chafe them into sotion would perplex us as much on the other. Between berness of thought and meekness of temper; the very the two, a weak or unfaithful person might tremble | weight and pressure of their chains may gall them into for our common Christianity, -might foster the apprehension that, in the midst of so much superinduced error, the essence of the Gospel life and principle was well nigh lost. But while there is relief and assurance in the contemplation of the "middle way,"-the stedfast Christian is not without hope even in viewing the perversities on either side. The eye of faith can discern some elements of truth beneath these incrustations: it sees that the Gospel may exist even where it is overclouded; that the lineaments of the holy structure may be preserved while much has been added by man to mar its proportions and hurt its symmetry. In this persuasion, he will not part with the hope that the incrustations of error will yet be cleared away, and

that the laxity and disorganization of human device

will be changed for the order and beauty and perfect-

ness of the building fitly framed of which the Apostles

and their successors have left us the pattern.

observe in the history of the Church of Christ. At system, with its extravagancies and abominations, growing out of that ambitious presumption. This spirit grew and swelled until the height of its despot-

portions,-from the very weight of power it had so to provide, if we can, for its being done at the least allowed itself to accumulate. The tide, when a re- possible cost, -with the smallest infringement that is action took place, brought on a desolation and ruin practicable, through agency or management, upon the proportioned to its own vastness and might.

A new era arose, and with the spirit of infirmity and evil still at work, the tendency to error was in the by God, and has God for its Author equally with opposite direction. Before, there was the disposition wich Mercury, containing a detailed account of the to cumulate and centralize authority; now, the tem- lamented death and obsequies of Mr. Gurney, of by God, and has Him for its Author equally with per was to dissipate and weaken it. From the one on whom it was illegitimately heaped, it came to be of Friends. Therefore the interpretation of the Church is infal- scattered amongst the many; the crowd must now exertions in behalf of the poor. We are ready to acshare the honours and the powers which the individual knowledge genuine worth in every situation, and to The major of this syllogism needs no proof, it is self-evident; the minor is your statement of the 15th of Jan, and the conclusion follows by necessary inference.

Share the hollows and the powers which the individual knowledge genuine worth in every situation, and to-had previously usurped. Hitherto, a solitary voice affected to utter the words of infallibility; now, in a humane, even when the lustre of their good deeds does Having thus disposed of my argument, with more brevity than fairness, you proceed to state your own in syllogistic form, which you express thus:—

lightful abandonment of this impossible tenet, all began to claim the privilege and the gift of interpreting the oracles of God. The Episconal dignity which the oracles of God. The Episcopal dignity which Obituary which our readers will find below; and can-"Every source of instruction connected by God with had been unlawfully centered in one, it was sought to not refrain from expressing a wish that many others "The interpretation of the Church Universal is one such source of instruction."

destroy altogether; and under the new enthusiasm, presbyters began to claim and exercise the powers. "Therefore the interpretation of the Church Univer- which, indefeasibly and by divine right, pertained to afflicted brethren. The friend, however, who kindly the higher order.

Diocese of Maryland, between the excellent and able | Lordship's station in the Church, and with great un-Bishop Whittingham, and a presbyter named Mr. Trapnell. From some causes, not perhaps at first of Discourse, we cannot help saying, since the sermon any particular import, the question came to be dis- itself has been in a special manner brought before us, cussed whether the Bishop had not per se, and by vir- that we think the Bishop of Norwich has travelled out tue of his office, a right to exercise the ordinary acts of the ministry in any Church of his Diocese. But in the particular way in which he has eulogized Mr. without entering at length into the merits of this ques- Gurney's character. We are anxious to avoid the tion, it will suffice to quote a very disinterested au- saying of anything that might be thought harsh, and

"How is it in the diocese of Maryland, and every other Episcopal diocese in the land? In each of these dioceses there are numerous churches; in one of them, more than I have just seen your remarks upon my second letter; they make a few observations from me necessary, with which I will trouble you in another communication.

B. C. sole pastor of that church? Is every pastor, as in primitive times, the sole bishop of his church? Not at all.—
None of these pastors are bishops in name, or in ecclesiastical standing. In the primitive church, every one of them would have been so recognized. But in the Episcopal church not one of them claims it. If, however, they are not the bishops of their churches, if they are mere presbyters, if another man is the bishop of their churches, then that other man has the right to administer the holy communion, and it is his prerogative to do it, and not the prerogative of the presbyter. The Baltimore rector is wrong, and Bishop Whittingham is right, if the rector is not the bishop of the church, and Dr. W. is. In such a controversy, the low church must be overwhelmed by the arguments of the high church. The only ground that the low church can take in defence, is that the total controversy of his church, the controversy received the second control of the church. that every rector is the sole pastor of his church; then, consequently, that he is also the bishop of that church; and that the diocesan bishop is an anomaly, unsupported by Scripture or the ecclesiastical usages of the early church. If they will take this ground, the only defensisible position, we will stand by them and make common cause with them. If not, we must maintain, that on their own principles, the high church have all the argument.'

Nothing, we repeat, can more clearly and convincingly shew the true position of Bishop Whittingham than the arguments here adduced; and, as it could not be expressed more definitely and intelligibly, we may safely leave the discussion at this point.

That there is always a downward tendency consequent upon the abandonment of truth, experience most abundantly testifies: a moral degeneracy seems, indeed, a necessary attendant of spiritual error. The meddudasijnana wnary, and adopts in practice, as a thing of course, the democratic and levelling principle The Threefold Ministry proved from Scripture, under the Papal domination, it becomes enslaved and Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to mem- contracted, and loses apparently the healthfulness of bers of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Co- its tone and the propriety of its action. We see this bourg) are required to transmit their Essays to the almost daily exemplified in the rudeness of abuse and Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 20th reviling in which they indulge who, for any of the ram-May next. The names of the writers are to be sent pant and self-constituted varieties of Christianity, foraccompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the sake the Catholic communion of the Anglican Church. -into how much of the energy of opposition and the bitterness of hostility towards their abandoned mother, their new light and fresh born zeal will impel them .-It is perhaps even less to be wondered at, that the glow of filial love should be more entirely perverted in A Prize (value £5) will also be given for the se- the case of one who has adopted the superstitions of Romanism for the pure bright light of Gospel truth in the Church of England.

> Of this last we have an exemplification, if the newspaper reports are correct, in the case of Mr. Newman. This gentleman, it appears, was appointed to preach the funeral sermon of a young lady at Rome, at which, from respect to the deceased and from family connexion, many Protestants happened to be present .-What followed we shall better give in the words of a correspondent of an English journal:-

"Mr. Newman, as is stated, delivered a funeral serm appeal to artifice and employ delusion. They are or oration, in the church on the occasion, and in the course of it abused, as I may say, (according to my correspondent,) in good set terms, the Protestant part of his men, when they have nothing to present to their sober audience. He turned directly to the place where Lady Lichfield and other Protestants sat, and called them Lichfield and other Protestants sat, and called them 'brutes without sense or reason,' and said 'they were like the oxen and asses that were present at our Saviour's birth, but did not profit thereby; because, of course, though Christians, they were not Romanists. This seems some difficulty in preventing themselves at once leaving

> There is perhaps some exaggeration in this account; of England in reality loses nothing by the secession of those who have left its communion for the corrupt tuous, and innovating, and deaf at the same time to her remonstrances and authority, there would seem

Not, however, that we abandon all interest or hope Papal despotism would confound us on the one hand, in these deluded men. The bondage to which they remorse, and move them to repentance. And if there be "joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth," far be it from us to refuse the tribute of hearty congratulation and gladness, if but one of these prodigals should come back again to the home and peace they have so madly forsaken.

> In connexion with the great interest which is felt, and the active measures which are in progress, for the lief of our suffering fellow-subjects in Ireland, we cannot refrain from re-publishing the following suggestion which we noticed in the last New York Church-

" As collections are making in our churches for the suffering Irish, we deem it proper to call attention to the suggestion of a correspondent of the English Churchman, that the parochial organizations of the Irish Church, extending throughout the length and breadth of the land, furnishes the most efficient means for the distribution of

observe in the history of the Church of Christ. At observe in the history of the Church of Christ. At one time we observe an encroachment, large and proposition laid down by B. C. is founded upon premises system, with its extravagancies and abominations, tive state of distress than any committee or any govern-

We make no comment upon this recommendation, ism was attained, -until an universal dominion, both further than that it is worthy of every respect and Friday. spiritual and temporal, was aimed at and well nigh consideration. It is of the first consequence to ensure a faithful and judicious distribution of our bounty But the gigantic edifice fell from its unwieldy pro- amongst the suffering poor of Ireland; and not less alms and gifts that we transmit.

We have been favored with a number of the Nor-The major and middle terms of this syllogism are new, only the minor is to be found in your article of the 15th of January, it is not therefore a fair exhibition of your Diocese of Maryland, between the available to the lighter order.

We are led into this train of reflection from glancing at the account of a controversy still existing in the Diocese of Maryland, between the available to the paper, will forgive us, we hope, for making no use of the funeral encomium pronounced by the Bishop of Norwich. With every respect for His sent us the paper, will forgive us, we hope, for making willingness to express any judgment of a Bishop's of the proper sphere of good-will and laving-kindness tion, it will suffice to quote a very disinterested authority,—a Presbyterian journal,—which appears to we trust that no one will argue from our remarks that therefore that other similar institutions will follow the noble example of "No 2 Fire Engine Company." truly kind-hearted man. The Obituary to which our attention has been directed, is borrowed from another paper in a more convenient shape than in the Norwich Mercury, and is stated in the following terms :-

"DEATH OF JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY .- This gentleman, who has been so long before the world in the character of a philanthropist, died at Norwich on Monday last.—
During the very sharp weather Mr. Gurney attended the meeting of the District Visiting Society for the purpose of providing for the great distress the poor of Norwich were experiencing, and on returning home his pony slipped and fell with him on passing Orford-hill. From the effects of this fall, Mr. Gurney subsequently died.—
The city is generally in mourning; all the shops in the warket place and these in most state. market-place and those in most other parts of the city were closed, so universally and highly was the deceased respected.

From the following extracts our readers will pe ceive that others, besides the esimable author of th Christian Year, have been falsily charged with desertion of the Apostolic Communion of the Churc of England :-

"We have been requested to give he most posit contradiction to a suggestion circulated by the Chur and State Gazette, that a Miss Sewell, vho is stated have become a convert to Romanism, is he authoress Margaret Percival. There is not the slightest foundation for any such statement as connected with that lady of

any member of her family." "SIR,—My attention having been called to an extra from the Church and State Gazette, which appeared in The Times of to-day, and in which my name is inserted in a list of converts to the Catholic faith, I must reque

you to state that there is not the slightest foundation

any assertion of the kind. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

" A fixed and fitting endowment for religious purpose and the Clergy is a positive and urgent need, a essential to the welfare of religion as it is for that of the State.— My Government will present you shortly with a law on this important matter."

Communications.

To the Editor of the Church.

Toronto, March 11th, 1847. SIR,-As a special Sessions for the District is called at an early period, to take into consideration the diet of the Prisoners in the Gaol, and as many of the Magistrates have no means of obtaining the necessary information on the subject, I beg you will insert the following dietaries used in the best regulated Prisons in Great Britain, together with the observations of the Home Secretary on the subject, founded on the Reports of the Inspectors of risons. These observations are dated 27th Jan., 1843.

I would add also, that Suet Puddings, made in certain

proportions, are used in the Poor-houses in England to a great extent, and with great advantage and economy

I remain, Sir,
Your obed't, Servant,
Lucius O'BRIEN, M. D. "I desire to call the especial attention of the magistracy to those rules which relate to the Diet of Prisoners. On the pro-per adjustment of this particular their health mainly depends and I am convinced that the adoption of the proposed scales will prevent the recurrence of those complaints which have frequently been preferred, and in some instances justly preferred against the prison authorities. It is by no means intended that the precise articles of food specified in the dietaries should be strictly dhered to in the table which you may adopt; other kinds o food, containing an equivalent amount of nutriment, may, with advantage, be substituted, when those articles which have been named are either difficult to be obtained in your neighbourhood, or are considered not suited to the customs and habits of the prisoners; but that quantity of food must, in all cases, be given which is sufficient, though not more than sufficient, to maintain nealth and strength at a moderate cost; and, while due care should be exercised to prevent any approach to luxurious living in a prison, the diet ought on no account to be made an instrument of punishment. I have consulted not only the Prison Inspectors, but medical men of the greatest eminence, possessing the advantage of long experience; I have carefully revised the dietaries now in use; and I have come to the conclusion—

1stly, That animal food should in all cases form part of the diet of prisoners employed at hard labour.

2ndly, That a considerable portion of the food of every prisoner should be solid; and,

3rdly, That there should be variety in the kinds of tood

forming the diet, and that occasional changes are "The dietaries which I now offer for your adoption are framed on these principles, and are upheld by medical science, and by the recommendation of persons on whose authority and knowledge reliance may be placed, but they have been framed without reference to the local situation of particular prisons, or to any peculiar circumstance which may render an increase necessary; they are therefore proposed as the minimum amount which can safely be afforded to prisoners without the risk of inflicting a punishment not contemplated by law, and which it is unjust and cruel to inflict; namely, loss of health and strength through the inadequacy of the food supplied."

For Prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding four-teen days, but not more than six weeks:—

	Males.	Females.
unday and 'hursday 'uesday and aturday.	Breakfast—I pint of Oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of Bread Dinner—I pint of Soup; 8 oz. of Bread 3 oz. of Bread 3 oz. of cooked Meat, without bone; 8 oz. of Bread; ½ lb. of Potatoes	1 pint of Oatmeal gruel 6 oz. of Bread. 1 pint of Soup; 6 oz. of Bread. 3 oz. of cooked Meat without bone; 6 oz. o Bread; ½ lb. of Pota- toes
londay, Vednesday and riday.	Soz of Bread; 1 lb. of Pota- toes, or 1 pint of Gruel, when Potatoes cannot be obtained	6 oz. of Bread; 1 lb. o Potatoes, or 1 pint o Gruel when Poiatoes

	Males.	Females.
	Breakfast—1 pint of Oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of Bread	6 0z, of Bread.
unday,	(Dinner 3 oz. of cooked)	3 oz. of cooked N
uesday,	Meat, without bone; \ \frac{1}{3} lb.	without bone;
hursday, aturday.	of Potatoes; 8 oz. of Bread.	of Potatoes; 6 of Bread.
londay, Vednesday	1 pint of Soup; 8 oz. of Bread.	
riday.	Supper-Same as breakfast	. Same as breakfast.

The same fact will prepare us for the strange mutations which, in the progress of events, it is our lot to observe in the history of the Church of Christ. At

Supper-Same as breakfast. . Same as breakfast For Prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding three

| Breakfast—I pint of Oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of Bread. | 3 oz. of cooked Meat, withouts bone; 1 lb. of Potatoes; 6 oz. of Bread. | 5 of Potatoes; 6 oz. of Bread. | 6 oz. of Bread. | 6 oz. of cooked Meat, without bone; ½ lb. of Potatoes; 6 oz. of Bread. | 6 oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa-nibs, sweetened with ½ oz. of molasses or sugar; 6 oz. of Bread. | 6 oz. of Bread. | 7 o

Extract faom Minutes of Quarter Sessions, March 10. The presentment of the Grand Jury of the Mayor's Court, on the subject of supplying the Gaol with Brown Bread—and the letter of Doctor Widmer on the same—having been read, it was moved by Lucius O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Thomas Bell, Esq.; that, it having been represented to the Bench, and confirmed by additional testimony that the use of the Brown Bread has been the cause of several cases of diarrhoeain the Jail, it is ordered that the Brown Bread be discontinued for the prisoners in the Gaol, and that the same allowance and quality of destroy altogether; and under the new enthusiasm, presbyters began to claim and exercise the powers whose minds are better informed upon doctrinal truths whose minds are better informed upon doctrinal truths are better informed upon doctrinal truths bread be given to them as was allowed to them previous to the presbyters began to claim and exercise the powers were equally alive to the duty of ministering to their list day of February last, and that this be continued until some

other order on the subject be made by the Sessions.

Ordered that the Chairman be requested to call a special Sessions for Thursday 18th inst., to take this subject into con-

(To the Editor of the Church.) House of Industry, March 9th 1847.

Str.,-The Superintendent of the House of Industry, would beg to acknowledge through the columns of "The Church," the following note, enclosing the handsome sum of five pounds towards the funds of the institution would beg to remark that while great and liberal efforts are now being made to relieve the wants of the starving poor in the old country, it should not be forgotten, that, their are poor in our midst who need relief—the funds of the Institution are about exhausted, it is to be hoped therefore that other similar institutions will follow the

Your very obd't. humble serv't. EDW. PERRY, Supt. Fireman's Hall, March 8th 1847. SIR,—We the Officers of Toronto No. 2 Fire Engine Com-pany, beg leave to inform you, that we are instructed by this company, to hand to the Superintendent of the House of In-

dustry the sum of five pounds.

WM. REYNOLDS, Captain.

Secretari JOHN ESMONDE, Secretary. To the Superintendent of the House of Industry.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-

he	Students in Theology.	e su	ppo	rt o
		£	8.	D.
a	Previously announced 67 collections in amt.	202	13	6
ch	St. Ann's, Adelaide £0 10 8			No.
	Straturoy 0 5 74			
	Ratesville			
ve	Metcalfe, 5th Con 0 2 01			
ch		1		
to	Smith's Falls 69 0 0	-	4	.0
of	Franktown 1 0 0			
on	-per Rev. J. Padfield	0	0	0
or	Colchester, per Rev. F. G. Elliott	0	0	0
	Richmond, per Rev. John Flood			
et	St. George's Church, Guelph £3 14 6	0	16	13
in	Church at Puslinch 0 10 6			
ed	-per Churchwarden	4	5	0
est	Peterboro', per Rev. R. J. C. Taylor		0	
or	Christ's Church, Amherstburgh, per Church Warden		PERM	
			5	
	English Wilson's, per Rev. H. B. Osler	0	15	0
11533	000 11 .	100	-	

for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, TORONTO.

To the Editor of the Church.

Tecumseth, Feb. 27, 1847. Sir,—I have had great pleasure this week in attending two meetings in behalf of the Church Society of Toronto, which was held in Mono, in the log Churches of St. Mark, which was repeated the Roy G. Rourn, the Tray. and St. John, over which the Rev. G. Bourn, the Trayelling Missionary for the Simcoe District, presided. Several excellent resolutions were moved by some of the inhabitants, and seconded by some friends from another township, who had come to attend the meeting. people appeared to feel the importance of the cause, and, in proof of their zeal, the collections at the two meetings

amounted to forty dollars.

From having attended those Churches, when the Tray. elling Missionary has been in those parts, I can also bear testimony that they are filled to overflowing, when he is able to officiate in them. I have sent you this account believing it might interest the majority of your readers. I remain your &c.,

ALEX'R. GAVILLER.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

To the Reverend J. H. Nicolls, M.A., Principal and Harrold Professor of Divinity, Bishop's College, Lennoxville. We, the undersigned, the students of Bishop's College, have learned with deep regret that, in obedience to the call of duty, you are now to embark for your native land, nd to intermit, for a season, those labours which, under God, have so happily conducted the Institution to its pre-

sent condition of prosperity.

The relation in which, as members of this College, we have had the honour to stand towards yourself—a relation which has resulted in so much of happiness and, as we trust, of lasting benefit to ourselves—encourages the hope, that it will not be deemed obtrusive if we avail ourselves of this occasion to beg your acceptance of our selves of this occasion to beg your acceptance of the many tion laws, and suspend the 4s. duty. He could not think, selves of this occasion to beg your acceptance of our humble yet grateful acknowledgements of the many proofs we have had of your uniform regard for our welater, and especially for your exertions for our intellectual as well as spiritual improvement.

Impressed with these sentiments, and anxious to de-

osit with our "Alma Mater," the most acceptable token we can of our deep sense of obligation and attachment, we trust you will not withhold from us the additional favour, on the occasion of your visit to England, of allowing us to present your portrait to the Institution; and that you will have the kindness to have it taken, and transmitted to us, for that purpose, as early as may be convenient. In taking our leave of you, Reverend and dear Sir, we

beg you, one and all, to accept the assurance of our fer-vent prayer to God, that he will be pleased to protect and guide you in all your undertakings, and prosper your mission to the benefit of the Institution, over which you are called to preside, and to your own comfort and satisfaction.

[Signed by all the Students.]

ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING. Bishop's College, Feb. 25th, 1847. My dear Friends:

Accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the proof you have this morning given me of your attachment and regard. I feel deeply thankful to Him whose Providence orders the course of all events, that he has enabled me to discharge my somewhat arduous duties in such a manner as to earn your friendship and good-will. Your unvarying good conduct, I must add, both individually and collectively, has enabled me to go through these with comparative ease and comfort.

In complying with your request I cannot but express my satisfaction that the method you adopted of expressing your sentiments, is of a public character, and, while it affords a memorial of regard towards myself, betokens also your attachment to the Institution of which you are members. Your present will be but the first, I hope of a series of public records such as are usually found in all similar societies in our fatherland.

similar societies in our fatherland.

Your prayers for my safety on my journey will, I feel assured, be heard; inasmuch as I know that this is not a mere form of expression with you, but the earnest wish of your hearts. In due season I trust to return to you with the reward of labour in my hand. Meanwhile my own prayers for you all, and for the prosperity of this Institution, will be continued: and though absent in body, be assured, I shall be constantly present with you i I remain, my dear Friends, Yours most faithfully and

affectionately in the Lord,
JASPER H. NICOLLS. To the Students of Bishop's College.

From our English Files.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- JAN. 22. CORN IMPORTATION BILL. Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. Mitchell inquired whether it was intended that the suspension of the navigation laws should only last till the 1st of eptember; and that no foreign ships with grain arriving here after that period would be admitted into the ports of this country? If that were the case, he had no hesitation in saying that the Government would shut out a very large quantity of corn indeed. The noble lord had alluded the other night to considerable quantities of grain which might be expected from the Black Sea, but it should be recollected that some of the ports there were not opened until March or May, and no person ports there were not opened until March or May, and no person would venture to ship grain on the chance of its not getting to this country in time to be admitted. His own impression of the state of the corn trade was such as to satisfy him that the noble lord before the conclusion of the session would have to propose the suspension, not only of the navigation laws, but of every description of restrictive laws. He was convinced that they were likely to see a high price of corn not only for the next six or twelve months, but for the next two years. He would suggest, therefore, that the period of the suspension of would suggest, therefore, that the period of the suspension of navigation laws should be extended or left indefinite, or, if the Government were not prepared to do that, some clause might be inserted in the bill leaving it discretionary with the Lords of the Privy Council or the Board of Customs, to admit any ship with grain arriving here after the 1st of September, provided it was proved that she sailed from the port of loading on or before a certain day, which might be certified by the Consul there.

Mr. Stafford O'Brien wished to know whether, if it was the

intention of the Government to suspend the payment of all duty on corn, till the 1st of September, any steps would be taken to ascertain for statistical purposes the quantity of corn imported?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that it was intended to suspend the payment of all duty whatever, because, in a case to suspend the payment of all duty whatever, because, in a case like the present, if anything were done, everything should be done. (Hear.) But, as the corn imported must be entered, there would be means of knowing the quantity brought in for consumption. With reference to the observation which had fallen from the hon member (Mr. Mitchell), he had to say that it was intended that foreign ships with grain must enter before the lat of Sentember, and the object of their others. the 1st of September, and the object of taking that period was to allow time for the transport here of all the corn which would probably be brought to this country of the present harvest, and not make provision for the corn of the next harvest. He believed that the period chosen would be found to answer that purpose; but of course, if the state of circumstances towards purpose; but of course, if the state of circumstances towards the end of the session should turn out as the hon gentleman anticipated, the Government would have the opportunity of coming to Parliament for such measures as might be deemed necessary to meet the then exigency. But at the present time, and with the present prospect, he believed that the bill, as it stood, would effect all that was necessary for allowing the importation of all the corn that was likely to be brought here.—The provision had not been drawn un without inquiry. The provision had not been drawn up without inquiry. From Odessa the voyage occupied two months, or eight weeks, so that a vessel sailing from there on any day before the 1st July,

quantities of grain would be brought down ready for export by the months of May and June. This would allow a sufficient time for its import into this country before September. THE NAVIGATION BILL. Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. Hume said that it had been his intention to move that this bill be rendered permanent in its operations, but, as he understood that a motion for a select committee on the subject of the navigation laws had been given notice of, he should not the price forward his reversely introduced motion.

ow bring forward his previously intended motion.

The bill was then read a second time. The standing orders were also suspended with regard to this bill, and it immediately

were also suspended with regard to this bill, and it immediately afterwards was considered in committee.

Mr. Mitchell, in reference to the provision in the bill limiting its operation till the 1st day of Sept., moved as an amendment, "that it should continue in operation from the present time until the arrival of any ship with grain which could be proved to have sailed from its port of loading on or before the lst day of September."

Lord J. Russell said the proposed amendment, if carried,

would be productive of considerable trouble on the arrival of ships, and he therefore thought it better to fix a certain date, and rather an early than too late a date, because what was wanted was to have as many ships arrive with corn as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not quite sure whether it would not be a wiser course to take an earlier day than the one named in the bill, because the object was to obtain the earperiodical periodical periodical

ever measure might be deemed necessary to meet the exigency. Sir C. Napier said, taking the voyage from Odessa to requir wo months, and supposing a ship to leave there on the 1st of July, what was to become of the cargo if, on reaching Gibralter, westerly winds should detain it for three or four weeks, thereby preventing the vessel arriving in England before Sep-

Mr. T. F. Baring allowed that there might be cases of hardnip if the law should be strictly enforced as to the day, but the freasury always exercised their discretionary power in such natances, and no doubt would do so under this bill, if it were oved that a vessel bona fide started with a fair view of arrivng here before the 1st of September, according to the usual

Lord J. Russell had no hesitation in stating that the Trea-Lord J. Trassed than no bestearon in search sury would be ready to do that which they had done in former instances; where there was a clear case shown that the voyage was begun at a time when, according to the ordinary period spied, the ship would arrive before the 1st of September, the Treasury would do that which they had done in other cases .-

Further than this he could give no pledge, and could not consent to the proposed alteration in the bill.

Lord G. Bentinck was quite willing to believe that what was right would be done; but thought it mattered very little whether the navigation laws were suspended or not for this short period. A very erroneous impression had gone forth, that we had lost the opportunity of importing considerable quantities of grain from the United States through the obstacle sented by the navigation laws, and that through these laws and the 4s. duty, France had gained a great advantage over England as regarded the importation of corn from the United States. Now he had been looking at the accounts of the ex-ports thence between the 1st of September and the 26th Dec., and he found that from the ports of New York, New Orleans, and Boston, but 65,000 quarters of grain of every description under these circumstances, that either of these had any thing the United States should come here or go to France. (Hear.)
With regard to the corn that might be expected to come from Odessa, it had been stated in one of the ablest organs of the political economists, a paper called the Economist, that great advantage had been derived by France through the suspension of the navigation laws; and it was added, that no less than 15 ships of Foreign nations, principally Neapolitan and Greek, had been enabled to carry corn to Marseilles and had arrived there within a very few days. But upon examining that list he confessed, for one, that he could not believe the Economist he confessed, for one, that he could not believe the Economise to be quite correct as to the nationality of those ships; he found among them the Hydra, the Newton, the Galliope, the Maria Theresa, the Malta, the Firefly, and he believed they finished with the Dickey Sam (a laugh)—names that would indicate vessels quite as likely to be able, as far as the navigation laws are concerned to come to Evaluate with this content. tion laws are concerned, to come to England with their cargoes as to go to Marseilles. (Hear.) He expected no great advantage to result to us from this suspension of the navigation laws; on the contrary, British shipping now would not even be on the same footing with foreign, because a British ship would be left still subject to the law, that she must be manned by a crew three-fourths British, and if a British Captain should be unable to complete his crew without taking more than one fourth of them from foreign sailors, he would not be able to import grain into this country at all, while a foreign ship, not of the nation from which the corn came, might bring it. There were other restrictions upon a British ship-owner, in regard to the obligation to carry a certain number of apprentices in each ship. It was very desirable that the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) should take these matters in the same transfer of th should take these matters into consideration. It was the suggestion to substitute the 1st of Sept., which

had raised a discussion.

The committee divided,

For the amendment..... The original clause was then agreed to. The other clauses having been agreed to, the house resumed,

the report was brought up, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the house went into committee of supply, when the paragraph in the Queen's speech relative to the reduction of the estimates having been read, a supply was ordered to be granted to Her Majesty.

Monday, 25th January. Lord John Russell rose, and commenced by claiming the in-

dulgence of the house, and he felt sure that it would be granted, in consequence of the vast calamity now impending over Ireland. After stating the order in which he should treat the different parts of this important subject, he said he would ask leave ture, not like that which took place in private estates. They

to bring in two bills-one to render valid certain acts which had been done under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, as com-municated in the letter of Mr. Labouchere; and the other s bill for the improvement of private estates, in accordance to the Treasury minute of the 1st of December last, which was already Treasury minute of the 1st of December last, which has known to the house.

The Noble Lord, in bringing under the consideration of the house the state of Ireland, observed that he used the guarded language of the report of Commissioners of Inquiry on Poor Laws in that country, and left the house to infer therefrom how severely the calamity of a total failure of the potato crop must be felt there. Having read several extracts from the first and third reports of that Commission, to show how wretched

and third reports of that Commission, to show how wretched the usual state of Ireland was, he asked how those, who were on the brink of famine in ordinary times, could bear up against it under a calamity which was almost without parallel in modern times, which acted upon eight millions of people, and which reminded him of a famine of the thirteenth acting upon the poparlation of the nineteenth century? He then mentioned the course which had been adopted to meet this disaster from its commencement to the present time. He described the proceedings upder the present time. ings under the present time. He described the processings under the presentment system and the Labour Rate Act. He showed that under those enactments the employment of 90 many men in unproductive labour had become full of danger, many men in unproductive labour had become full of danger, but that the danger would have been much greater had the Government confounded that species of labour with independent labour, and so injured the great and important class to which all the labourers generally belonged. He also called attention to the fact, that no public body could sufficiently superintend the employment of so large a number of persons as were now engaged under the Board of Works. The staff itself was liable to abuse, for it consisted of not less than 11.587 persons. now engaged under the Board of Works. The staff itself was liable to abuse, for it consisted of not less than 11,587 persons. The number of persons employed last week was 480,000, and it was probably at present half a million. No doubt there was great use in employing those persons, and in furnishing them with labour. Taking each of these persons as providing for four others, that employment found food for 2,000,000 souls. The expense of this employment was enormous. During the present month alone it had amounted to 700,000. or 800,000. It was impossible to view it without seeing that it must be pro-It was impossible to view it without seeing that it must be productive of great concomitant evils. One of them had been that the table ductive of great concomitant evils. One of them had been that the labour was inefficiently performed. To remedy that evil, task-work had been substituted; but from task-work another evil had sprung up, and it was this—that many of the labourers obtained by it greater wages than were ever before gained in Ireland, wages varying from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. a day. The consequence was, that farmers occupying from twenty to sixty acres had obtained tickets from the relief committees, had put their sons on the relief works, and thus had received the money their sons on the relief works, and thus had received the mo which was intended only for the destitute, and, what was worse had prevented those who were really destitute from receiving it.

It therefore appeared desirable to the Government to form in certain districts—say the electoral districts—relief committees, which should be empowered to receive subscriptions, levy rates, and receive descriptions. which should be empowered to receive subscriptions, levy rate, and receive donations from the Government; that out of the sums thus raised they should purchase food, establish soup kitchens, and deliver rations from this purchased food to the famishing inhabitants; and that, in furnishing that food, they should not look to any particular test of destitution, but should set the labouring men who applied to them to work, either on their own grounds or on those of the width with the family. The provision had not been drawn up without inquiry. From Odessa the voyage occupied two months, or eight weeks, so that a vessel sailing from there on any day before the 1st July, would be able to enter her cargo of grain in this country before the 1st of September. The navigation of the Black Sea opened at a much earlier period than July—by the end of March, for instance, and from a circular of a merchant at Galatz he learned that, in consequence of the extraordinary prices which be made this year to get the cargoes out of port at an earlier period than usual; and it was anticipated that considerable reprivated for grain, the probability was that every effort would be made this year to get the cargoes out of port at an earlier period than usual; and it was anticipated that considerable was sure that the house would be glad to hear that Sir John Burgoyne had consented to superintend its operation for the was sure that the house would be glad to hear that Sir John Burgoyne had consented to superintend its operation for the next three months. In proposing this measure, however, with a view of affording, if possible, a more effectual mode of giving a relief of food to those who wanted it, and of setting free labourers from the public works for the ordinary avocations of agriculture, we must take care that this substitution should be made as easily as possible by not dismissing large bodies of labourers at once, and that when it was made, no further presentments should be offered and no further employment given on the public works. The Noble Lord then adverted to the cost which had been incurred, and which was still incurring. on the public works. The Noble Lord then adverted to the cost which had been incurred, and which was still incurring. With regard to the money which had been expended, and which was now being expended, a clause had been made that the whole of the burden should not be put upon Ireland. There was no doubt that the misfortune, be the remote cause of it what it might, heavily pressed on the present proprietors of Ireland.—He thought it right, therefore, that the whole burden should not fall on the Irish proprietors. They should, therefore, propose, at a future day, that arrangements should be made by Parliament by which in each succeeding year, when the instalments became due, upon one-half being paid, the other half should be remitted, taking care that the whole debt was kept one-half of the whole charge should be upon the Government. With regard to the financial part of the question—with regard With regard to the financial part of the question—with regard to the sums hitherto issued—they were issued out of the balance in the Exchequer—out of the Consolidated Fund—and neither had there been, nor was there to be, any contemplated issue of The Queen of Spain, in her late Speech at the opening of the Cortes, enunciates solve vise and vise proposition to Parliament it was placing a considerable that when he made came, he trusted that they would have a fair quantity of corn.

March 11, 1847.

Solve III and the same time to exame, he trusted that they would be an exame, he trusted that they would be an exame, he trusted that they would be and exame the came, he trusted that they would be and exame the came, he trusted that they would be an exame, he trusted that they would be and exame takes of the came, he t Let the burden be borne by the consolidated fund or the im perial treasury and exchequer," he must always recollect that these sums were not to be granted by Government or Parlisment without the most serious consideration—hear, hear)—that they were sums derived from the payments made by their people of this country; what they paid on their scape their sugar, their tea and coffee: that it was this which formed the surplus by which they were enabled to come to the assistance of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) And while he thought there was every disposition to do every thing that was liberal in that respect, they must consider your control of the con spect, they must consider, in justice to the people of this country, that they had their own difficulties and their own privations, and that it was by their hard labour they carned its due reward. (Continued by their hard labour they carned its due ward (Continued cheering.)
The Noble Lord then went into the subject of advances made to landed proprietors who had expressed a desire to improve their estates. Government thought that the terans contained in the Treasury minute of the 1st of last December should be xtended to them, and that the time for the repayment

advances which they had received should be extended from 10 to 22 years, as in the Drainage Act of last session. Having thus stated what the Government intended to propose to meet the evil of the present year, he proceeded to observe that there was another proposal of which, though of doubtful tendency, he was inclined to try the experiment. He proposed to advance 50,000L, to be repaid on or before the 31st of December, 1847. to the proprietors of Ireland to furnish seed for sowing their nds. He did not intend to advance any part of it to the small cottier-tenants, as it might not be used for the purposes for which it was intended; but he thought that if the advances were made to the proprietors of the soil, the measure might be safe and useful. In stating these propositions to the house, he felt bound to state that Government could not, and did not, expect to be able to ward off entirely the effects of the awful visitation under which Ireland was now labouring. It was not in the power of man to do away with the ordinations of Provience, and it was a knowledge of that fact which led him to exdence, and It was a knowledge of that fact which led multipress his astonishment that two such eminent and respecta individuals as the Marquess of Sligo and Mr. Moore should be called upon their countrymen to meet at Castlebar, for the pur pose of petitioning Parliament to take steps to insure " mediate, cheap, and constant supply of food" during the famine which surrounded them, and was still impending. That was a task beyond all human power to accomplish. All that any human government could do was to alleviate somewhat the present dreadful calculus and to save the grant dreadful calculus and the grant drea sent dreadful calamity, and to save the great bulk of the people; and it must not be imagined that it could turn scarcity into plenty. What, however, astonished him the most was, that a meeting for such a purpose as that which he had just described should have been called at Castlebar, where there was an union workhouse capable of containing 600 persons, but not containing at present more than 130 persons the described that the containing at the c worknoise capable of containing out persons, but not containing at present more than 130 persons, the doors of it being closed, and the guardians alleging that they could not levy the rates necessary to support the workhouse. He saw in the proposal of the Noble Marquess an unhappy tendency, which he had seen on other occasions in Ireland, to recommend others to perform vague, impracticable, and visionary duties, while the plain and practical duty of paying rates for the sustenance of starving men, women, and children in the neighbourhood, was neglected. He was obliged to say that while the Government uld attempt all that was practicable, it would refuse to make any promise which was clearly impracticable. The Noble Lord then proceeded to another part of the subject, namely, that which related, not to the present, but to the permanent benefit which related, not to the present, but to the permanent beneating of Ireland. Let him observe, in the first instance, that though they might unhappily be diverted from the observance of general principles with regard to those matters, that they should observe those general principles as far as possible, and that those general principles prescribed this much with regard to the interference of Government that this interference of Government that this interference of Government. ference of Government—that this interference might be given in three ways, which, as far as possible, ought to be kept separate and distinct. A Government, with the support of Parliament, might give assistance to individual proprietors for the purpose of improving their private properties; secondly, it might assist in public works by loans and grants for works of evident public utility; and, thirdly, it might enact that relief should be given by law to the destitute. (Hear, hear.) The first was a measure founded on various Acts passed at different times, as the Drainage Act of last session, and the Treasury minute of the let of December. By those Act and this was the Drainage Act of last session, and the Treasury minute of the 1st of December. By those Acts and this minute, it was proposed that where the improvement of an estate by drainage or the reclamation of waste lands would produce a certain improvement, valued so that the legal heirs would not be prejudiced, certain advances should be made in that case from the public funds of the country. (Hear.) The usual rate of interest on advances was five per cent. By the Drainage Act of last session, 3\frac{1}{2} per cent. was the rate, with a reprayment in 2\frac{1}{2} last session, 3½ per cent. was the rate, with a repayment in 22 years. They proposed to take the terms proposed in the Drainage Act, and to extend those terms to various improvements. They proposed also with regard to public works, to cons and the Drainage Acts. According to those Acts, it the majority of the proprietors of a district so decided, they might contract loans for drainage, and in that case the drainage was undertaken by the Board of Works, and carried on under and naProposed to devote 1,000,000L to this purpose; and if the pro-prietors did not themselves improve them by the measures which he had before spoken of, and upon getting loans, they proposed

It is not very long since were below a certain value, namely, those lands which did not let at more than 2s. 6d. an acre annually. It was proposed that land of this nature was only to be reclaimed as far as general operations were concerned; that roads should be made, and a general drainage effected, but that none of the cultivation of the land should be under the direction of a public departmen They proposed that the reclaimed lands should be divided into which should not be below or above a certain amount. number of years, with a determination that it should likewise be sold at the end of the term. They would either let or sell the land as they thought most expedient in the particular case.

He thought they would thus raise a small class of proprietors

who might be very industrious and independent, and form a aluable class of society in Ireland. (Hear.)
The Noble Lord then came to that portion of the measures for the relief of the destitute. He proposed to bring in a bill to effect this object. He said, the Government proposed that the Guardians of the Poor should be entitled to give relief, in or out of the workhouse, at their discretion, to the infirm, and all who were permanently disabled by infirmity. (Hear, hear.)
This would enable them to make use of the workhouse in its proper function, as a test of destitution—(hear, hear)—and in cond place it would enable them to relieve that unfortuhate class of persons at their own homes, which would be more satisfactory to the feelings of the people. (Hear.) They pro-posed, where the workhouse was full, that the Poor-law Com-missioners should have power to direct the Guardians in such ase to reliable. case to relieve the able-bodied out of the workhouse. dear.) He was of opinion that this power should be most cautiously used.—(hear, hear)—and that this workhouse should be put as a test to the able-bodied; but at the same time they had seen there were cases where the poor-house was insufficient, and did not afford sufficient accommodation. (Hear, hear.)—In such cases the relieving officers, who would be appointed, would have power to give in or out-door relief, until the next meeting of the Board of Guardians, when provision would be made for such cases. (Hear, hear.) Such, therefore, was the hature of the measures which he proposed immediately to introduce. He then entered into a retrospect of the agricultural resources of Ireland, and observed that he knew not whether the calculation of Sir R. Kane was a sober one; but that emisting the statement of the second of the heat individual maintained that there were such extensive agricultural resources-to say nothing of mineral resources and, that it could maintain 17,000,000 of inhabitants withthat if a good system of agriculture were introduced into Irea a condition as wretched as Ireland, and which were now flourishing in order, peace, and civilisation. He entered upon that retrospect because there were some inclined to despair of to as great prosperity. The Noble Lord then read a melancholy ption of England by Sir T. More, and another equally able of Scotland at the end of the 16th century, to show orderly and civilised. The Noble Lord concluded by saying my opinion that other measures will be required (cheers); and when the proper time for proposing such measures arrives, I shall be ready to undertake any thing which I think will be for the all the proper time for the property of th

abitants of Ireland symptoms both of a greater reliance upon their own energies and their own exertions, and of a greater willingness to co-operate with others. (Hear, hear.) I believe that if they will encourage this spirit among themselves; if they will see what has been done in this country, and in her neighbors. our Scotland, by industry, by perseverance, by never despairing of success; if they will go on, not looking always to a government proposal, and to a parliamentary enactment (hear); if they will see what is the task immediately before them, and set them. hemselves heartily and strenuously to perform that task—lieve that there are means, there are resources in Ireland, which will bring these matters to a happy issue. (Cheers.)—There is no doubt of the fertility of the land; that fertility has been the theme of admiration with writers and travellers of all nations. nations. There is no doubt, either, I must say, of the strength and industry of its inhabitants. (Hear, hear.) I do not think, therefore, that either the fertility of the land, or the strength or undustry of the inhabitants, is at fault. There have been faults; there have been a discount of the land of the land, or the strength or land of the land, or the land, or the strength or land of the land, or the strength or land of the land of t been defects. Happy will it be for us if we lay the the Irish themselves if they take for their maxim, selves, and the result help you," for then I on for the cure of those defects; happy will it be for find that there have been some "uses" in "adversity." (Loud After Lord John Russell sat down a number of questions were asked from all parts of the House respecting the measures which he described, and Lord Lincoln wished to know when it was intended to proceed with them, with a view to their dis-

Lord John Russell said he did not know that he could precisely fix a day for further discussion. The papers he had alluded to in his speech would be ready to be laid on the table of the House by Wednesday next. It was desirable that members should have time to consider them, and perhaps he might fix onday next for further proceeding.

After a few words from several hon, members, Mr. Grattan mplained of the adjournment of the debate on the vital quesof distress. At all events immediate steps ought to be

taken for the transmission to Ireland of ample supplies of food. The existence of so much absenteeism was a main cause of the atress of Ireland, If the large landed proprietors who drew rapidly; and we are happy to see evinced a growing convic sands a-year from Ireland were to reside there, the he would be very different. If Ireland was to be rated for relief of the poor, he trusted that the absentee proprietors, the Fitzwilliams, the Buckinghams, the Headforts, the Granards, Mr. Hum.

be frustrated if the landlords of Ireland did not co operate with

Mr. Roebuck agreed generally with the Noble Lord's whole mposing a Poor law in Ireland, making the land and the property of Ireland bound to support the poor of Ireland; and the le Lord might be assured that the people of England as well as of Ireland would support him in that great determination. (Hear, hear.) He would not now say more, except that any attempt to make this measure agreeable to the Irish landlords taxing the English people would only add to the Noble ord's difficulties by raising opposition in this country to a good easure. He begged the Noble Lord to bear in mind that there s an extended public opinion in this country, which he must usider when legislating for the landlords of Ireland.

Lord G. Bentinck said that he altogether agreed with the ex-pression of the hon. member for Bath, as to the tone and lan-guage of the Noble Lord's speech. Into the measures them-selves he would not now enter at any length. But he had not any fault to find with them that they did too much, except inasmuch as related to the compulsory powers intended to apply to the sale of waste ands in Ireland. If he found any fault with them, it was that hey fell far short of the necessity of the friend would have brought forward some measure by which the employment of English capital would be stimulated in Ireland. hear.) There was one sphere open for the employment by that his nuble friend would come forward with some digested scheme to promote and stimulate the construction lways. He knew no other scheme by which, on so short a notice, so many persons might be brought into profitable em ployment, and he begged leave to state that, as far as regarded motion of railways in Ireland, he was prepared to introe a measure, to which he hoped his noble friend would give me consideration, and the same chance of being conside in Parliament as they are willing to give to all his Lordship's measures. In respect to the facilities given to the sale of estates and lengthening of the period of leases, he (Lord G. Bentinck) looked upon that step with great satisfaction, but he regretted that his Noble Friend had not brought forward some great measure for the promotion of railways in Ireland. He was pre-Pared with a Bill for that purpose, which he asked leave to bring in. Leave was greated Leave was granted.

Leave was also granted to Lord John Russell to bring in his

GUN ACCIDENTS.

(To the Editor of the Times.) Sir, Accidents to sportsmen have been so frequent, and so many of them, in my firm belief, caused by a feeling of safety in what is most insecure and dangerous, that I hope for a corner in your widely circulated paper for the following few remarks.

In Allen's last India Mail is an extract from the Madras Spectator, giving an account of the manner in which Captain that was killed by his rifle going off. It is there stated that and the hammer of his gun was down upon the nipple when the tatastropher. rophe occurred; a state of things which has usually been

e most effectual precaution against accident." Now, Sir, a moment's reflection will convince any one who acquainted with the use of firearms, especially when used ith hermal statement of all nos-Percussion caps, that this is the most dangerous of all posa little will also do so, and in both instances without any

The only safe mode of carrying a percussion gun is on the half-

proposed, therefore, to consolidate and amend the Drainage Acts. They proposed, likewise, on the same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they proposed to devote 1,000,000% to this purpose; and if the propictors did not the same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they proposed to devote 1,000,000% to this purpose; and if the propictors did not the same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle, to undertake the reclamation of waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle waste lands. (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle waste lands (Hear.) Now, they have a same principle waste lands (Hear.) Now, they have a same princ

he had before spoken of, and upon getting loans, they proposed to purchase them; if, in that case, the proprietors refused to sell, they proposed to compel them to do so. (Hear.) The Government would take and improve the waste lands which were below a sound of the late Major Bevan, of the Madras Army, lost his life not many months ago in Ireland, when smoking a cheroot in a car. The gun was described to be slipping off, and "on being snatched to prevent its fall exploded, both hammers being down."—Limerick Re-

These are recent instances. How many casualties may have happened from the same cause it is impossible to conjecture .-But I know an instance of an unfortunate young man, some six or seven years ago, who in India was shot while sitting in his chair at some distance from his servants, who were loading his camels, preparatory to their commencing their night's journey. His gun was not seen to explode, but was heard by the rvants, who found their master dead, the whole charge having gone from under the jaw through the top of the skull. How bable is it that he was in the act of drawing up the gun when the hammer, being down, caught in his trousers, or some part of the chair, and caused the explosion?

If I am right in stating that it is replete with danger to keep

The Liverpool papers contain accounts of the loss of Captain Rathbone, of the packet-ship Columbia. We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, who had a relative on board, for the

llowing thrilling narrative:
We arrived in Liverpool on the 29th, after one of the most fearful passages on record. We had a splendid run up to the 12th, when it blew a fearful hurricane, the ship scudding before the wind, until the 13th, at 4, A.M., when she broached to, and shipned a condition of the conditions o and shipped a sea which washed overboard the Captain, first and second mates, and six of the crew, carried away the roundand second mates, and six of the circ, carried and house, boats, skylights, in fact everything on the poop deck, bulwarks included. Then commenced a scene of pillage and riot among the few remaining villains of sailors we had left on board. They ransacked the cabin, and took all they could lay board. They ransacked the cabin, and took all they could my their hands on, clothes, money, watches, &c. Some of mine they took. I recovered my watch, ——'s gold watch they kept for eight days. We had not a man on board who could navigate the ship; all were alike masters. "Passengers to the pumps," was the cry, and the villains went coully and lay down in their berths, we expecting every hour to be our last. In this state we were, with the helm lashed down, for six fearful days and nights, when she shipped a heavy sea forward. Fortunately she leaked little, which saved us. On the sixth day we met out difficulty. He (Lord J. Russell) was himself of opinion with the ship Lady Falkland, Captain Smith, from New Orif a good system of agriculture were introduced into Ireif any thing like permanent security were afforded for
investment of capital—if the proprietors would improve
lands—and if their tenants and labourers would co-operate
it was a security were afforded for
investment of capital—if the proprietors would improve
lands—and if their tenants and labourers would co-operate
it was a security remained by the result and labourers would co-operate
it was a security remained. Capital and the result are security remained by the result are security remained by the result and the result are security remained. their lands—and if their tenants and labourers would co-operate with them, the present population of Ireland was not excessive. He then alluded to certain countries which had formerly been the got things pretty well to rights, our sails set, jury-masts. rigged, &c.; and we were getting on again and nearing our destination, when, on the morning of the 22nd, a squall struck her that retrospect because there were some inclined to despand and carried the English Channel, and were struck by lighting, and the saw no reason unconnected with laws which had because to exist, and with unhappy circumstances to which he would be exist, and with unhappy circumstances to which he would be exist, and with unhappy circumstances to which he would be exist, and with unhappy circumstances to which he would be exist, and with unhappy circumstances to which he would be exist, and with unhappy circumstances to which he would be exist. yard we had rigged two days previously, a gale commenced, and we ran before it. God only knows how we escaped,—it was more a miracle than anything else. I never expected but to meet a watery grave, and am satisfied all on board were of the same opinion. I had not my clothes off from the 13th to my arrival in Liverpool, on the 29th."

Colonial.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.—A Gold Medal has been presented to Dr. Workman, as a testimonial for services rendered by him during his occupancy of the office of Vice President, from which he has

We understand that DR. McCAUL is making arrangen for an Oratorio, to be given for the benefit of the destitute Irish and Scotch, towards the end of the mouth.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY .- The following is the state-

					P	er cent.	Pre	niun	a.
lst	Sum of	£100	to No.	292	at	40	£60	0	0
· ·						40	60	0	0
3	111						58	0	0
4	C. Marine						60	. 0	0
5							61	0	0
6	A Struck			117		36	64	0	0
7							64	10	0
8		100		64		35	95	0	0
9		100		184		34	66	0	C
10		100	******	78		343	65	5	0
The contract of		£100	0			3661	£623	15	(
							376	5	(

mittee of Management of the St. Patrick's Society, presente at the Annual Meeting of the Society, held at Macdonald Hotel, on Friday, the 6th March, 1847, G. Duggan, E-q M.P.P., President, in the Chair.

To the St. Patrick's Society of the City of Toronto: Your Committee beg leave to make the following Report: That during the current year, the Society has relie eight indigent persons (who applied to them for aid) from the general funds; and feel pleasure in being able to state, that the Society is free from debt, except the trifle of £3 0s. 7d. due the Treasurer, Mr. Harrington, which we are satisfied will not only be discharged, but a balance left in his hands at the meet-

ing on which this Report will be handed to your Society.

The numbers of the Society continue to increase steadily and of the beneficial results to be derived from organizations like

this, formed for the purposes of charity.

The relief afforded by the funds of the Society is not, indeed a tithe of the advantage derived from associations of this kind; for, in addition to cherishing recollections of our father-land, the Noble Lord with satisfaction, and Mr. S. A. O'Brien expressed his conviction that the efforts of the Legislature would

be frue. can prosper, a greater number of the poor are relieved, and situ-ations and places are procured, where the indigent, instead of being a burthen, may be sent to the country or elsewhere, to se to whom they may be useful, as well as to themselves .-The claims of applicants more carefully examined; relief administored privately, without wounding the most sensitive feelings; committees for different objects promptly appointed, and communications for information and other purp essary, kept up with the other Societies in different parts of deeply his responsibility, and a stimulus is given to the individual exertions of members; added to which, a unity and swiftness of action is secured, which would be in vain attempted without organization. Your Committee would, therefore, re spectfully beg leave to recommend to our fellow-countrymen to establish these societies for the purposes of charity, not only in the cities and towns, but in every township of Canada.

Your Committee, feeling deeply impressed not only with the advantages to be derived from, but the actual necessity of emigration, whereby the superabundant population of Ireland may be relieved, and our happy connexion with the parent country strengthened, would suggest that your Society take into its consideration the propriety of making a representation to the Government, urging upon their notice the advantage of setting apart a portion of the waste lands of the Crown, for the purpose f giving grants to those immigrating to this Province; thus, not only affording a happy asylum to destitute thousands, but

adding greatly also to the prosperity of the Province, and to the strength and stability of the British Empire.

Your Committee also suggest (keeping in view the number of emigrants who may be expected to arrive on our shores in a sideration the necessity of the formation of an " Emigrant Society," for the purpose of aiding and giving them information on their arrival in this colony; and as the necessity of this or some similar association must be apparent, they would most respectfully recommend it, not only to the Society, but also to the inhabitants of the Province generally, that it may (if deemed expedient by them) in time be carried into operation in the rent cities and seaport towns in the Province.

Your Committee feel deep regret in being compelled to speak of the unparalleled scarcity and famine that is now, in every shape of horror—by disease, pestilence, cold, nakedness and hunger, "doing its work of death" on our afflicted countrymen in Ireland, "The destitution is overwhelming and awfully appalling; they are without food when alive, and without coffins It becomes, then, the imperative duty of every Christian—and how much more our duty!—to be up and doing, not only unitedly, but individually—to set aside a portion of every day for this good work—zealously to labour without ceasing, (we know we shall not do so in vain)—to put on our whole strength-to tax our energies to the utmost, in endeavouring to save from a gnawing, torturing death by famine, the

Your Committee have the most heart-felt satisfaction in being able to say, that the best feeling of unanimity and brotherly ove now exists between this Society and their fellow St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of this city, and that the utmost ony subsists also with the sister Societies of St. George and St. Andrew. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN DUGGAN,

(Signed) Chairman of Committee.

Toronto, Feb. 19, 1847.

WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR FLOUR .- A gentleman of sharp tap on the top will explode the cap, anything drawing it back a limit of the cap, anything drawing it the great experience in mercantile affairs has brought to our notice the great want of good and commodious Store-Houses in King-Truly, Sir, the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer thousands of barrels of flour lie exposed for days at both places, the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer thousands of barrels of flour lie exposed for days at both places, the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer thousands of barrels of flour lie exposed for days at both places, the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer thousands of barrels of flour lie exposed for days at both places, the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer thousands of barrels of flour lie exposed for days at both places, the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer thousands of barrels of flour lie exposed for days at both places, the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer thousands of barrels of flour lie exposed for days at both places, the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer thousands of barrels of flour lie exposed for days at both places, the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer thousands of barrels of flour lie exposed for days at both places, the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than the full cock is safer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than keeping the hammer than the full cock is safer than down on the nipple, for then the trigger must be pulled in order to discharge the piece, and the trigger is protected by a guard.

The only safe walls of the safe walls are the half-

County of Donegal, to a relative in Cornwall; January 27, 1847.

The failure of our food, and the sad state of the poor is likely to keep us in remembrance of the year we have entered on.— Believe me, the newspaper accounts of the distress are not exagregated. You know our remote Parish. Think of us, surrounded by a population of 11,000, with scarcely a resident Landlord, as the few that are here bave but small means, and find it hard to get their rents, all their exertions are like a drop of water in the mighty deep. I could give you a thousand instances of the wants around us; we cannot walk out, without seeing and hearing of those who have not tasted for TWENTYperishing creatures imploring assistance. The Board of Works have commenced operations here, but not a tenth are employed. Our poor house is full. Could you do anything for us? We are endeavouring to raise a fund, so as to enable us to purchase Meal to make porridge soup for the starving creatures. Disease is rapidly setting in. — The funeral bell is seldom out of our ears, so that provided you could raise a little sum for us, you would be doing a great charity. Oh that we could look more stead fastly in faith to the great source of our help! The promise the hammer down on the nipple, I hope you will publish this letter, or something more to the purpose, if any of your sporting correspondents will favour you with sounder views of the matter. purpose of this awful visitation, we may rest in confidence that it must and will eventually reflect the glory of God-I have written in great haste as you will perceive, but I have been called away times without number to the poor forlorn starving In answer to the above appeal, the Rev. Henry Patton pro-

poses to receive the contributions of such as are charitably disposed to aid in relieving the distress described in the above cattact. The amount received he proposes to remit by Bills of Exchange, to Robert Patton, E-q., of Crohan, to be laid out for the relief of the poor of the parish of Clondevaddock and the District of Fannat, under the direction of the said Robert Patton, and of the Rev. Dr. Kayley, the Rector of the Parish, n whose discretion and piety he has the fullest confidence, that the funds placed at their disposal, will be judiciously expended for the object specified. Remember the words of your Saviour, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."—Cornwall Observer. The heart-sickening accounts of the awful effects of famine in Ireland continue to increase. We could fill every impres-sion with its melancholy details to the exclusion of almost every other subject. A private correspondent on whom we can most confidently rely, who has been visiting very extensively in Clare, Cork, Waterford, and other parts of Leinster and Munster, writes in fearful terms, and assures us that matters will be

We are rejoiced to find that at last our city which enjoys so nany blessings has been doing its share. The Irish Relief Committee has not been idle, and many members of it have been visiting various parts of the country, in general with unexpect-

We once more call most urgently on all our fellow-citizens to cast away all those distinctions and differences which have hitherto existed and to unite hearts and hards in assisting to horrible state. Who can contemplate without shuddering the dreadful sufferings of the slow but sure exhaustion from starvation. We believe it almost impossible for those who have never seen anything of the kind to imagine their horrors.

Fellow-citizens! men of Toronto! men of Canada! we entreat, we implore you for the sake of suffering humanity to lel in modern times, and our exertions should keep pace with their need. Look at the noble subscriptions made in the United States—let us emulate them to the utmost of our abilities, and let us remember that we never can put our capital be it horses to his cutter with a view of proceeding eastward. The the "Poor, lendeth to the Lord, and look, what he layeth out

£180 of the original subscriptions yet unpaid, which may be looked for every hour, and as many of the Collectors have not made their returns, we hope to amounce in our next that not less than £1600 or 1.00 has been collected.

ABSTRACT of Contributions to the Irish Relief Fund, re-

	ceived up to 3 o'olock, P.M., on the 8th March inst.									
	the design of the suffer of the deposite of the day	£		d.						
	Officers of the 81st Regiment Toronto,	37	10	0						
	Professors, Students, and Domestics of King's									
ine-	College, exclusive of other Subscriptions paid									
	to Ward Collectors	60	6	3						
	Principal Barron, and Pupils, &c., of Upper Ca-									
Par	nada College	13	7	0						
64	The Bank of Upper Canada	60	0	0						
200	Pupils of Miss Skirving's Seminary	1	1	3						
	Other miscellaneous Contributions of the Inhabi-									
	tants of Toronto	964	0	45						
	Village of Weston (on Humber) and vicinity	18		71						
	Richmond Lodge of Free Masons, Richmond Hill.	10	2	6						
	Township of York	82	2	111						
	Do. do.	2	18	9						
1	Three-fifths of Contributions at a preliminary		THE STATE OF THE S	3						
m-	meeting at Stratford, Home District	18		0						
ed	Pupils of Miss Ross's Seminary, Goderich	0	18	5						
d's	Inhabitants of Sharon, E. Gwillimbury	13	3	9						
q.,		1000		10						

JAS. S. HOWARD, Treasurer I.R.F. The subscription from the Masters and Pupils of Upper Canada College amounted to £26 14s., of which one half was sanded to the Irish Relief Committee, and the other half to

We learn that the Police Force in this city have given the

COBOURG .- Met last night pursuant to adjournment, when the following collections were recorded by the Secretary:-The West Ward, £100 0 0 The South Ward, 59 18 9
The East Ward, 37 19 7

Amounting to £197 18 4 The above is exclusive of the two Odd Fellows' Lodges, hich number about 80 members each, and from whose well-nown charity a large contribution is expected. It is also exive of the Orange contribution, which will, like that of the Odd Fellows, be given in Lodge.

The Committee reported that about one-third of the town emained as yet unsolicited, and that they expected when it had cen gone over, and the subscriptions of the different Lodges ed, the gross amount collected in the town would be about

Chairman of the Committee, affords a very gratifying proof of the liberality of the inhabitants of our Town, and of their anxious desire to do all in their power towards relieving the dis-

resses of their fellow-creatures. Charity not only covers a multitude of sins, but is the one end, essence, and use of all religion. It is the true inner light in the soul of man, which should ever be kept alive and shining. What were the use of money heaped up ever so high, if it be not this—to relieve the poor when he crieth, the fatherless, and him that hath none to help him; to rescue the wretch ready to him that hath none to help him; to rescue the wretch ready to perish, from a premature grave; to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and assist the sick and afflicted? This is, in truth, hungry, and assist the sick and afflicted? This is, in truth, hungry, and assist the sick and afflicted? the only way by which men can be made happier, wiser, or n any way better by money. Give them, and with a will .-Do not turn the Collector from your door with the cold-hearted they come out here in the spring." What miserable comfort this to the soul of any man who withholds his bounty while hearted selfishness of man. Behold, our country is full of of the respective congregations; but it is a matter of

On Friday evening a meeting will be held in Colborne in aid ed. of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland. The Cramahe farmers will not forget that they are called upon by God's voice-by agonizing appeals of famishing thousands, to "do their duty.

IRISH RELIEF .- One great difficulty the Committee will have to encounter, who and where they are to send money to.
Although the papers inform us of particular localities, where distress is apparent, yet the one half is not told, because, proba bly, not known to them. There are numbers of localities in Ireland where no accounts are published from—but where famine with all its horrors are raging. It is to these remote and little known localities, the committee ought to direct their aid. For it is to be presumed that the worst cases will be met with the most prompt assistance. Let the Committee remit money to the ministers of the several denominations, in the South and West of Ireland; to be by them distributed to the needy.—
This will come home to them at once. I cannot see the necessity of sending to any Committee or Society, at home and by them apportioned out. This would be only losing time,

How truly gratifying it is to us to perceive the extraordinary xertions making in the United States, towards alleviating the distress of their brethren across the Atlantic. Every other feeling with them is absorbed in the great object of humanity. Through the vast extent of their young country, public meetings are held-eloquent appeals are made, and not made in vain ent of the perfume of Christian charity, in many things have entered into such a high and ennobling competition as this. May we go and do likewise.—Cor. of British Whig.

There has been another disastrous fire at St. Johns, New-

THE MEETING AT BRADFORD, in the township of West Gwillimbury, county of Simcoe, for the relief of the destitute in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, takes place on Friday

JAMES GIVENS, Esq., of the town of London, has been next at one o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested and expected. The Solicitor General goes out from Toronto, to attend this meeting, and address those who may assemble on casion, for the charitable object of contributing to the

relief of their famishing fellow countrymen. Arrangements have also been made for holding a public in Markham, for the relief of the destitute in Ireland The following notification has been issued, calling the meet-

ing, to which we desire to give further publicity, and assist as far as possible in collecting together a large assemblage. This meeting takes place on Monday next :-

"The undersigned respectfully call a public meeting of the Inhabitants of MARKHAM, at the Lutheran Church, on Monday, the 15th day of March, instant, at ten o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration the protracted suffering from famine the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and in Ireland, All

are invited to attend.
"The Solicitor General and several other gentlemen from Toronto, will be present and address the meeting.
"Joseph Tomlinson, J.P., A. Barker, R. Jamieson, surgeon

George Miller, Archibald Fenwick, James Mustard, Wm. McPherson, Sinclair Holden, J. P., Benjamin Bowman, Alexander Hunter, John Harrington, Wm. Dunsheeth, Arthur Alexander, Thomas Hastings, and twenty five

" Markham, March 5, 1847." MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The extension of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, through the western part of the Province, to its extremity at Port Sarnia, on the St. Clair, is now beyond doubt, very active means having been taken to get the stock subscribed, and the efforts of those employed have been attended with very great success. Indeed, from the last accounts we received, we have reason to believe that the whole of the stock for this line has been taken up. The extension of the line be-tween Montreal and Toronto has been decided upon some time ago, and contracts for the work entered upon; so that, during the year, we shall probably witness the completion of the whole line, from Montreal to Lake Huron, and communications transmitted simultaneously from New York, to Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, London, Kingston, Montreal, and other intermediate places, at which stations may be placed.

At Quebec the project has been entered upon with spirit, for the continuation of the line from Montreal to that city, and for its extension through New Brunswick to Halifax. We perceive by the Halifax Morning Post, that a public meeting was held in that city a few days ago, to take steps for the continuation of a Telegraph to the Province Boundary, to connect with the contemplated line through New Brunswick and Canada to Quebec. The parties concerned appear to entertain sanguine expectations of their being able to accomplish this grand en-

BEAUTIES OF THE TELEGRAPH, -No. 1.-We learn by the Toronto Colonist, that some parties have been detected in that city, in ten minutes after a Telegraphic communication was made from Hamilton. The following communication conveys the particulars of the felony:—

" Homilton, Thursday, March 4. To the High Constable, Toronto.

"Barney Farley, teamster, has committed felony, and left Barney Farley, teamster, has committed felony, and left here for Toronto; has a box of stolen property with him, containing five dozen and a half sides of upper leather, and about £20 in cash. If in Toronto, please detain him. Is 5ft. 2in. high, dark complexion, black hair; is in company with J. Dimond, supposed to be going to Gearey's works, below Toronto. Dimond is a lame man; one eye; pock marked. Supposed he will sell the leather in Toronto. Let me know if arrested.—Warrant out for him here. Warrant out for him here.

The parties were soon in the custody of the active High Baicase was brought before the Toronto Magistrates, who con shall be paid to him again."—Patriot.

We have been favoured by Mr. Howard, the Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, with the following abstract of the amount actually received by him up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon. In addition to which we believe there is not less than £180 of the original subscription yet unpaid, which may be lead for a subscription of the original subscription yet unpaid, which may be brought back, and is now in the custody of Mr. Ryckman, High Bailiff of this city.—Hamilton Gazette.

USURY LAWS .- We observe with great pleasure that the Hon. Henry Sherwood is unabated in his zeal for the extinction of all laws limiting the freedom of transactions in money. Mr. Sherwood has pursued his object with a singleness of spirit rare in Canadian politicians, and most honourable to himself. He has made the question his own, and we trust he will never pause until he brings it to a triumphant termination. The evils of those laws equally afflict Lower and Upper Canada.— They penetrate to every class, nor do we know one which they benefit, for the average rate of interest is defined by competition, not by legislation, and for the Legislature to declare that to be the rate of interest which is not the rate of interest, is only to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. necessitate fraud. For ourselves, we believe we have never missed an opportunity of declaring our opinion that we considered the Usury Laws in Canada more pernicious to its prosperity

THE SCHOOL BILL.—The idea suggested by "our Hornby correspondent," of providing common school books, which shall not require the necessity of importation, savours, in our opinion, of sound common sense. The social and political state of Canada seems to demand something peculiarly fitted to that state, which most certainly has not hitherto made its appearace in the shape of a provision, for the moral and intellectua raining of our future men and women. If the framer or franers of our School Act have deserved the gratitude of the community in no other respect, the fact that the advent of that leasure has aroused the attention of the press to the vitally mportant question of elementary education, ought, at least, t often the feelings of the philanthropist towards the Rev. gen eleman, who has rendered himself so very obnoxious to publi ensure by the concoction of the several oppressive and imprac icable clauses of the almost universally condemned School Bill. Amid the able and various criticisms on the act in quest which have appeared in the columns of several of our contem oraries, we are not aware of having perceived any allusion t the palpable injustice inflicted on many school sections in which from the limited extent of the territory included within their boundaries, and consequently of the paucity of children within the legal age, the inhabitants have been forced either to abanlon the idea of maintaining an efficient school, or of paying

what is generally considered an exorbitant quarterly fee We have not the most distant idea of laying blame to our temporaries in this matter. They are generally resident in was and cities, where the school divisions or sections necessarily approach more nearly to the standard of equity. But ou al situation enables us to become more cognizant of many icts bearing on the working of the Bill, of which the inhabiants of cities cannot be expected to be aware.

We would here remark, that if more attention had been paid the framing of this grievous bill, to the practical suggestions f teachers and farmers, we would not now have had to lament over such a miserable abortion of legislation .- Streetville Re-

PUBLIC CEMETRIES - By an advertisement which appears n the Courier this day, our readers will see that a meeting all the members of the Church of England, in Montreal, is to be held at Christ Church, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, it

This is a step which every one must approve. It is now a matter of notoriety that the Burial accommodation for the Protestant population of Montreal is sadly deficient, and that words, "Oh, we shall want all our money to give them when any farther use of the Old Burying Ground cannot be made without prejudice to the health of the population and without longer delay in the removal of the contents of that ground than this fellow-creatures are dying by thousands; famishing in the is either necessary or expedient. Whether it be better to constructs, lanes and cellars, hidden it may be from all but the eye of God, to whom they appeal in their agony, against the hard- shall not stay to inquire; that is a matter for the consideration wealth, heaped up, running over; our granaries are ready to tauce to know that the establishment of burial grounds in the burst. With God's bounty our land blooms and grows; it is heart of a large city is most inimical to the health of the inhab full of wealth, we say it is full of supply for human want of every kind. Let it not be said that we withheld this, God's gilt from our starving fellow-creatures. t from our starving fellow-creatures.

A meeting is to be held at Grafton this evening, and sure we into such a purpose—in places to which it is not likely that the are that the Farmers of Haldimand will give and liberally give of the abundance with which Providence has blessed their laeye and suited to the solemn purpose for which they are intend-Montreal Courier. WHAT MAY BE DONE .- The city of Buffalo was not long

since burthened with a considerable debt, and embarrassed in its financial concerns, much in the way that our own city is.— But the people thought it high time that their affairs should no longer be left to the mercies of an ignorant set of de gues, and placed them in the hands of buisness men. As a con equence, a salutary change was soon effected in the state hings; and although that Council has not yet been employed a year, the Commercial Advertiser is already enabled to con culate the citizens of Buffalo upon the fact, that for the first time almost since Buffalo became a city, the present Coun cil will be enabled to hand over to its successors a treasury freed from every embarrassment, and this accomplished, although in coming into office the Council found a legacy of work ordered by their predecessors to the amount of thousands upon thousands, for the payment of which no means had been provided. A like result might be obtained in Kingston in the same way .- News.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY-PROBABLE DETECTION OF A ROB-BER.—A paragraph was recently quoted in this paper from the Montreal Gazette, giving the particulars of a highway robbery committed near Longueuil, in which a Mr. Ludlow of Jefferson county, in the neighbouring state, was the victim Wc have reason to believe that one of the robbers has been traced and is ow in custody at Bytown. A horse and cutter having been stolen in the neighbourhood of this city, from a relative Charles Clark, of the Bay of Quinte House, that gentleman started in pursuit of the thief, and was enabled to follow upon s traces all the way to Bytown, and there to arrest hir From the description of one of the men who robbed Mr. Ludlow Mr. Clark has not the slightest doubt of his prisoner being the same person. Mr. Clark, by the way was most rudely treated by some of the magistrates at Bytown; and although he established his claim to the stolen horse and sleigh, and was sustain- Street, and also at the Publishers'.

Gazetted as Judge of the London District Court, vice Henry Allen, Esq., removed. —Hamilton Gazette.

The vacancies in the Executive Council of New Brunswick

The vacancies in the Executive Council of New Brunswick have been filled. We quote the following paragraph from the St. John Weekly Chronicle:—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The Hon. Mr. Baillie, of Fredericton; Mr. Rankin, of Northumberland, and Mr. Hill, of Charlotte County, are the new members appointed to the Executive Council, and were sworn into office on Manday last. cutive Council, and were sworn into office on Monday last .-The appointments elicited a sharp debate in the House, in which Messrs, Hazen, Woodward, Wilson, Hannington, Fisher, Ritchie, and L.A. Wilmot, took part; the latter giving a characteristic speech, -his disappointment ill concealed

Hpper Canada College.

THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on the 21st TERMS:

Day Scholars. Preparatory Form.....£6 0 0 per annum. College Forms Boarders. Preparatory Form£30 16 0 Optional Branches-(Extra). J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector, U. C. College.

Toronto, March 8, 1847. YOUNG PERSON wishes to enter a respectable A YOUNG PERSON wishes to enter a respectation.

School for a year or two: would assist in teaching the younger Pupils, and make herself generally useful. In return she requires the advantage of the Teachers—Board and Washing. Respectable references given and required.
Address (Post-paid) C. E. S., Toronto.
Toronto, March 11th, 1847.

BOARD

CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE EDUCATION. IN the family of a Gentleman, who has engaged a Tutor 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 Forms in Upper Canada College. His residence is situated in the most healthy part of the West end of this City, and the strictest attention would be paid to their morals, health, and

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

Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847.

501-tf

THE MAPLE LEAF, OR CANADIAN ANNUAL.

Price £1 5s. MANY Persons having expressed a desire of sending to their friends at home, copies of the above Annual, the Publisher has made arrangements for forwarding a few copies to London by the next Steamen. The additional expense made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of Collago will be 2s. 6d. per copy. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this arrangement, are requested to apply immediately.

The copies will be sent direct to London, and forwarded thence to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland. HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. February 17, 1847.

THOMAS WHEELER, WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto,

ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronag RESPECTFULLY solicits a snare of public leaned and Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and epaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass

riveted and repaired. ** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to

THOMAS J. PRESTON, her restrictions of its trade put together. -- Mon- WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. SUPERIOR VESTINGS,

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most shionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins,

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c. VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionabl N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which he

s prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that not fail to give satisfaction. N.B. - UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the ect style, and on moderate terms.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, A Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. MR. P. MARCH R ESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered into arrangements for publishing immediately

A Splendid Mezzotinto Engraving OF THE REV. DR. M'CAUL,

Vice President of King's College, Toronto, From the Painting executed for the Principal and Masters of

competent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Revernd and Learned Gentleman.

The Portrait was taken about two years ago; and previous its being placed in the hands of the engraver, some material

and great care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub

The Portrait will be of the same size and style as that of the Governor General recently engraved; and by the same Engraver, Mr. Warner, and published by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Booksellers and Printers to the University of

King's College, Toronto. Subscribers' names received at MR. C. MARCH'S, King

R. CUTHBERT, BOOKBINDER.

ACCOUNTABOOK MANUFACTURER, &c., R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants geneknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand,

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of

N. B.—Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including Law, Music, ANE SCRAP BOOKS, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE. YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS, All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.

An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED Toronto, July, 1845.

(Terrestrial) GLOBES! } Celestial. } GLOBES!

G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN AND MATHEMATICAL INhis sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, and would inform them, that he has just received direct from Eugland, CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES, from 5 to 18 inch diameter, which he offers on reasonable terms. Also, in connection with his former assortment of Spectacle, Mathematical Instruments and Jewellery, he bas received Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver L'Epine, Preceived Lauses and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver I Epine, Lever and Vertical Watches, ditto, ditto, Chains, Broaches and Pins, and Rings; Silver Snuff, Scent and Presentation Boxes; pure Gold Wedding Rings; Tea, Table and Soup Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Plated Candlesticks; Salvers; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Papier Maché Trays—to which he invites the inspection of his friends and the public, and hopes to give general satisfaction; and any article purchased of him, and not approved of on trial, will be exchanged. All kinds of Instruments, Spectacles, Jewellery, and Watches, made and repaired

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. 501-tf PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE. SINGING AND GUITAR, 69, CHURCH STREET.

to order, by experienced Workmen.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. PIANO FORTES. THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, having

& COLLARD, London. For sale cheap.
THOS. CLARKSON & Co. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.-Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd er, and 15th of Februar MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrus

their children to her care, as she has had much experience id the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, an. that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen Bay Street, (between King Street and)
Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

> WW A IN'B' BO ED. CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small A CLASSICAL MASTER, to the control of a School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education.
>
> Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal,

July 14, 1846. Young Ladies' Seminary. MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the busi-

tess thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on ap-ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs plication to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846. EDUCATION.

NRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-

mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated: THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

Wanted, FOR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply to PETER DAYY, Esq., or DR. STEWART

Bath, 7th Nov., 1846. BIRTH. On Tuesday, the 9th inst., Mrs. R. C. Gwatkin, of a son. MARRIED.

At Springfield, Canada West, on the 5th January, by the Rev. James Magrath, Rector, Mr. William Edward Watkins, to Sarah Jane, only daughter of Mr. John Lancaster, of Spring-

At Queenston, by the Rev. Dr. Lundy, on Wendesday, the 24th Feb., Mr. Thomas Chilton Mewburn, of Danby House, Stamford, to Jane, second daughter of Colonel Robert Hamilton, of the former place.

DIED. At the residence of George Ryerson, Esquire, Toronto, on Thursday the 4th of March after a few hours illness, Mary Adelaide Thomson, only surviving daughter of the late Hugh C. Thomson, Esquire, and step-daughter of the Rev. Adam Townley. She was born March 21, 1831, was Confirmed at Port Maitland last June, and during the remainder of her short life was a regular communicant. Her simplicity of character, child-like obedience, and kindly affections, evinced by the sincere attachment of her youngest school associates, and which were joined to abilities evidently above mediocrity, are

best proved by the very strong attachment of her young friends. In this city, on the 7th inst., William, youngest son of Mr. Daniel Orris, aged 7 years 1 month and 7 days. At Port Hope, of acute Pulmonary Consumption, on Sunday last, Mary Anne Sophis, only daughter of M. F. Whitehead,

Esq., in the 20th year of her age, -- greatly beloved and deeply Upper Canada College, (to whom the Engraving is, by permission, respectfully dedicated,) and which has been pronounced At Woodstock, on the 4th inst., after a short illness, Mr. George Menzies, Editor and Proprietor of the Woodstock Herald, in the 51st year of his age, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. In Augusta, at his residence, on the 20th Jan, last, Lieut.

ol. Philip Dolmage, after a protracted illuess, with very little price will be 20s. for Proofs, and 12s. 6d. for Prints;
If great care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub nolly, Esq., aged 29 years.

> nd 10, add. subs. and rem.; Jas. Jones, Esq., rem.; Rev. Jon. Shortt; Mr. Bray.

Rev. John Grier, add. sub. and rem.; Mr. Thomas Ryall. 9

To Correspondents .- C. C. B. has been received,

LETTERS received to Thursday, March 4:

poetrn.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Remember the poor! It fearfully snoweth, And bitterly bloweth; Thou could'st not endure The tempest's wild power, Through night's dreary hour, Then pity the poor!

Remember the poor! Their father is lying In that hovel dying With sickness of heart; No voice cheers his dwelling, Of Jesus' love telling Ere life shall depart.

Remember the poor! The widow is sighing, The orphans are crying, Half starving for bread ! With eagerness speed ye To succour the needy, Their helper is dead. Remember the poor!

The baby is sleeping, Its cheeks wet with weeping, On its mother's breast; Whose cough, deep and hollow, Foretells she'll soon follow Her husband to rest! Remember the poor!

To him who aid lendeth, Whatever he spendeth, The Lord will repay; And sweet thoughts shall cheer him, And God's love be near him, In his dying day!

THE CLERGYMAN'S WIFE. (From "Records of a Good Man's Life," By the Rev. Charles B. Taylor, M.A.)

We were married. My dear relations the Lovels, came to the wedding, and Mr. Lovel performed the ceremony. My brother Charles and Lisa and her husband, and the Wentworths were present also .-Mr. Wentworth gave away the bride, and his daughters were the bride-maids.

lovely wife. She won the love and admiration of all

I soon found that I had indeed a treasure in my wherever she appeared. "Well, sir!" said my servant Martin to me, "we begin to get more reconciled to parting with Miss Lisa, since you have brought our new mistress home. We servants love her as if we had known her for years; and the poor people in the village say that they never saw any one to compare with her but Miss Lisa .-She has such a kind humble way of speaking, that many say they would rather have her find fault with them, than be praised by others." I soon met with an instance in which the happy effect of her visits among my poor parishioners, was very apparent .-One evening, when I had been called to visit a dying person at the extremity of my parish, a poor half-naked woman opened the little garden gate, and came up to the window where my wife was sitting at work; she said nothing, but fixed her large sunken eyes on a great loaf of bread which had been placed with the tea-things on the table beside which Una was sitting. the poor creature was half-starved. Her brutal husband had gone away and left her with two little sickly of age. It certainly has character. children. Una put into her hand the very loaf which she had eyed so greedily; and not long after her departure, she followed the woman to her wretched lodging, to judge for herself as to the extent of her distress, and, if necessary, to relieve it. She found the mother and her children in the most deplorable state, and on her return home she took care to send them the relief they were in need of. But on her next visit, and after some inquiries which she made, Una discovered that it was not merely bodily succour that we were called upon to supply. The wretched creature had been brought to such extreme distress by a life of abandoned profligacy, and was in a fearful state of ignorance and sin. My kind-hearted wife, on hearing this, felt only more deeply interested in the situation of the wretched woman. With my hearty currence, she placed the two sickly childr the care of a respectable widow woman, for their mother was now confined to her bed, and quite unable to attend to them. She hired a nurse to wait upon her, and not a day passed in which she did not herself administer to the wants of the dying woman. I say "dving," for our medical attendant had given no hopes of her recovery. It was by the bed-side of this lost

within. She was leaning her head against the wall. most chords of the German soul:-As I drew nearer, I heard the deep hollow cough of the sick woman, but the young female in the passage stirred not. Either the cough was louder than the sound of my footsteps, or, (which I believe was the fact) she was too deeply absorbed by her own thoughts to notice my approach. I also paused, and as the coughing ceased, I also stood still to listen, for I recognised the sweet tones of my wife's voice. I was as tonished at the clear and simple wisdom with which she spoke. I had often listened with delight to the she was now discoursing of the message of the Redeemer to the lost and hopeless sinner, and surely, faithfulness and truth were scarcely ever tempered

with so much of the tenderness of love. The girl profound attention to every word, till at last she covered her eyes with her hand, and her whole frame shook with a sudden burst of grief, and the endealittle later than usual in her return home to dinner; she had been sent for in haste to the dying woman.-When she entered the room she looked very pale and grave, and I could see that she had been weeping. ed, and Germany delivered. It is all over," she replied to the inquiry which I made; "the poor creature is at last gone.

"The judgments of God are unsearchable and His ways past finding out, and it is not for me to declare that her death was without hope; but, oh! there was

that change of heart of which she felt her need.— write upon many of them instructions for M. Appert. fessed, is at present upon Israel; but the time shall come, when the faith and repentance of the Magdalene of old, to very unjust. A hundred francs to be sent to her immorning she has sought me out, half broken-hearted, indignant at the tone of the letter, ventured to remon to ask for our advice and assistance; to intreat that strate; but the Queen insisted, and even tripled he enabling her to remove from this neighbourhood, singular petitioner, whom her almoner accordingly built up into an holy temple to the Lord. The building will sin and misery.'

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE REV. BENJ. D. WINSLOW.

From a Note to his Funeral Sermon, by Bishop Doane.)

His father writes, "The early infancy of Benjamin was remarkable for great originality, bright ideas, and remarks beyond his age." And, what is better still than this, his "docility of disposition was such that little or no complaint was ever made by any person having the care of him; and I never knew a child so easily controlled." The following dialogue is remembered as taking place between him and a younger sister, after their mother's death, when he was a little more than six years old.

Benjamin .- "Lucretia, see that beautiful star .-Dear mother is up there, and her spirit is looking down upon us.

Lucretia.-How do you know, Benjamin? B .- Why, dear mother said all good people went up above to God; and that He was pure and bright

like the stars. L.—Can she look through that star?

B .- Mother said, God is a spirit, and could see every thing, and know every thing; and that those who love Him, would see as far as He can.

L.—Can mother see us now? B.—Mother's spirit can.

L.-Why cannot mother see us? B .- She will, when we are dead, and go to her."

Those who knew him well, his poetical fancy, and his loving nature, "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," will feel how true it is, "the boy is father

The playful humour-as bright, and as beautiful, and as harmless, as the heat-lightning of our summer skies-in which he excelled all men I ever knew, was also developed very early; as when he said, at four years old, to a venerable relative, who was very much bent with years, "Aunt Sally, why don't you stoop backwards ?"

The following is the earliest poetical composition of his that I have seen. It was written at ten years

> " Death has set his seal On all that earth has given; But then for some 'tis well, For death's the road to heaven.

"The warrior on the field doth fall, The statesman on his bed, And priest and prince and peasant all Are numbered with the dead.

III.

"I looked towards the sky, And it was wrapt in flame, And forth, I knew not why, The King of Terrors came.

"He then took forth a seal; An end to life was given: The end for some was well, For 'twas the road to heaven."

THE RHINE. (From Alison's History of Europe.)

The Germans have long connected heart-stirring and wretched female, that I first saw the real superi- associations with the sight, and even the name of the ority of my wife's character. I had been occupied Rhine. The vast amphitheatre of the central Alps, during the chief part of the morning in visiting among from the snows of which that noble stream takes its the cottages at the upper end of the village, and in rise; the sublime cataract by which it descends into per Hispalem;" and upon the questioner expressing a my way home I determined to call on the dying wo- the plains of Germany; the ancient and peopled man of whom I have been speaking. The room in cities which lie along its banks; the romantic regions which she lodged was one among many in a large through whose precipices it flows; the feudal rebuilding, (perhaps some hundred years ago the man- mains by which their summits are crowned; the insion of a person of some importance in our village,) teresting legends of the olden time with which they but they were now let out in separate tenements to are connected; the vineyards which nestle in their the poor. As I walked slowly down the long passage sunny rooks; the topaz blaze of the cliffs on which leading to the room I was about to enter, I was sur- the mouldering ruins are placed-have long sunk into prised to perceive a young woman standing not far the heart of this imaginative people, and, united to from the door, apparently listening to what passed the thrilling music of Hayden, have touched the in-

> "The Rhine! the Rhine! Be blessings on the Rhine! St. Rochus bless the land of love and wine! The groves and high hung meads, whose glories shine. In painted meads below; Its rocks, whose topaz beam betrays the vine, Or richer ruby glow. The Rhine! the Rhine, be blessings on the Rhine!

Beats there a sad heart here? pour forth the wine!

They connected it, in an especial manner with the idea of Germany as a whole; it was their great fronwinning sweetness in which she spoke to the poor and tier stream; it recalled the days of their emperors the sick of their bodily ailments in my presence; but and independence; it had become as it were, the emblem of the fatherland. It may easily be conceived what effect upon the armies of a people thus excited -whose hearts had thrilled to the songs of Körner, whose swords had drunk of the blood of Leipsic-the who stood before me seemed to listen with serious and sight of the Rhine, when it first burst upon their united and conquering arms, produced. Involuntarily the columns halted when they reached the heights beyond Hockheim, where its windings spread out as vours she made to restrain it. I thought it best to on a map beneath their feet; the rear ranks hurried rance, that he who submits to be governed by His spirit, and offer no interruption to what was passing, and with- to the front; the troops uncovered as they beheld the drew very silently, that the poor girl might not know stream of their fathers; tears trickled down many herself observed. About a fortnight after, Una was a cheeks, joy, too big for utterance swelled every heart; and the enthusiasm passing from rank to rank, soon a hundred thousand voices joined in the cheers, which told the world that the war of independence was end-

> THE QUEEN OF FRANCE. (From Blackwood's Magazine.)

The Queen disposes of five hundred thousand francs a deadness, a want of anxiety as to all but her bodily a-year for all her personal expenses; and certainly how much for the worse, sad experience will show! It is for comforts about this wretched woman that has deeply she gives more than four hundred thousand in charity shocked me. From the time that we first visited her of all kinds. "M. Appert," she would sometimes say to the moment of her departure, she has seemed ut- to me, "give those five hundred francs we spoke of, conceited of their own wisdom and ability to govern themselves; terly careless and unconcerned about her eternal inte- but put them down upon next month's list, for the wa- lest they should neglect the means of grace which God has rests. Yet all is-must be right," she added very ters are low, my purse is empty." Imposture, ingrati- clearly given them; and lest, being often off their guard, the meekly, after a short pause, in which she seemed to tude, even the insolent form of the petitions addressed devil should at last be permitted to take them into his kingdom be deep in thought. "God is always wisest and to her, fail to discourage her in her benevolent mis- and service; from whence they cannot return to God when kindest. Perhaps, I was too confident that success sion. "Madam," an old Bonapartist lady one day they please, no more than a dead man can return to life by his must attend my daily pleadings with the poor woman, wrote to her, "if the Bourbons had not returned to own power.—Bishop Wilson (Sodor and Man.) and that I should see the fruits of my prayers. May France-for the misfortune of the nation-my beloved it not be so? dear Ernest," she said, gently clasping mistress and protectress, the Empress Maria Louisa, my hand and bending down her face, over which the would still be upon the throne, and I should not be The Messiah was to try the tempers and dispositions of mantears had begun again to flow. "The ways of our under the humiliating necessity of telling you that I kind. This Jesus does, by the duties to which He calls us, God are indeed above our ways," I replied, "and per- am without bread, and that the wretched matrass upon and the doctrine which he has left us; duties in which faith haps you little think, my humble, pious love, how which I sleep is about to be thrown out of the garret alone can engage us to persist; a doctrine which the pure in much encouragement accompanies the humbling les- I inhabit, because my year's rent is unpaid! I dare heart ever will revere, and the children of this world ever will son of which you speak; for you know not that while not ask you for assistance, for my heart is with my real misinterpret and despise. "Thus many shall be purified and you exertions were unheeded by her for whom you sovereign, and I cannot promise you my gratitude. made whole, and tried; but the wicked shall do wickedly."designed them, every little word fell with the dew of If, however, you think proper to preserve a life which, Messiah was to purify the sons of Levi. The doctrine of Jesus

A young woman of abandoned character, also a lodger receive a gift. I am, madam, your servant, Ch-r." Us of the Gentiles, He has reclaimed from the abominations in the house where your poor charge has just expired, Here was a pretty letter to set before a Queen; a of idolatry; and hath taught us to loathe and execute the rites, was drawn first of all by impertinent curiosity to steal mode of imploring alms that might well have disgusted where our forefathers sought the favour of their devils, for they to the door of the chamber which you visited, that the most charitable. But what was Maria Amélie's were not gods; the impure rites of human sacrifice and public she might amuse herself by listening to what passed reply to the precious epistle? She was accustomed prostitution; things which it were unfit to remember, but that within. She heard you speak of sins which she had to open all the petitions addressed to her-and numecommitted; of a Saviour whom she had rejected; of rous indeed they were—with her own hand, and to the mercy of God hath raised us. Blindness, it must be con-Every thing that you said touched her to the quick, When the impertinent missive of the Bonapartist and whenever you entered the chamber of that dying reached that gentleman, the following lines had been woman, she softly took her place by the door, with added to it :- "She must be very unhappy for she is listen for her Saviour's words. One day I found her mediately; and I beg M. Appert to make inquiries weeping, as she listened before that door; and this concerning this lady's circumstantes." M. Appert, we will befriend her, and if possible, find some way of intended donation, in case it should be required by her where she has little hope of standing firm and faithful proceeded to visit. "I knocked at a worm-eaten door, among her vile associates. Many of them begin al- on the fifth floor of a house in the Rue St. André des ready to jeer at her new habits, and she wisely dreads Arts, and a lady dressed in black (it was her only lest their taunts or their flatteries should join with gown) opened it. 'Sir,' said she, much agitated, 'are her own weak heart, to drive her back to the ways of you the commissary of police come to arrest me for my shameful letter to the Queen? You must forgive me: I am so unhappy that at times I become deranged .-I am sorry to have written as I did to a Princess whom learn infinitely more, and apply to far better purpose what he all the poor call good and charitable.' 'Be not alarm- does learn, than another who learns unwillingly or even indifed, madam, I replied, taking her petition from my ferently. But much more so does this principle hold good in pocket. 'Read her majesty's orders; they will enable you to judge of her better than any thing I could tell you.' Madame C. read the affecting words added by the Queen; then, bursting into tears, she pressed the paper to her lips. 'Sir,' she exclaimed, 'give me be sustained? how amidst this conflict shall the house be built, nothing, but leave me this holy relic, I will die of hunger with it upon my heart.' Madame C. proving principle of love, the elements of repulsion and disunion shall in all respects worthy of the Queen's generosity, I left abound among the materials of which the edifice is to be framed? her the three hundred francs, but had much difficulty in prevailing on her to give up the petition, which I still preserve with respect and veneration. This trait of the Queen of the French is only one of ten thou-

> THE BLIND GIRL OF MANZANARES. (From Madrid Letters.)

The moment the Andalusian diligence stops to change horses at Manzanares, a small town about eighty miles from Madrid, a young woman, twentytwo years of age, blind, though not from her birth, of a vulgar countenance, and meanly clad, addresses herself to the passengers, and seeks to excite their charity by means of a volley of extemporary verses. She usually asks the travellers for a rhyme, and they try to select the most difficult metres, and most absurd verses. She gets out of the dilemma as well as she sical stanzas, which such difficulties necessitate, but she never stops short nor hesitates; scarcely has the s certainly no proof of a great extent of intelligence, into Latin whatever she thought and heard. The Rev. Thomas Woodward. boys of the class, at her request, looked out the words she wanted in the dictionary, and the school-master was ever ready to explain and elucidate such difficuldoubt of the preposition super, as applied in the sense beyond, she answered without hesitation, "Recte dixi. nam Virgilius noster, super Garamantas." On another occasion, speaking of a diligence, she explained. with the greatest ease, the synonymes, quadriga, vehiculum, and curriculum. When once the human mind is opened to ideas beyond the common routine of life, it seldom happens that it is confined within a narrow circle, and that a noble ambition is not awakened to enlarge the sphere of acquired knowledge. I have heard the blind girl exclaim, with the accent of real passion, "O libri! libri! quis dabit mihi libros?"_ Her poverty and the well-known dearth of the means of instruction in the interior of Spain deprive her of all those resources which might contribute to satisfy her noble aspirations. However, not long ago, accident threw her in the way of a few historical works, and she has devoted herself with enthusiasm, to this new branch of study. A boy of the town reads aloud to her, and thus she learns. She is in the habit of sharing with those who do her this important service

The Garner.

the alms she collects from travellers.

ALL MUST BE SERVANTS. Men are not masters of themselves. Led they must be, either by the spirit and powers of darkness, or by the Spirit of God. It is for this reason that God, for Christ's sake, has given us the earnest of his Spirit in baptism; with this assubrings forth fruit worthy of such a favour, he shall still have greater favours conferred upon him; but he that is not careful to improve the graces God gives him, from him shall be taken away even that which was before bestowed upon him. Now if men, notwithstanding this caution given them, will be making experiments how far they may neglect their duty, without losing the earnest of God's spirit; if they will try to govern themselves by their own reason and wisdom, laying aside the laws of God, why, then, they may indeed take themselves from under God's oversight and direction; but servants still they must be, and led they must be, by the spirit and powers of darkness; they only change masters (for a master they must have), and this reason, that humility, and care, and watchfulness, are so much recommended in Scripture, lest Christians should grow

God's blessing into the heart of one who stood as it since the misfortunes of my country, has been so full has in many nations reformed the public worship of God; and were by the way-side, unnoticed and unknown by you. of bitterness, I will accept a loan; I should blush to we trust that the reformation will gradually become general. we may the better understand from what a depth of corruption they shall turn to the Lord, and we shall unite with them in he pure worship of God, and in the just praises of the Lamb. -Bishop Horsley.

THE KEYSTONE OF KNOWLEDGE. The principle of esteeming the minister very highly in love, nd especially for his work's sake, for his office, more than for is own sake, is the very keystone of edification; without it we cannot expect in the ordinary course of God's grace to be not be compacted together. It will be, like an arch to which the keystone is wanting, ready to fall to pieces when the woodwork which forms its temporary support shall decay, or be withdrawn. In all teaching, love is the most efficacious and constraining power. The child, who loves his teacher, and feels the interest which the teacher takes in his welfare, and that the work of the teacher is work for his good and advantage, will religious teaching, where compulsion cannot be used, and where the self-denying precepts of duty are to be urged against the tempting and ever-pressing solicitations of interest and avarice, and pleasure, and self-love. How shall this unequal contest The master builder may be wise, he may have laid the right foundation, he may choose the best materials, he may be skilful in putting them together, but if that, which, as the keystone of the arch, is necessary to bind the whole fabric together, be wanting, his wisdom will be vain, his labour fruitless, the edifice weak, and when the winds of temptation or persecution beat upon it, great will be the fall thereof .- Rev. J. E. N. Moles-

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A GOOD CONSCIENCE. The greater the comfort of a good conscience is, the more ties as occurred to her; and thus, by a repetition of solicitous ought we to be, that we proceed upon sure grounds in those exercises, and the concentration of vigorous in- the judgment which we make of our own selves; and that we tellectual powers, not disturbed in their labour by the mistake not presumption or self-admiration for true peace of sense and most easily attracted by external impres- mind. Many marks might be mentioned, whereby to distinguish sions, the Latin language ended by becoming the habitual medium of the blind girl's reasoning—the readiest vehicle for the expression of her thoughts. Thus, as she herself says, she thinks in Latin, "et quod tentabat diere (to adopt her own expression) Latinum title to the comforts of a good conscience by this rule; and you erat." On two occasions the writer has been witness shall find it will not deceive you. If we are daily improving in to the uncommon proficiency of this young person in wisdom and virtue, gaining ground of our vices or passions more if she knew where Cadiz was, she replied, "Credo suwe can bear affronts or injuries with more calmness and uncon. cernedness, and are more disposed than formerly to forget and forgive; if we have greater command over our appetites, and can take delight in temperance, soberness, and chastity; if, instead of doing wrong to any man, we find ourselves more and more inclined to kindness, friendliness, and charity; if, instead of hanging back, with respect to religious duties, we find our relish for them heightened, our devotions raised, and our ardours more inflamed; if our attachments to the world grow weaker and weaker, and our aspirations towards heaven every day stronger and stronger, the nearer we approach to the end of our race; I say, if we find matters thus to stand, (upon the strictest inquiry we can make into our hearts and lives), then may we, upon sure grounds, judge favourably of our present state and circumstances, and may humbly presume that God is in us of a Midland Richmond ... truth, and that we are, by the grace of God, through the merits of Christ Jesus, in the high road to salvation .- Dr. Waterland

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CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

Montreal, 10th March, 1840.

OTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excelleney the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to partiel located previous to that date, whose locations are not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale.

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 " 100

W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200

Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 "
Lot 1, 6th Con Camden East 200 " 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. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all 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

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.

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their Friends. 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 post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office. tion (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Haron District. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847.

St. George's Church. TO BE DISPOSED OF, on accommodating terms, the large square CORNER PEW, near the Altar, capable of comfortably accommodating nine persons. It may be safely asserted, that this Pew is more conveniently and eligibly situated these theorems.

ted than any other in the Church, and is only offered for sale in consequence of the removal of the proprietor from the West end of the City. Apply at " The Herald" Office, 361 Yonge Street. Toronto, 4th August, 1846. Engraved District Maps. De Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township, artificial Research

Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, (about 9 h. 3 fort) (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Man. ntained in any other Map-and drawn by eminent Surveyors.

Plate 1—The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2—Loudon, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3—The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months. Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto. (from Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of this Paper. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

NOTICE S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIES, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be 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 mortgages, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is

authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES

for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate. WM. GRIEVE, Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

JOHN THORPE'S BRITISH HOTEL. GUELPH.

HOUSE Comfortable and Commodious; Larder at all times well supplied; Cellar of the choicest. Excellent Stabling. The MAIL STAGE daily to Preston, Galt, and Hamilton, and every other day from Fergus and Elora to Hamilton, and vice versa.

Horses and Carriages ready at a moment's notice. CARD.

THE business heretofore carried on at Cobought D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bankruptey, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have the the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. P. BOULTON.
JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOLs at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

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

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

TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel,

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

post-paid. July 5, 1843. THE PHONIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. 383-tf

The Church

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