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TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1848.

Original Poetry.

THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD.

Thy mercies, Lord, are every where, All nature shews Thy bounteons care; The forests wild, in summer seen, Thou clothest with luxuriant green; And while their beauties glad the eye, Cool, pleasant shades their boughs supply-

Trees, fruits and flow'rs uncultur'd grow-Forth from the soil clear waters flow; And even from the crystal tide The wants of man Thou hast supplied; From hence, the sportive fish we lure— From hence, refreshing draughts procure.

Thy care rewardeth buman toil, With rich productions from the soil; Since in due season will appear
The plenteous blessings of the year:
From heav'n Thou sendest gracious dew,
Earth's herbs with vigour to renew.

Thou mad'st to light our mortal way, The moon by night, the sun by day; The air we breathe—the hours we rest—All, all, Thy wondrous love attest; The time we sleep, the time we wake, Thy mercies, Lord, we still partake.

And shall we then ungrateful dare, Daily Tay bountons gifts to share— To rise at morn, at night to rest, Without a pray'r to Thee address'd; The hour of grace and mercy past, Should this night prove to be our last!

FROM THE MEMORANDA

New Testament, and as taught generally therein. I OF A did not wish to lead him into any argument, and there-MISSIONARY IN UPPER CANADA. fore spoke in a general way, to which he made no further remark, but on my rising he said, "You will pray (Contributed by a Correspondent.) with me, sir, will you not?" I said, yes my friend, I will certainly, and we will pray to God that you may be A poor man, with his wife and one child, accompanied by his father and mother, were landed at the end led to a right judgment on these things, and be brought of the pier at Port —, in the month of July, in the to a knowledge of the truth of them; and I will also last year. give you a passage to consider upon, which is this, last year. They had left the Bay of Quinté and proceeded to Hamilton, where they had made an engagethe doctrine whether it be of God." And as I bement to enter into business for some person there, who, lieved he desired to do the will of God, I felt assured on their arrival, they found had failed. Being thus that if he would submit himself to that will, and say, sappointed, in the hope of obtaining work, they were "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" that he would induced to come to Port -, and accordingly, as just be guided aright. I then prayed with him, and left mentioned, they were landed there: and all that they A day or two afterwards, the churchwarden to whom I possessed, besides their few household goods and tools, have already referred, came to me, and told me that was one-quarter of a dollar, and this they had to part the poor man was anxious to see me, to speak further with to pay a man who assisted to get their things on the subject of his baptism. Upon my going to taken up into the village, where the father obtained him I found that, through the blessing of God he had work, in helping to erect a small cottage; and the son, been brought to view the subject in a different light; with his wife and child, went a short distance into the and that passage of our Saviour's to Nicodemus, had country, in order to procure work, which he succeeded been brought with great weight to his mind, "except a in obtaining, but was not able to prosecute, as he was man be born again of water and of the Spirit he cannot shortly afterwards seized with the fever and ague, which has lately been very prevalent amongst us .-During which sickness, he stated to me afterwards, to him plainly to imply the necessity of baptism by that he had gone into the woods, and prayed to God to him the passage as it was explanatory of the preto restore him, resolving that ever afterwards he would in the country do, in the entire neglect of religion.to work, he said that his resolution to serve God was not kept, and the remembrance of it went away from him. He was, however, shortly again seized with the fever, and became alarmed about his state. It was at ng nothing to support his family, and therefore entirely dependant upon those in the neighbourhood, who, through the exertions chiefly of the Churchwarden, supplied them with the necessaries of life and medical assistance for the sick man. It was then that the Churchwarden said to me, "We have helped him in his temporal circumstances, and hope that you may be of benefit to him in spiritual things." I immediately went to see him, and found him very anxious to be taught, being convinced of his sinfulness, and much concerned about his salvation. Upon which I explained to him the way of salvation through Jesus Christ, and told him of God's willingness to pardon and accept, through Him, the truly penitent sinner, and that to all such God would grant His Holy Spirit, that by Him they might have a new nature, if they sincerely sought that blessing. And after spending some time with him in conversation and reading we knelt down together, seeking the blessing of God upon him, and prayed that he might be able to understand these things, and that his heart might be opened to receive them, and that his family might be sharers with him in the same blessings. I continued to visit him from time to time, and became more and more convinced of his sincerity, and was truly thankful to find that he became more and more sensible of the love of God towards him, and of his pardon through Jesus. It was at this time that I became aware of his not having been baptized; and I therefore took the first opportunity of speaking to him with reference to it, pointing out to him the necessity of it, in order that might become united to the visible Church of Christ, and also become a partaker of this sign of regeneration, whereby, as by an instrument, he that receives baptism rightly, is grafted into the Church, and the promises of the forgiveness of sin, and of his adoption to be the son of God, which I was led, from his repentance and faith, to believe was the case with him, are visibly signed and sealed, and whereby his faith would be confirmed and grace increased in answer o prayer.* He did not say much with reference to subject, and I thought it better to leave him to think upon it, purposing to see him again shortly. In the meantime, however, I understood that some persons had been persuading him that there was no necessity for his being baptized, as he already had been changed insomuch that he was carried awaynar their words, and induced to believe that it was not necessary. I again saw him, and immediately commenced speaking on the subject, which I did by quoting our Saviour's words where He saith, "Whosoever believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved." Upon which he said, Yes, Sir, but He did not say, "Whosoever believeth not, and is not baptized, shall be To which I answered, that He certainly did not; but with that just now he had nothing to do, for that, as I trusted that he believed, his duty was, having not been, to be baptized; and stated, that our Saviour had not added, the not being baptized, to the of our Church being present, at his own request, we negative proposition for that unless a person believed, is joined together in commemorating the dying love of negative proposition, for that unless a person believed, whether baptized or not, it would make no difference, for all unbelievers would have their portion with the damned. I then pointed out to him the several instances of baptism recorded in the Acts of the Apostles who had received a commission from the Saviour to go and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of

THE COMMINATION SERVICE. (By Dr. Samuel Clarke.) Such a public acknowledgment of the righteousness

they were baptized." Again, I mentioned the case of

Saul, who was converted on the road to Damascus, and, becoming as a little child, said, "Lord, what wilt thou

have me to do?" Upon which he was directed to go

into the city, and it should be told him what he must

do; and, upon his doing so, the Lord sent His servant

Avanias to him, stating of him, that he prayeth, and

further satisfied His fearful messenger, who dreaded

the known cruelty and persecuting spirit of Saul, by

telling him that Saul was a chosen vessel unto Him.

Upon which Ananias went to him, and putting his

hands on him, said, "Brother Saul, the Lord, even

Jesus, that appeared unto thee in the way that thou

camest, hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy

sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost. And imme-

diately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales,

and he received sight forthwith, and arose and was

baptized." In this instance Saul had been converted;

the mark of a converted man was visible on him,

"Behold, he prayeth," and the scales had been removed

from his eyes. But he had not been inined outwardly

to the Church, and therefore, as we read, Ananias bids

him "Arise now and be baptized, and wash away thy

sins, calling on the name of the Lord." And when

the disciples at Jerusalem believed not that he was a

disciple, Barnabas soon removed all doubt from their

a Church. Thus, there is in paptism the confirma-

tion of faith, the assurance of pardon, and the admis-

sion into the privileges of the Church of God, including

its prayers, its communion, its special interest and love.

In this way I went on pointing out to him the benefits

of baptism, and the necessity thereof, as exemplified

by these and various other instances recorded in the

'If any man will do the will of God, he shall know of

enter into the kingdom of God;" which now seemed

a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom o

be had, it was certainly obligatory; and those who

row, and go to one where there would be no more sick-

ness or sin. And when I asked him if he loved God

and his fellow creatures, he said that he did love God,

and that he felt love for every one. He did not think

that he had any enemies, and if he had he prayed God

to bless them, and added, "Yes, sir, I love every

creature." He fervently answered all the questions

out to him in the baptismal service, and after his bap-

tism his expressions of joy and thankfulness, and his

desires for more grace, were truly remarkable. I saw

in again, and spoke to him of the Lord's supper

pointing out its institution by our Lord, and the benefits

to be derived from a right participation of it; this he

was desirous of doing, and after preparing him further

for it, as he was evidently growing weaker in body,

appointed an early day to be with him again, when I

sked our friend, the witness of his baptism, to come

with two or three others to commune with us. Cir-

cumstances prevented my keeping the appointment, and

on the following day, when I went to see him, I found

im evidently fast failing. I asked him how he felt

he said, "I am getting nearer heaven, I trust," and

ppeared in a most calm and happy state; and it came

pass most happily, that while I was speaking to

m, our friend the churchwarden, and his wife, pas-

sing by, called in to see him, and another communicant

our Lord, in partaking of the symbols of our salvation

and spiritually feeding upon the body and blood o

called to see him again that day, and joined with him

in prayer to God for his family, at his own desire, and

then commended him to God, feeling convinced that

I should see him no more. And I shall not easily

countenance exhibited when I bade him farewell, at

forget the expressive look of grateful feeling which his

the same time that he raised his hand with his finger

pointed towards heaven, evidently being too weak to

without a moistened eye, praying that his short sojourn

amongst us might be beneficial to others, as I felt it

scarcely a month ago, I buried him in the sure and

our Lord by faith in our hearts with thanksgiving.

inds, and he was received as a member of the Chris-

of God's judgments upon impenitent sinners is very reasonable to be made in this manner, by all Christians. And this is extremely evident from what has been already said: for since reciting the curses written in Scripture, is not wishing, or desiring any evil to any man; but the reason of continuing to recite them, is only the same as the reason of God's first commanding them to he written; namely, to move both those that hear them to repent, and to convince those that recite them, of the necessity of avoiding those crimes, against which they acknowledge with their own mouths, the curse of God to be due; it is very plain, that this is not doing hurt, but good, to our neighbours; being, indeed, nothing else than forewarning them of a danger, in order to their escaping it. The righteousness of the law of God is attested to by the natural sense of every man's own conscience; even "the Gentiles, which have not the law, being a law unto themselves, and showing the work of the law written in their hearts.' The judgment of God, therefore, against them who commit such things as their own consciences condemn is according to truth, (Rom. ii. 2); that is, it is according to right and equity: as the phrase is afterwards ressly, "the revelation of the righteous judgment of God:" righteous, in condemning those only, who must by all men be confessed to be worthy of death; (as St. Paul expresses it, Rom. i. 32), "who knowing the udgment of God," (in the original, "the just judgment of God,") "not only do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them;" or, (as it is found in ome of the most ancient copies), "who knowing the ighteous judgments of God, yet do not consider, that hey who do such things are worthy of death, and not only they that do them themselves, but they also who nce others that do them." Now, what the quity of the thing itself thus compels every man's ence secretly to acknowledge within him, the glory of God and the benefit of men make it reasonble should be publicly professed before the world; that God may be justified in his saying, and clear when he is judged," (Psalm ii. 4); and that men may be moved to repent, by considering that, if they do it not, they will have no apology to make for themselves, but every mouth will be stopped before God," (Rom iii. 19), and at the day of judgment it will be said to every impenitent person, "Th.ne own mouth conemneth thee, and not 1; yea, thine own lips testify against thee," (Job xv. 6); not, that by making such profession, any man shall be more liable to be conemned, than if he made it not; but that the righteous ness of God's judgment shall be manifested in conlemning men for such things only, as either they themselves professed, or (which is the same thing) ould not deny, to be worthy of death. By which hrase, being worthy of death, it is not to be undergood only, that such crimes may be so punished without any injustice; but also, that it is necessary, in the water as well as by the Holy Ghost. I then explained government of the world, that they should be so punished. serve Him; having hitherto lived, as, alas! too many vious words which our Saviour had spoken, "Except God himself therefore, the infinitely good and merciful Governor of the universe, pronounces curses against Having recovered so far as again to be able to go out God," thereby shewing the absolute necessity of the the wicked, not as taking any delight so to do; but new birth; and if the other passage were taken in the Scripture always represents him doing it, as unthough a person who might be prevented from it, willingly, as with reluctance, and as his "strange would be lost for want of it, as that would contradict himself, who loved us, and gave himself for us, and laid himself, who loved us, and gave himself for us, and laid this time that I first became aware of his residence amongst us, being made acquainted with it, and of his then situation, by one of our Churchwardens, who, I am happy to say, is ever engaged in the spiritual and temporal welfare of those around him. The poor man, through sickness, was in most destitute circumstances, have been partakers of like precious faith since, who leave the shall say, to those who life to redeem us from death; yet, even the shall say, to those who life to redeem us from death; yet, even he shall say, to those who life to redeem us from death in the presence of life, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into the case with the penitrent thief on the cross, and down his own life to redeem us from death in the shall say, to those who life to redeem us from death in the presence of life. ut what is necessary, "shall they be tormented wit they had been baptized. Where, however, it might fire and brimstone," (Rev. xiv. 10); and the saints in neaven, who are far from having in them any revenge would willfully refuse it, notwithstanding all that was or any uncharitableness, but only a right sense of the said concerning it in the word of God, did not evidence necessary administration of justice in God's kingdom, much faith or obedience. I told him that I was happy are described after the following manner: "I heard a that he was convinced, and after speaking further to great voice of much people in heaven, saying, Allelujah, him, and reading to him the parable of the ten virgins, alvation and glory, and honour, and power unto the I promised to see him again shortly, when I would Lord our God; for true and righteous are his judgapppoint a time to baptize him, as he was now daily nents; for he hath judged the great whore, which di becoming weaker; for his sickness had assumed corrupt the earth with her fornication; and hath different character, as in several instances I have avenged the blood of his servants at her hand," (Rev. noticed the fever and ague to do, and there appeared xix. 10). And again: "I heard the angel of the little hope of his final recovery. I accordingly again waters say, thou art righteous, O Lord, which art, and saw him, and instructed him further in the truths of wast, and shalt be, because thou hast judged thus; for Christianity, and went through with him the form for they have shed the blood of saints and prophets, and adult baptism, explaining the different parts, and exam thou hast given them blood to drink, for they are ing him so as to ascertain whether he understood it worthy: and I heard another out of the altar say, even All his answers were most satisfactory, and his desire o, Lord God Almighty, true and righteous are thy for instruction most marked; he was also particularly udgments," (Rev. xvi. 5) The sense of all these anxious about his wife and child, that they might places is nothing else, but that it is reasonable all the pecome seriously inclined and attend to these things. world should make acknowledgment of the righteous-Two days afterwards I went, accompanied by the ness of God's judgments; and of the necessity there hurchwarden, and then, after further examining him, s in the nature of things, and in the government of he was baptized. He stated that he believed in God God, that wickedness should finally be destroyed. the Father, who had shewn him so great mercy, and And though it be in great variety of expression, that sent his Son to die for sinners; that he believed in the Scripture sets forth this truth; yet, by comparing Jesus Christ, who died to save him, and in the Holy the several expressions one with another, it is plain Ghost, by whom he had been brought to love God, they all terminate only in the same thing. and earnestly to desire to be saved through Jesus Christ. He said that his hope was only in Jesus, and

What Solomon thus expresses, "He that justifieth Christ. He said that his nope was only in design and What Solomon thus expresse, the that he trusted soon to be taken from this world of sorting the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, they both are an abomination to the Lord," (Prov. xvii. 15) is in the prophet Isaiah thus: "Wo unto them which justify the wicked, and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him," (Isaiah v. 23); and Prov. xxiv. 24, in a still more severe manner of speaking, "He that saith unto the wicked, thou art righteous him shall the people curse; nations shall abhor him." Yet the meaning of all these places is still evidently one and the same; and the nations cursing such a person, plainly signifies nothing more, than an universal acknowledgment of the reasonableness and necessity of the threatenings denounced of God against him. In the book of Habakkuk, the figure is carried still higher: "The very stone shall cry out of the wall, and he beam out of the timber shall answer it: Wo to him that buildeth a town with blood, and establisheth a city by iniquity, (Hab. ii. 11, 12); and in that pathetical expression of our Saviour, " If these should hold their peace; the stones would immediately cry out," (Luke xix. 40). It is a highly figurative and very legant manner of expressing only the reasonableness and necessity of the thing to be done. And because the design and end of all these ways of speaking it Scripture, is this only, to convince men of the necessity of coming to repentance, of reforming their manners, and of obeying the law of God; it is therefore very vident, that as showing men the penalties threatened in human laws, is a kind and friendly office, as only giving them warning in what manner to avoid them so reciting, with the same intention, the curses of God set forth in Scripture against all impenitent sinners, is likewise doing, not hurt, but good, to our neighbours.

The only inference I shall draw at this time from what has been said, and wherewith I shall conclude, is this; that if, when the general denunciations of the wrath of God against sinners are recited, there be and in particular; and the design of repeating them pubevery man may apply them seriously to his own conscience, and not that any man should judge his brother; ("for who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth,") from hence was to him and myself; and a few days afterwards, we may learn the extreme wickedness of those men's certain hope of the joyful resurrection to eternal life, doctrines, shall be eternally punished by God; take them among his comrades; and the produce of these

they have first, with impious and antichristian uncharitableness, presumed to give judgment of condemnation against their souls. "Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues; for in her is found the blood of prophets and of saints, and of all that are slain upon

DR. SOUTH AS A PREACHER. (From "Literature of the Church of England.")

We subjoin in this place two paragraphs, illustrative of his various talent for the pulpit: the first, a wellknown example of his invectives against the fanatics of the republican period; the second, one which (tho' perhaps the same may be said of many others) seems o us inconsistent with the assertion that "his sermons

vant all that is called unction." "In the fourth and last place, this emanation of ng are by no means opposite to grace; since we see gifts as well as graces conferred by the same Spirit .-But are been speaking of,) all learning has been cried own. So that with them the best preachers were such as could not read, and the ablest divines such as uld not write. In all their preachments they so ighly pretended to the Spirit, that they could hardly o mich as spell the letter. To be blind was, with hem, the proper qualification of a spiritual guide; and o bebook-learned, as they called it, and to be irrelitious, were almost terms convertible. None were hought fit for the ministry but tradesmen and menanis, because none else were allowed to have the Spirit Those only were accounted like St. Paul who ouldwork with their hands, and in a literal sense drive the nal home, and be able to make a pulpit before they

preacted in it."-Sermon on 1 Cor. xi.. 4. " It this disconsolate time, when the busy tempter shall be more than usually apt to vex and trouble him, and he pains of a dying body to hinder and discom osehim, and the settlement of worldly affairs to disurband confound him, and, in a word, all things conspire to make his sick bed grievous and uneasy; nohing can then stand up against all these ruins, and speat life in the midst of death, but a clear conscience. And the testimony of that shall make the comforts of neaven descend upon his weary head, like a refreshing tew, or shower, upon a parched ground. It shall give im some lively earnests, and secret anticipations of his ipproaching joy. It shall bid his soul go out of the jody undauntedly, and lift up its head with confidence before saints and angels. Surely the comfort which it conveys at this season is something bigger thanthe capacities of mortality; mighty, and unspeakable; and not to be understood till it comes to be felt.

"And now, who would not quit all the pleasures, nd trash and trifles which are apt to captivate the east of man, and preserve the greatest rigours of piety and austerities of a good life, to purchase to himself uch a conscience, as, at the hour of death, when all the friendships of the world shall bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its back upon him, shall disisshis soul and close his eyes with that blessed sentence: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant; nte thou into the joy of thy Lord!' For he, whose onscience enables him to look God in the face with oufilence here, shall be sure to see his face with omfort hereafter." - Sermon on 1 John iii. 21.

THE GENTLEMAN. (From Bishop Doane's Address at Burlington College.)

When you have found a man, you have not far to go o find a gentleman. You cannot make a gold ring out of brass. You cannot change a Cairu-gorm, or a Cape May chrystal, to a diamond. You cannot make gestleman till you have first a man. To be a ent eman, it will not be sufficient to have had a

"What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards? Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards!"

To be a gentleman, does not depend upon the tailor the toilet. The proof of a gentleman is not to do o work. Blood will degenerate. Good clothes are ot good habits. The Prince Lee Boo concluded that ne hog, in England, was the only gentleman, as being he only thing that did not labour. A gentleman is ust a gentle-man; no more, no less; a diamond polished, that was first a diamond in the rough. A gentleman is gentle. A gentleman is modest. A gentlenan is courteous. A gentleman is generous. A genleman is slow to take offence, as being one that never gives it. A gentleman is slow to surmise evil as being one that never thinks it. A gentleman goes armed, only in consciousness of right. A gentleman subjects his appetites. A gentleman refines his taste. A geneman subdues his feelings. A gentleman controls is speech. A gentleman deems every other better han himself. Sir Philip Sidney was never so much a entleman-mirror, though he was, of England's nighthood—as when, upon the field of Zutphen, as e lay in his own blood, he waved the draft of cool spring water, that was brought to quench his mortal hirst, in favour of a dying soldier. St. Paul described a gentleman, when he exhorted the Phillippian Chrisians, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things ments. are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever hings are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue. and if there be any praise, think on these things."-And Dr. Isaac Barrow, in his admirable Sermon, on the calling of a gentleman, pointedly says, "he should abour and study to be a leader unto virtue and a noable promoter thereof; directing and exciting men hereto, by his exemplary conversation; encouraging hem by his countenance and authority; rewarding the goodness of meaner people by his bounty and favour : he should be such a gentleman as Noah, who preached righteousness, by his words and works, before a pro-

HONESTY OF A RUSSIAN SERVANT. (From the Magazine for the Young.)

An English woman, who held an appointment in the Emperor's winter palace, delivered to a courier 500 rubles—(a ruble is about sevenpence of our money) o carry to her daughter, who lived at some distance. Next day the man came back to the lady, kissed her hands, and said, "Forgive me, I am in fault; I have lost your money, I know not how, and have searched everywhere, but cannot find it. Do with me what you think proper." The lady, who had no wish to ruit the poor fellow, put up with the loss, said nothing about the matter, and sometime afterwards entirely lost sight of the man, on his removal to another part of the palace. At length, six years after the occurrence just related, he went to her one day, with joyou countenance and in the most cheerful mood, and ought to be, a great tenderness used in applying them counted out upon the table the 500 rubles which he had lost by his carelessness. On her inquiring how licly upon solemn occasions of humiliation is, that he had raised such a sum, he told her that he had denied himself every indulgence, and saved so much of his monthly wages, till he had at last scraped together 300 rubles As he had lately obtained a better situation and higher wages, he had found himself in a condition to marry—his wife had brought him pretended Catholic religion, who presumptuously taking 100 rubles and other little valuables. He had perit for granted, that all who receive not their absurd a suaded her to give up these articles, and dispose of

upon them to anticipate that unrighteous sentence, had completed the sum, which he now repaid, as a the consequent necessity of supporting The Church Sociation which they profanely pass in the seat of God; and debt that had weighed heavily upon his mind for six dety, they must speak for themselves in the most impressive men's bodies for no other reason, but because years. As the honest fellow was not to be persuaded sive manner. I would merely observe, with reference to they have first with improve and anticipristian unchariant to take back his more the English lady whose head to take back his money, the English lady, whose head and heart were likewise in the right place, put the money out to interest, and made it her gift to his first

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church eriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for he opinions of our Correspondents.—RD. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Rev. and dear Sir, -Although we are bound to render oot humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the easure of success with which He has vouchsafed to bless the efforts of our Church Society; yet it has been obser ved by more than one among the earnest-minded laity of the Church, that notwithstanding the high and holy obects which it has in view-and the admirable nature of gifts from the Spirit assures that knowledge and learngeffect, it does not receive that general and unanimous supng are by no means opposite to grace; since we see port to which it is so well entitled. And there is a latent

feeling which may sometimes be traced, that while we of we are nevertheless wanting in that zeal which would lead we are nevertheless wanting in that zeal which would lead us to press it strongly and energetically upon the attention of our flacks; and that this, to a certain degree must be assigned as the cause, why the Society is not more widely extended, and more liberally sustained. I will not pause further, at this time, than merely to observe that while the laity, as a body, are so wanting in right feeling as to regard as "begging," all admonitions and exhortations to the Christian duty of almsgiving—many among us (being men of like passions with themselves) will perform this part of our office with great repugnance. Nor will I presume to point out to my clerical brethren, that this feeling of dislike however natural to us, is nevertheless one which it is our duty to overcome. My object in addressing you at this time is of a different nature.

less one which it is our duty to overcome. My object in addressing you at this time is of a different nature.

Having lately been led to give a good deal of thought to the subject of our Church Society, and having gone with some degree of minuteness into the excellent Report of its proceedings during the past year, I would avail myself of this means of most respectfully calling the attention of the members of the Church, both lay and clerical, to some striking and important facts which are to be gathered. some striking and important facts which are to be gathered from it, by due and careful consideration of its contents. In stating the facts to which I have alluded, as my only source of authority is the Annual Report for 1847, any error into which I may chance to fall, must be attributed to miss. to misconception on my part of what is contained therein.
We learn from the well arranged and useful Appendix
to the Report, that there are in the Diocese 190 Churches
in a state sufficiently complete to admit of Divine Service being regularly celebrated within them—and (excluding 14 of those Churches from which no return has been made of the average amount of the congregations) it fur-her shows that the usual number of worshippers, assem-

We next learn from the same authority that in addition to the above, there are (as nearly as we can approximate to the number) about 210 Stations, at which (excluding about 32 from which there is no return of the amount of ngregations) the total average number of worshippers

amounts to 8,642.

But the Report also shows that from these 400 places where Divine worship is statedly celebrated, the total number of cellections made on behalf of the Church Society during the past year was, for the Widows and Orphans' Fand, 136; for the Mission Fund, 122; for the Bishon's Society Fand, 140 hop's Students' Fund, 118.

Taking the largest number of collections made on behalf of any of these special objects—that namely, in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and comparing it with the number of Churches and Stations in the Diocese, the result to which we are brought by a minute examination of the Dagent is this, that there were me collections ion of the Report is this, that there were no collection whatever made in 67 Churches, and (as nearly as we can

approximate) at about 182 Stations.

Taking all the Churches in which collections were made on behalf of the object I have named, we find that each congregation contributed on an average about £2 16s. 83d. Taking next the collections made at the Stations in connexion with the Bactory of Cobourge (which forms) on behalf of the object I have named, we find that each songregation contributed on an average about £2 16s. If the continent was for years deluged in blod, English of the collections made at the Stations of connexion with the Rectory of Cobourg, (which from their number, and the regularity with which the collections appear to have been taken up, seem best suited to be purpose) we find that they would average on the purpose) we find that they would average on the purpose) we find that they would average on the purpose of the difficulty of making collections at small actions, especially in backward parts of the country. in connexion with the Rectory of Cobourg, (which from their number, and the regularity with which the collections appear to have been taken up, seem best suited to the purpose) we find that they would average on the tations, especially in backward parts of the country set what has been done at some Stations, might be done a great many others; and if instead of averaging the following the talk a great many others; and if instead of averaging the following the fol 83d, and the 182 Stations at seven shillings each, we were to average the Churches at fifteen shillings each, and the Stations at five shillings—this would add to each annua collection the sum of nearly £100. I know that the idea of making collections at all our Stations will be regarded by many as chimerical, and at some I admit it will be difficult -perhaps impossible, to do so during the summer months, but I nevertheless think that the due consideration of these facts, when taken in connexion with the position of the Church in these Colonies, will produc n some of my brethren of the Clergy, a result similar to that which it has produced on the writer of this commucation,-it will induce them to TRY what can be done by leading them to give notice at all their Stations, that the Annual Collections on behalf of the Church Society will henceforth be regularly made.

The Report states that the total number of missions in

the Diocese is 106; and from the same source we learn, that the number of Parochial Associations of the Church Society is 51. A little further examination of the Report, however, shows that seventeen of these Parochiał Associations are in operation within the limits of eight missions, in the limits of eight missions in the limits of eight missions. -proving, consequently, that out of the 106 missions in the Diocese there are 64 altogether destitute of any Parochial Association. It is not, of course, for any private individual to say what may be the obstacles and difficultie which prevent the organization of Parochial Associations in those sixty-four missions; but one thing is certain, that a familiarity with the last Annual Report, when united with a knowledge of the country, shows that it does not arise as a general rule either from the poverty of their inhabitants, or from the remoteness of their situa tion. Amongst them are some good sized towns and respectable villages, while many of the rural parishes among them are situated in old and prosperous settle-

The result arising from this want of Parochial Associations, is manifested very distinctly by the next fact to which it is desirable to draw the attention of the Diocese at large. Excluding 14 churches and about 32 stations from which there are no returns of the average amoun of congregations, the Report shows that the aggregate of the average number of worshippers at our ch stations throughout the Diocese, amounts to 32,101. But it also shews, that out of these 32,101 attendants upon the services of the Church, we have only about 2,800 subscribers to the Church Society. In Toronto itself, with a Church population (as shown by the last census) of 8,000, and out of nearly 2,500 regular attendants upon our worship, we have only 140 annual subscribers to the S ciety,—a fact which I think may be fairly attributed to ne circumstance that the whole city is embraced in a eneral way by the Parent Society, and has no Parochial Associations connected with the several churches. A further examination of the Report shows, that in

those country parishes (whether in the tront or rear) in which the Parochial Associations seem to be in a healthy and vigorous condition, the number of subscribers with heir limits to the Church Society frequently exceeds the alf, and in several cases reaches almost an equality with

the number of the congregation.

It would appear, therefore, neither chimerical nor unreasonable to suppose, that by a general effort on the part of the Clergy, assisted by the earnest and intelligent laity of their congregations, the number of subscribers to the Chrich Society might be increased to the amount of half their average congregations. Taking that average at 32,000, this would give us 16,000 subscribers, instead of our present number of 2,800. The Report states, that the income of the Society during

the Report states, that the shade of the society during the past year, amounted to £2,777. Now the total number f subscribers being as we have seen 2,800, this gives us of subscribers being as we have seen 2,800, this gives us the large average of nearly £1 from each individual. Now if we subtract the 2,800 members who at present subscribe from the 16,000 whom I think it quite possible to secure, we shall have an addition of upwards of 13,000 new subscribers; and if instead of rating them at nearly one pound each, we average them at five shillings, this would at once give an addition to the income of the Society of between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum.

Any lengthened remarks upon these important facts, which are brought to our notice by the able Report of the last year, must be unnecessary. To every one, in any de-gree acquainted with the true position of the Church, and

* The number of Collections for the other objects of the Church ociety as compared with the number of Churches and Stations, is

natter or simple obedience to our Diocesan-for the suc cess which may attend that effort, we are not equally re-

As for Parochial Associations, the importance of them is self-evident, as the success of the Society depends upon their extension and vigorous support; even in remote and unfavourable situations, the Report proves that great things may be done. In the backward parts of the Simcoe District, the support afforded to the Society through the ef-forts of only one traveiling Missionary, are shown to be most encouraging. Indeed wherever the Clergyman of the parish takes up the matter energetically, some measure of success appears always to attend his efforts. We are all apt to be discouraged by the frowning aspect of our local difficulties, but where we make the effort to overome them, it is often astonishing how frequently they

I make these remarks Mr. Editor, with the less hesita tion because local difficulties such as I have alluded to, have had too much influence upon myself, and though our parish has not been idle in the cause of the Society, yet a much greater measure of success might have been attained if we had looked less at what was prudent and expedient, and more at what was right. A sense of our short comings however is often beneficial in this as in higher matters and the result of a careful consideration of the facts I have now stated, and of a better system is that du-

of our contributions. I remain your's, &c. A CARROL MEMBER OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. Diocese of Toronto, Feb. 24th, 1848.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—We see daily attempts made to pull down our venerable establishment, and truly may ours be said to be the Church militant. However much other communions may differ, they all agree in their hostility to her; nay, many of her own children, forgetful of their duty to their spiritul mother, have unnaturally lifted their heel against her. There is, unfortunately, too great a forgetfulness in that fondemental principle in our constitution, the union of Church and State, which, sooner or later, will be our ruin. I am sorry to say that even in England it is fast being lost sight of. In the strife between contending parties, concessions are day after day made for the purpose of conciliation, which but serve to strengthen ber enmeies and weaken the bands which should bind church-

enmetes and weaken the bands which should bind churchmen together. When the Church of England shall cease to be the Church of England, that is, should the state ever dissolve the union, then would England cease to be England. If there be any truth in revealed religion, then it is certain that the Almighty cannot be indifferent to the manner in which his people are governed. In the history of the Jews we have a periect example of the union Church and State and so long as that union existed and the people were obedient to God and the rulers placed over the people were obedient to God and the raters put them, so long were they prosperous and happy; but when that ceased to be the case, they were given over as a prey to their enemies. I cannot believe that the blessing of the Almighty will rest upon that Government which sits him aside and has not his cause, his honour at heart; and does not make his religion "the one thing needful" in forming the hearts of the people to fear God and 2s we ! as honour the king. Let any son of the Church ask himself what has enabled Great Britain to become the mistress of the sea, the greatest nation on the globe? Was it the wisdom of her statesmen? Here I ask from Was it the wisdom of her statesmen? Here I ask from whom did that wisdom proceed? was it the courage of her army and navy? then who steeled their hearts in the day of battle? was it the enterprise of her sons? then who gave them success and rewarded their labour? Who will withhold his assent that it was the wisdom of the Almighty who directed her councils, his strength that went forth with her warriors, and his blessing which crowned with success the enterprise of her sons. Did he crowned with success the enterprise of her sons. Did he choose her as the instrument to work His will, because choose her as the instrument to work His will, because the faith of her Church was less firm, her doctrine less pure than those of Rome? because her people were less moral and her Government less zealous for His glory?

The Almighty did raise up a Napoleon to scourge the nations with the sword: but He has never chosen a wicked nation to foster the blessings of civil and religious liberty. While the continued was for years deligred in bl. od. E.g.s.

een made, conciliation resorted to and expediency con-ulted, has the Church been more prosperous? has the ation been more happy? have the laws been more repected, the people more obedient, and crime less fre-ment? If these questions cannot be answered in the ifirmative, then must her children see that it is necessary to come out from amongst those who are raising a cry against her lawful position in the State. Either we must uphold the principle or abandon it; if it be right maintain it, if it be wrong abjure it—it cannot be a matter of indifference: it is either a great truth or a miserable falsehood. If it be part of the constitution of the Parent State, why is it not also of the Colony? Churchmen must be consistent; it is idle to affirm in theory what we deny in practice. If Reformers, Radicals, and Rebels are opposed to this union: if they seek to pull down the Church: do they not seek to destroy one of the principles upon which the constitution is most firmly based? Can any one of her sons, then, without abjuring his principles, stand in the ranks of either the one or the other? Can any one deny that the conntry is fast tending to democracy; and can any one shut his eyes to the fact that the separation of Church and State will hasten this unhallowed event. phold the principle or abandon it; if it be right maintain of Church and State will hasten this unhallowed event.— Churchmen, do you unmoved not see that piecemeal you are robbed of your rights as Churchmen, and that you are yourselves undermining the vital principles of our constitution? First the Clergy Reserves were taken away to divide with other denominations: a portion of their proceeds were given to uphold Romanism, the very contrary for which they were given. Scarcely a Parliaament is called but some part of your privileges as a Church are invaded, while on the contrary those of your enemies are increased. Will this ever end? If more be given, will not more be demanded? If year after year ou are to be shorn of your birthright and concession ter concession is to be made, in what position will you be at no very distant period. Hitherto you have stood on at no very distant period. Hitherto you have sacked of the defensive, I may say almost passive, while your legal rights have been parted amongst your opponents. This inaction will no longer answer; active exertion must now be resorted to, or shortly you will be a by-word and be cast off as were the Jews. Your very existence depends upon your activity. "The wicked are swift to do evil," cast on as well the work of the wicked are swift to do evil," you "must not be weary in well doing." Every legal and constitutional measure must be resorted to, to recover your rights. The events of the late elections prove the necessity for Churchmen being unitel, and voting, for the future, for none but true Churchmen, pledged to support the cause; at the Polles and in Parliament must the battle be fought; upon our own exertion (with the blessing of God) in a good cause is success to be hoped for. None of the religious communities in this Province can

but which many would wish to destroy. Situated as we are, so near the Democratic States of America, we have one of two things to choose, either the British Constitu-tion or a Democracy. There will be no middle state; there can be no compromise, no mixture: "choose whom ye will serve." If for God and the Queen, then let ye will serve." If for God and the Queen, then let Churchmen unite: let all petty jealousies give place to considerations which affect not only your present peace and political welfare, but the eternal interests of your-selves and your children and your children's children;—if you love your Church, now is the time to rally round her balworks. This object is not to be accomplished without time, great exertion, self-derial, liberality and the practice of the other great Christian virtue of charity. I do not confine my endeavours to mere political states. I have higher objects in view, which will place Churchmen as bright and shining lights to guide to a better exstance. God did not place us in this world merely to gain wealth and honour to ourselves, but to glorify him by our obedience, and thus obtain a crown of glory in

have any, the least pretensions, to be considered as "established" except the Church and the Kirk, but even this is denied us. To recover that right should be the first object of Churchmen; by doing so you deprive no other

body of any privilege; you merely enforce one due to yourselve. You carry out that perfect transcript of the

the world to come.

As the means of accomplishing the object, I point most emphatically to the Church Societies in this Province .-See how they languish for want of support, while thousands of pounds are consumed in folly, vanity, and, I regret to add, vice. We see many who are spending their hundreds yearly, faring sumptuously every day, giving a few dollars, or perhaps nothing to its support, while its funds are scarcely sufficient to supply the wants of the present establishment, without any reference to those who are destitute of the means of instruction. Methodist increase in numbers? Because their preachfollows:—
278 Places where Divine Service is held, viz., 82 Churches, 196
282 Places where Divine Service is held, viz., 84 Churches, 198
282 Places where Divine Service is held, viz., 84 Churches, 198
282 Places where Divine Service is held, viz., 84 Churches, 198
384 Churches, 198
385 The Gospel to every man's door! Why does not the Church increase except in the older settlements?
385 Because the Ministers are mostly confined to the walls of the Parish Church. They are too few in numbers to

have received the Holy Ghost as well as we? And * See the Article of our Church on Baptism.

the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;

referring him first to the day of Pentecost, when the

convinced Jews applied unto Peter to know what they

should do, he told them "to repent and be baptized

for the remission of their sins, and that they might

same Apostle, when he perceived that Cornelius and

his company, to whom he had been preaching, were

partakers of the Holy Ghost, said, "Can any man

forbid water that these should not be baptized, which

through Jesus Christ our Lord. 1st March, 1848.

receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." And that the speak. I left him with a thankful heart, though not

visit the distant and destitute settler, and the coffers of the Church are too empty, from the want of munificence in her wealthy members, and diligence in her poore, members, to employ more labourers. The field is occupied before us, and the stray sheep of the fold is taken into another. The new settler not having found an Church is too happy in being able to join the first the may offer. How would we despise the man who would be to be the man who would be to be the man who would be the man who who who who want who who was the man who who was the man who who was the man w refuse to share his dinner with an unfortunate being dyi, of hunger. What ought we to think of him who having an abundance of this world's wealth, refuses to deny him self his vain pleasures and amusements in order that he may procure spiritual food for the hungry and dying soul. "How hardly shall a rich man enter into the Kingdom of God." Not because it is sinful to posses riches, but because they are made idols of, instead of being spent in God's service and to His glory. We cannot ing spent in God's service and to His glory. We cann avoid it. We must account for every shilling spent up profitably, as well as "for every idle word spoken." our death-beds will we be able to feel pleasure in the costly entertainments we have given, when we reflect that our money could better have been bestowed in distributing the bread of life. We must as surely answer for every soul lost for lack of knowledge where we had the means of surplying it as me shall if we suffer a have the means of supplying it, as we shall if we suffer a bro ther to die of hunger by refusing to relieve him. Le every Churchman, therefore, deny himself, and of his hundreds contribute his tens to the advancement of his Church. Then may our Bishop be enabled to extend her borders; to send out into the highways and "compel them to come in." Then will every Township rejoice in its Church and Pastor, and every cottage receive his visits; then may the elergyman instruct each parishioner in the distinctive principles of our Church; then will the Reference he taught to refere his core heart, then will Reformer be taught to reform his own heart; then will you peaceably have victory at the polls; and then wil treason depart the land and contentment reign. Responreason depart the mint and course, religion will sible Government will cease to be a curse, religion will have its influence on the governor and the governed, bro-therly love will flow, strife have an end, crimes cease and

the blessing of God be upon us.

There is another object which I have in view, which I not built up a wall of separation so strong or so high that we cannot mutually agree to pull it down. Let the righ hand of Christian fellowship and the voice of Christian love be extended to them. From the increased funds which I fondly hope may be raised by the redoubled exertions of our members, to which I have alone alluded. let a portion be appropriated to educate and instruct such Let such overtures be made as may induce both the minister and his flock to join us, and, as formerly, be one with us. Why should they be any longer aliens, when we are both children of the same mother? Is this an impossible consummation? Is it not one that ought to be ought after? Nay, is it not a duty incumbent on ou ritual guides, to labour continually to recomplish it What stands in the way of a perfect reconciliation, bu want of exertion, pride or prejudice, -and cannot these be removed? To our worthy Bishop I make this appeal be removed? To our worthy bisnop I and sure I am he I know his heart is with his Church, and sure I am he will be seconded in his endeavours by his clergy. To the Church Society I appeal for increased exertion, and to our worthy Chief Justice, whose talents are equal to the difficulties that may be offered to the accomplishment of an object so noble as restoring peace to a divided country. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

You will readily understand that I do not seek to accomplish these objects by making converts. I assume that joined with the Methodists we shall have a majority of our own communion, and by preoccupying the new settlements and establishing congregations, we will be attaching to ourselves those who hitherto have been joining with our enemies.

I now earnestly and affectionately call upon all Churchmen to rouse themselves to exertion; we must not post-pone our endeavours till the next election. Now is the time to commence preparation for that event: take warning by the past, let us be awake and alive to our danger!
Do you, Mr. Editor, sound the alarm! Let your warnings be repeated! Let our Clergy remember that in their pastoral visits to inculcate the duty of supporting the temporal welfare and the union between the Church and the State, is as necessary and as incumbent on Church-men as obedience to the laws. That these respectful suggestions may lead to more mature measures is the hope of Your obedient servant, Your obedient servant,

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-Do, pray, in mercy to the literary character of our Province, try if you can't teach some of your brother editors to manifest a little more taste and common sense than to admit such abominable rubbish as we sometimes see in the papers as Original Poetry. A gentle castigation in your paper, which is looked upon as the literary paper of the Province, might probably save her Majesty's lieges from having such trash forced upon them, as the "Lines from the natural desire for tranquillity in an aged written on being asked 'Why art thou sad?' which appear in the last number of the Niagara Mail; the last

"I had no sympathy with man, and man had none with me; But Nature I had always loved, and Nature love I still; I love her streams of crystal truth, her great and mighry sea, And where's the heart that these will not joy and rapture fill These are the causes why I'm sad, and you can now unfold These causes, if you wish, sir, unto any whom you choose :

There are so very few on earth whose hearts are true and bol That I feel rather lonesome - for my only friend's the Muse.'

I think, Sir, you will agree with me that poor E—d H—y must be in a very bad way, when his only friend the Muse has so shabbily treated him, as to inspire him the Muse has so successful with such utter nonsense.

Yours, obediently,

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1848.

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THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. With no ordinary feelings of regret, we annou the death of the Right Hon, and Most Reveren WILLIAM HOWLEY, D.D., by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the British Colonies Primate and Metropolitan of all England, at the Palace of Lambeth, in the 83rd year of his age.

This venerable Prelate (whose death, though lon expected, will throw a gloom over the Church i which he held so prominent a position, and to whos members he was endeared by his uniform gentlenes of manner and unostentatious virtues,) was the only son of the Rev. Dr. Howley, Vicar of Bishop's Sutto and Ropley, in Hampshire. He was born on the 16th July, 1765, and at an early age was sent to the celebrated Winchester School, then under the able management of Dr. Warton, the distinguished poet and critic. In 1783, he proceeded to New College, Oxford, and having remained two years a scholar of the William of Wykeham foundation, he was admitted to a fellowship. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1791. Three years afterwards he was elected Fellow of Winchester, and in 1804 he was appointed Canon of Christ's Church.

But it was while yet a tutor in New College, that the circumstance occurred which laid the foundatio of his great success in life.

The Prince of Orange, afterwards King of the Netherlands, was sent to the University of Oxford, to complete his education. A tutor was required for his Royal Highness, and the sound learning of Mr. Howley, accompanied with eminent piety, and strict attention to devotional exercises, pointed him out as a worthy recipient of the distinguished office. In this important situation he gave the highest satisfaction not only to the Royal family of the Netherlands, but also to that of England; and from this period may be dated the high honours which thronged upon him.

In 1809 he succeeded Dr. Hall, as Regius Professor of Divinity, and in 1813 he was promoted from the

Divinity chair to the Bishopric of London. The consecration of the Reverend and learned Professor to the sacred office of a successor of the Apostles in the government of our holy Church, was rendered peculiarly interesting from the attendance at the solemnity of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Charlotte.

With the same faithfulness and zeal he had shewn in inferior stations, Doctor Howley entered upon the fulfilment of his responsible Episcopal duties. His his consecration, produced considerable excitement

Mr. Thomas Belsham, one of the leading teachers f that pernicious system, replied to his Lordship, bringing against him the same railing accusation which has so frequently since been hurled at those who have boldly spoken the truths of the Church, viz., the promulgating and enforcing doctrines more in unison with the slavish dogmas of Popery, than with the free and enquiring spirit of Protestantism," while the notorious Jeremy Bentham suggested that "the Bishop was out of his mind." In this Charge his Lordship, alluding to the consistent conduct of his predecessor, Dr. Randolph, says :-

"From the period of his first entrance on the higher departments of the Church, he opposed a determined resistance to the spurious liberality, which, in the vain desire of conciliation, increases division and multiplies heresy, by palliating the guilt of schism, or by dimini ing the number, and undervaluing the importance of loctrines essential to Christianity. The principal aim of his labours was the maintenance of sound doctrine, and the security of the Established Church, which he justly nsidered as the bulwark of pure religion, the pillar Divine Truth. To this conviction deeply rooted in himind, must be attributed his jealousy of innovation, how ver specious; his vigilance in exposing the tendence nd checking the growth of opinions or practices which even by remote consequence, might unsettle the faith of the inexperienced, or introduce confusion into the Church. His endeavour to replace ecclesiastical discipline on i ancient footing, to recover the rights, and assert the legitimate authority of the spiritual governors, originated in the same views. For he had been taught by the reords of antiquity, no less than by the deductions of reaon, that the prosperity of our Institutions depends on tention to the spirit of their laws, and that the rigor of discipline is relaxed, and its benefit lost, by weakening

Speaking of the attempts to destroy the Church Establishment, his Lordship says:

"That subversion is the ultimate object, I do not say of rational and sober dissenters of any denomination, but of that promisenous multitude of confederated sectaries, who have imbibed the spirit of malignant dissent, which in the prosecution of hostility against the Established faith forgets its attachment to a particular creed, there is the strongest reason to believe. The views of this dangerous faction are unintentionally seconded by a far more respectable description of men, who, rightly conceiving that sound faith and sincere piety are the essentials of pure religion, entertain an indifference to ordinances and forms; overlooking the necessity of permanent fences for the protection of the flock; of regular channels for the distribution of the living waters."

* * *

"The full and clear exposition of Christian truth will

operate as the surest preservative against the sophistry of infidels, who would undermine the faith of your flocks, and the insidious practices of schismatics who endeavour to shake their allegiance to the Church and their attachment to their lawful pastors."

In allusion to the dangers to be apprehended from the influx of immoral and infidel principles from France, he remarks :-"The French Revolution was not an accidental expl

ion, a burst of momentary passion or phrenzy, but a de-iberate and premeditated rebellion against all authority, uman and divine. It was the struggle of desperat rickedness to shake off the salutary restraints impose y religion and law on the worst passions of human na-The conception, and still more the successful acplishment, of a project thus singular in atrocity espeaks an unexampled inveteracy of corruption dif-sed through the vitals of the community; and it is not matural to infer, that the evil has derived an accession of extent and malignity from the systematic encourage ment of licentiousness by a despotic government; from the destruction of churches; the neglect of public worship; and, above all, from the abolition of the Sabbath, and the blasting influence of an unchristian education on the minds of youth."

We have quoted thus freely from this important Charge, in order to do away with an impression very enerally held, that his Lordship was a prelate who referred the inglorious tranquillity ensured by silence, to the turmoil of controversy produced by the manful nunciation of Catholic truths. It is true that his Grace did not, of late years, take much part in the warfare of opinions that has been going on around him, but this may be accounted for, not from a change having taken all his thoughts engrossed with the blessed hopes of

On the death of Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in July, 1828, Dr. Howley was apointed his successor; and during the stormy period which succeeded, he maintained the dignity of the Church to the satisfaction of her best friends. year 1829, when the second reading of the Popish mancipation Bill was read, his Grace opposed it is ne of the most powerfully argumentative speeches hat was made on that occasion. He said that ever since he possessed a seat in the House of Lords, he ad uniformly voted against any concession to the apists; that he did so with pain, but he had an imortant duty to perform to the Church of which he vas a member and a servant-to the purity of the aith of which that Church was the depository-and to he constitution, which he apprehended would be

njured by granting political power to its enemies. In 1831 the Archbishop took an uncompromising stand against the so-called Reform Bill; and in 1834, when Lord Brougham, then Lord High Chancellor, presented a petition from some sectarians in Glasgow praying for the withdrawal of support from the Estalishment, his Grace reprehended the revolutionary entiments of the document, in the strongest terms. The following year he opposed, with great force of argument and expression, the equally revolutionary cheme of Lord Radnor, to abolish subscription to the Articles of Religion at the Universities. In fine, his Grace has ever been found the unswerving advocate of the truth, both in religion and morality; an advocate who would never permit himself to be deceived into a false position, by worthless promises and specious

In 1832 he delivered his Primary Charge as Archishop-a Charge replete with his usual soundness of argument, felicity of illustration, and elegance of dicion. It abounds with many striking passages which we would desire to transcribe did our limits permit, out we must confine ourselves to one short extract. Alluding to the restoration of Canterbury Cathedral, he says :-

"I have before me the testimony of this venerable pile to the liberality and piety of those, who, regardless of peronal interests, have planned and conducted the work oring it to its original beauty. May the hymn and he anthem never cease to resound through its clusterin claim to the stranger who visits the land, that the present generation are no less sincere than their fathers in their veneration for the national religion! May it never again be polluted by the invasion of sacrilege, nor yield up to the spoiler the treasures which afford the means of its

During the last few years of his life (as we before ntimated) his Grace appeared but little in public natters, devoting himself almost exclusively to those acts of charity and love, which best became his advanced age. At an early period he had been married, and his declining years were soothed by the affec-

tionate attentions of his numerous family. Of his last moments we have not yet received any ntelligence, but we doubt not they were in unison with his godly life.

Finally, we feel assured that both the Clergy and laity of England, will unite in mourning the loss of "the good Archbishop," with heart-felt sorrow.

To the former he was endeared by the mild resolu ion with which he enforced the discipline of the Church, - by his just discrimination in the exercise of patronage, and by the mild snavity of disposition which marked his intercourse with them; to the latter he was recommended by the bright assemblage of Chrisian graces and virtues which illumined his character, his unflinching firmness of principle, and splendid nunificence in dispensing those revenues of which he only regarded himself the steward. But it is not first charge, which was delivered the year following merely in the minds of the great and good of his own country that his memory will be cherished. It will

faith of the English branch of the Catholic Church of

Christ, have become known. May the Great Head of the Church grant that this saintly Prelate's successor may be as he was, "not only earnest to reprove, beseech, and rebuke with all patience and doctrine; but also may be to such as believe, a wholesome example, in word, in conversation, in love, in faith, in chastity, and in purity; that faithfully fulfilling his course, at the latter day he may receive the crown of righteousness, laid up by the Lord the Righteous Judge, who liveth and reigneth one God with the Father snd the Holy Ghost, world without end. Amen."

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Sure are we that no apology is necessary for the prominent place which we give to the following graphic communication. Associated as the Rev. Richard Flood has so long and worthily been with the missionary labours of our Church among the RED Men, any particulars from him regarding the progress of the Gospel in that quarter must command the attention of the Christian philanthropist. The present obituary notice is full of deep interest. Trained to arms under his uncle, the chivalrous Tecumseth, and an actor in many a hard contested field, we behold the warrior vanquished by the Spirit of peace, and consecrating the twilight of his stirring and remantic life to the service of his God and Redeemer. May we express a hope that in time to come Mr. Flood will kindly furnish us with information regarding the inteneeply at heart, and that his favours will be neuro few nor far between. This remark is applicable t all of our missionaries who are labouring among the Indians of this Province. No description of religiou intelligence is more desirable or important than that which they have it in their power to convey.

"Caradoc, Feb. 23rd, 1848. "Sir,-I shall feel obliged by your giving insertion i The Church to the following brief ontline of the latter days of an Indian Chief, Capt. James Snake, who departed this life on the 16th inst, aged about 72 years, which I think will not fail to prove interesting to the readers of

"At an early period in the history of what was called Upper Canada, this remarkable man, with other wairiors of the Muncey tribe, left the United States, entered this Province, and joined the British standard as independent allies about the year 1800, some time after which period they settled on a part of the Ojibway reserve, now call Old Munceytown, situated on the river Thames, which is distant about twelve miles from the village of Delaware.

"The subject of this brief memoir was, in early lie, a

distinguished warrior, as well as a great orator at the council fire. In many a fierce and deadly encounter with Britain's foes, did he stand forth the bravest of the brave in his tribe; he received his first lessons in those stirring times under the training of his uncle, the celebrated var rior Tecumseth. Shortly after my appointment as Mis sionary to Caradoc and parts adjacent, I discovered that the Muncey and Bear-Creek Ojihway tribes were envel oped in all the darkness of Paganism, with few exceptions, and therefore considered it a duty incumbent of me to visit them, as time permitted, with the view drawing their attention to the great truths of Revelator but nearly two years elapsed before a decided impress was made, when this aged chief, the first fruits of my la bours, expressed a desire to renounce Paganism, and in brace the Christian faith. After due examination made nto the grounds upon which he sought admission int our Church by holy Baptism, I ascertained to my great joy that the Gospel hitherto proclaimed without any ap parent success, had not fallen to the ground. On ha asion, this truly converted man freely and fully med himself, by giving me a short history of his forne a prominent part,—his deep-rooted attachment to Pagan rites, with all their soul-enslaving and demoralizing ten-lencies, and added, 'I thank the Great Spirit for directing our footsteps to us, for I can now plainly see the folly acing dependence upon those ridiculous traditions of ou refathers, when my poor immortal soul is concerned He was led, I doubt not, by the teaching of the Holy Ghost, to the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who loved us and gave Himself for us; and s und, with all those who have obtained like precious faith, peace and rest to his soul in time and in eternity. - I can truly affirm, that from the day of his reception int the Church, I never had occasion to reprove or censure this worthy man for the least irregularity, so upright and

"His death, although assuredly gain to himself, I have to regret, for many reasons; his example was a filent sermon to the entire settlement,—his profiting under the eans of grace was manifest to all,-added to which he

as well as his own in this locality.
"I gladly availed myself of his invaluable assistance i his peculiarly trying sphere of labour, which he eleerfully rendered by advising, admonishing and exhoning his people to embrace the ever-blessed Gospel; in which our of love his soul always seemed to take the greatest asure. Yea, even more than this: I have learned from Mr. Hogg, our schoolmaster and catechist, who had the sincerest regard for the old man on account of his man-excellent qualities, (at whose table he was a consan guest.) that during my absence in the white settlement this venerable Chief took every opportunity of rendering by instructions the more impressive, by dwelling much

ealth for the last six months, was induced a short tim ce, at the instance of his daughter, to accompany he Moravian Town, where she resides with the view stowing that care and attention which his delicate state quired. My Muncey interpreter visited him in the wtahwaultoowaukun) christian love, as he felt dange usly ill, and expected not to recover; 'he shook hands with me in his heart, and requested me to remember hi t the throne of Grace,' a request I could never forget. "It is delightful to know ventful life was peace. The Moravian Missionary has ust informed me by letter, that during his illness his aith in the Lord Jesus Christ never wavered, and that he this comforting truth which he had been Muncey Town, and which furnished him in the last try ng hour with the bright hope of a blessed immortality "Thus through grace our beloved brother continu teadfast to the end of his christian course, and is entere hat all who read these few lines may, through God i Holy Spirit, be enabled to follow his footsteps with paence and zeal, 'looking unto Jesus, the author and nisher of our faith. "I remain, sir.

"Your obed't humble servant, "RICHARD FLOOD,"

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The Examiner and the Globe must be deeply mor ified at the result of their recent controversy with the University. They have taken the trouble to revive an old calumny, invented for the purpose of specially nnoying, and injuring-if possible-the Rev. Dr McCaul; and the only fruit of their activity in mis chief has been the appearance of that gentleman's 'triumphant' vindication of himself and the Institu-They could scarcely have done the University better service; they have placed it in an honourable position; whilst they have invited and provoked their own exposure and shame. The Letter of the Rev Dr. McCaul, which we publish this week, is a complete refutation of the anonymous pamphleteer; and we can understand the unwillingness of the Legislative Councillor to make public so clear and forcible a defence, when his only object was-as every one must believe -the serving of his party. Had he produced the Letter, in an honest and manly way; had he acted as ustice and candour required, and proclaimed the answer which he had received as openly as he had repeated the accusation; the malicious charges, of ourse, would have fallen at once to the ground. But he end has been gained now in spite of his manœuverng; the aspersion, its author, and its retailer, will ubtless take their proper stand in public estimation; whilst the University-before the Province at largeremains as fair and spotless as truth and meritthough maligned and, perhaps, darkened for a timewill ever be found at last.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

We learn from the Telegraphic Report of the Globe, that the debate on the Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, took place on Friday last. The

amongst those infected with the deadly heresy of Godly regimen, apostolic foundations, and putity of ded by Mr. Christie, was, as is usual in such cases, a noved by the Hon. Robert Baldwin, seconded by the Hon. L. II. Lafontaine, - and a long debate ensued which terminated in a division, the result of which was to leave the Ministry in a minority of thirty-four. On Monday Mr. Aylwin stated that IIis Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to comman the attendance of the Member for the Fourth Riding of York, and the Members for Montreal and Terre--on which the House adjourned till Thursday, The following were the amendments resolved on at a preliminary meeting of the Radical party, and which, we presume, were ultimately carried :

"Moves that the words: 'That we rejoice that His Excellency, during his recent tour through the Province, met with the most gratifying indications of general contentment and prosperity in all the districts which he visited,' be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: 'That we rejoice that His Excellency derived so much satisfaction from the tour which, during the recess he was enabled to make through the Province

"And that the words: 'That we agree with His Ex "And that the words: 'That we agree with cellency, that Canada possesses in singular abundance,' to the end, be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: 'That with the possession in singular abundance of the elements of prosperity and social happiness, resulting from her great natural capabilities; her enterprising, intelligent, and rapidly increasing population from institutions which, in their main characteristics, are well fitted to reconcile liberty with order; and from the blessings of peace secured to her under Providence by the patriotism of her sons and her connexion with State which is both just and powerful,—Canada require only that these advantages should be turned to account an equitable and constitutional Government, and b wise practical legislation, to secure those blessings per

namently to her peo, le. "That we feel deeply the responsibility devolving upo Partitionant in the cardially join with His Exc the prayer that we may acquit ourselves of that resp sibility with fidelity and success.
"'That we feel it, however, to be our humble duty to

submit to His Excellency, that it is esssential to the satis factory result of our deliberations on the important sub ects to which His Excellency has been graciously pleased to direct our attention, and on other matters of public concern, that Her Majesty's Provincial Administration should possess the confidence of this House and of the Country,—and respectfully to represent to His Excellency that that confidence is not reposed in the present Advisers of His Excellency.

Elsewhere our readers will find an abstract of the other proceedings in Parliament, the most important of which is, the passing of the Indigent Emigrant Act; -a measure urgently called for, and we trust calculated to meet the circumstances of the case.

Our selections from the Report of the Irish Relief Committee have been marked, but are unavoidably deferred to our next by the pressing demands upor our columns this week.

Our Collector, Mr. Reford, will visit the Niagara District in a few days on a Collecting Tour from this Office.

Summarn.

A public meeting was held, on the 4th February, of the red inhabitants of Queen's Bush. From the speeches delivered on the occasion, it appears that parties from the United States had visited the settlement-- "Slaveholders, under the garb of Abolitionists, for the purpose of searching out the condition of fugitives from American bondage;" also, that partie who had been entrusted with donations of Bibles and clothin from Abolition Societies in the States, for distribution amount the same for their own benefit. The chief object of the orig nators of the meeting was publicly to expose such rascality, a well as officially to inform their benefactors in the States of the conduct of those to whom they had entrusted their donations soliciting respectfully, at the same time, that their acts of bene-volence may be continued, but that care be taken in selecting persons to transmit their generous gifts.—Hamilton Gazette.

The town of Woodstock is enjoying the gratification naving a party of light-fingered gentry quartered upon them. The Rev. Mr. Telmon, Romish priest at Bytown, is charged with having introduced the Irish system of "denunciation from the altar." He has written a letter explanatory of his conduc which is not very satisfactory.

A serious accident happened a few days since to the son of Mr. Richard Papst, on the Huron Road. The child, a boy of about 14 years old, elipped off a log before his father's bouse, and fractured the leg below the knee. It was, however, omptly set by Dr. Hamilton, and is doing well .- Huron Gaz. Another attempt is being made to revive the Goderich Building Society.

WESTERN DISTRICT .- The Warden and Council have pet tioned the Legislature, in consequence of doubts having arisen as to the power of the Sheriff to sell lands of absentees for taxes mposed by the Municipal Council, praying the Legislatur, would "give this important subject due consideration, and apply a remedy to the evil, by taking such steps as to your wisc shall seem meet, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever

Pray."

The Cavan Township Agricultural Society have resolved. That those members of the Society who may require clover seed or plaster of Paris, can have the same at prime cost, by depositing with the President, on or before the 15th day of March next, a sufficient sum of money to cover the costs of the quantit

THE DINNER TO BILLA FLINT, MEMBER FOR HASTINGS great gun of Hastings, came off on the 17th ult., at Brown's Inn, at Belleville Our contemporary of the Co Inn, at Belleville Our contemporary of the Courier was pre-sent, and has worked up an admirable description of the affair After the removal of the cloth, "Our Guest, Billa Flint, E-q., The Courier says, "which toast was drank wi the most vociferous accompaniment, Mr. Flint responding in ar able speech, in which he laid on hot and heavy on the present Ministry 'the perfect rubbish.' We have no doubt whateve that it was perfect rubbish which he laid on; but it is rathe unkind of our contemporary to say so .- Cobourg Star.

The Haldimand Agricultural Show was held on the 7th The quantity and quality of the various grains and fruits were required to be shown; the whole amount exhibited was 120 bushels. Of roots and seeds, there was also an excellendisplay. The domestic manufactures displayed a much greater degree of taste and elegance than could have been expected.

A child named Richard Crupper, son of Mr. Crupper, Oshawa, was killed on the 26th Feb., by a barrel falling on h head. He was trying to climb up the side of a barrel filled with ashes, which was used as a leech, when he pulled the barrel over on his head, smashing the skull and causing instant BERTIE AND WINDSOR RAILROAD. - Subscriptions bay

been taken up to defray the expenses of obtaining a renewal of the Charter of the Bertie and Windsor Railroad. That this ne of Railroad will ultimately be carried into operation, nor who study the country through which it passes, as marked it the maps will deny. It is on the direct high road between the Atlantic shore and the far west, and connects most intimately the Eastern States with the Western prairies, as well as pe ns of this Province together. It will assist in filling up 1 routier, and in developing the resources of the regions through which it passes, hitherto neglected by all administ enterprise is no longer a calculation of profit or loss, benefit or njury, but simply of time .- Simcoe Sta

There has been a malicious report spread in the western pr of the Province and in Michigan, that the Gore Bank had fulled. There seems little doubt but that the report was raised by parties in Detroit anxious to make a penny, by purchasing the notes of this Bank at a depreciated valu

The inhabitants of the Townships of Dumfries, Waterloo Wilmot, Wellesley, and parts of the Townships of Blenheim Beverly, Woolwich and Puslinch, are about petitioning the Legislature to erect those Townships into a new District, to be called the District of Bruce, with Galt for its District Town. A lad of the name of Hawthorne, son of a respectable farme n McKillop, whilst attending a thrashing machine, got his

right hand entangled in the machine, which was mangled s earfully that amputation was necessary. The young man is DUNDAS BUILDING SOCIETY .- A Building Society has en established in Dundas. Shares £50 each. This is bette

han making the shares £100 each. A woman, in a state of drunkenness, has been accidentall ournt to death at Caledonia, her clothes having caught fire.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE. - We understand that the ntence on Carroll, found guilty of the murder of Roberts and MacShane, and to be executed to-morrow, will probably be ommuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. proper confession extorted from Carroll by the officion Mr. Tully, and the fact that there was none but circum tial evidence have, we presume, induced this determination which, so far as the public is concerned, is, in our opinion, most improper one. There is a great deal too much cant about

DEATH OF BRADY .- We were informed yesterday, that Brady, the man who was tried for the murder of O'Rourke, the celebrated pugilist, some morths ago, and acquitted, died a few weeks since, and before his death confessed not only the mur-der of O'Rourke, but of another man; the latter crime having been perpetrated some years ago. This man was acquitted of O'Rourke's murder in the face of the strongest evidence we amongst the Dissenters of the time, particularly be "like a grateful savour" in every clime, where the Address, which was moved by Colonel Prince, secon-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS—SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 1848. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Missionaries. Already announced in No. 37 amount...... 146 17 1

ş	2	St. John's Church, York Mills,							
Į		-per Churchwardens	4	6	91				
1	9	St. Thomas's Church, Belleville,			96				
1		-per Rev. John Grier	4	7	3				
1		St. John's Church, Elora,							
3		-per Rev. D. Fraser	1	0	0				
1		Wellington Square and Nelson,							
	國	-per Churchwardens	2	10	0				
		St. James's Church, Dundas,							
i		-per Rev. Wm. McMurray	3	10	0				
1	200	Christ's Church, Pt. Maitland, £3 10 0							
i	E.	St. Paul's do., Dunnville 1 2 6							
,		-per Rev. A. Townley	4	12	6				
,		St. Peter's Church, Cobourg,			Ma				
		per Venerable Archdeacon Bethune	12	1	9				
		Trinity Church, Colborne £2 7 3							
,	100	St. George's do., Grafton 2 3 8							
1	100	-per Rev. John Wilson	4	10	11				
١		Christ's Church, Scarboro £2 10 11			1				
,	极	St. Paul's do., do 0 16 6	DOS	70	33				
٠	100	-per Rev. W. Stewart Darling	3	6	1				
,	1	St. Thomas's Church, St. Thomas £2 19 1							
e	報	Church at Port Stanley 0 10 11							
1	2104	-per Rev. Mark Burnham	_	10					
,		Cornwall, additional, per Rev. Hy. Patton	0	10	0				
a	- 60	St. George's Church, St Catherines,	7.0						
8	- 80	-per Churchwarden	10	10					
t		Usborne, per Rev. H. C. Cooper		10					
y		Lambs Pond, per Rev. W. H. Gunning	_	5					
	200	Whitby, per Rev. John Pentland	1	5	0				
	8	St. George's Church, Goderich,		21					
n	100	-per Churchwardens	1	11	6				
1	1	57 collections, amounting to	200	11	11				
í	- Section		T. W. BIRCHALL.						
	-	9th March, 1848. Treasurer.							

The Treasurer also begs to acknowledge having re ceived from W. H. Bottum, Esq., Treasurer of the Eastern District Branch of The Church Society, the sum of £16 10s., being the one-fourth of the several collection made by the Parochial Associations in that District.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH. We have much pleasure in inserting the following Speech, delivered at the Church Society Meeting, on Thursday last, a copy of which was kindly handed us for publication by the Rev. Secretary.—Hamilton Gazette. RESOLUTION 6th.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Sandys, seconded by Mr. C. H

Resolved,—That the diffusion of Religious instruction and also of general knowlege founded on sound principles, by means of books and tracts, should be prominent objects in the labours of the Church Society, and that the Depository of the Society is well calculated to accomplish these important results.

Speech of the Seconder. Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great plea-ire in seconding the Resolution which has just been moved; it may perhaps appear unnecessary for me to say more, but I so heartily concur in the sentiments it contains, that I hope you will indulge me with a patient hearing for a few minutes.

The Branch Depository of the Society here in Hamilton, is

I regret to state, in a very feeble condition, a very few shelves are covered with a very few books, I think you will agree with ne, that an effort should be made to put it on a different foot ing. It is a resolution of the Parent Society, perhaps a neces sary one, that Books and Tracts should only be issued to the Branches for ready money payments. An ineffectual attempt has been made to have Hamilton considered as a place of deposit, where books could be left until sold, and quarterly remittances be made of the proceeds. As this proposition has not been acceded to, the only remedy is to subscribe liberally, and specially to appropriate subscriptions to the Depository here. -When we consider that Hamilton is the emporium where mer chants of the West obtain their principal supplies, and when we remember that in villages and country places the merchant i the bookseller, it is easy to perceive how important it is that he should here meet with a supply of Church Books and Tract ther, or go to Toronto to seek them, or else to procure them at the Depositories of other denominations, where with much that valuable, sectarian views will frequently be mingled. he trusted therefore, that the Churchmen of Hamilton will exert emselves to remedy this want.

It is probable that there is no one here but admits the high aportance both of religious and of general knowledge; but there may be a few, who do not deem their combination indispensable it is certain, that out of doors there are many who hold suc that they almost deify its possessors, and proclaim it as a maxim thereby for leading an evil life. The fallacy of such views is racter, and the character which dictates the book. "By their fruits shall ye know them. Do men gather grapes of thorus, o

But that the results of unsanctified knowledge are evils is no matter of mere conjecture, or reasoning, but made certain by experience and history. This truth, with reference to the pre-sent day, has been fully shown by the gentleman, who so ably seconded the third resolution, I shall therefore, only refer to a nent example of an earlier date. At no time did the prid the middle of the last century. The infidel doctrines which Bolingbroke, Shaftsbury. Tindal and others sought to plant in The infidel doctrines Protestant England struck no root there; the every man's reach and its power protected the land, but in Po Pich France they met with a ranker and more congenial soil.

The priestbood denied the scriptures to the laity, the Upas tree
of nobelief flourished and spread its poison dropping branches over the entire country, Voltaire, Dide Revelation and boasted that they would drive it from the world; in their self-confidence they looked for teachers who could show the way by which it was to be artain

What were these men's lives, and what were the books that were to atone for any errors in their lives? They spent their time in gross profligacy, in adultery and sensuality shameful quarrels with each other, in "envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness.' And did their books redeem such lives? No, for they were a transcript of them. Their tales mock the miseries of men, and stimulate to self-indulgent vice; some them are so gross in character, that English reviewers of the lives will not so much as name their very titles, and any that have been translated are sold in dark alleys with the vile productions of unknown writers of our own. And these are me whose talent was undoubted, men idolized by their fellow. ourted by Sovereigns, and who left their impress on the age.

Such men, such lives, such writings produced the most tre-mendous influence. The French Revolution not only over-threw the Throne, the Church and the whole social fabric threw the Throne, the Children in the country where it originated, but its reverberations rolled through other lands, and shook to the centre, every Christian Country. In England the zeal of the disciples of infidelity and anarchy was great, and the slarm was in proportion. But God can by weak means discomfit the proud. When the gigantic Philistine, Goliath, of Gath, defied the armies of the living God by what means was his presumption bumbled? By the arm of a stripling, with no detensive armour but a shepherd's coat, with usive weapon save a sling and a few peobles from the brook -when Gaulish anarchy strode proudly through Great Britain what first checked his tell career? a woman's pen, a simple tract The illustrious Bishop Porteous, terrified at the progress of French propagandism, earnestly urged upon Miss Hannah Moor that she who so well knew the manners and habits of the frum bler classes, should do something to succour them in the dan-ger to which they were exposed; she obeyed the summons with much diffidence, but with great success. She was urged to write again, and with the assistance of others, the Monthly Repository of Tracts were established. Two million copies we circulated in one year. The poor read and profited. "The plague was stayed."

But it is not merely to defensive purposes that Tracts ar suited, there is no branch of spiritual warfare to which the may not be spplied, they are a sword as well as a shield. B nem error may be attacked, doubt removed, ignorance instructe weakness strengthened, presumption humbled, natural affection fostered. By their perusal a love of reading may be generated in the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, which is the mind of many a poor man, which is the mind of many a poor man, which feel he had no time, and which he would dread as "a wearines of the spirit;" but the few pages of the tract, which he could read in a quarter of an hour, while his supper was preparing, an afterwards discuss with his wite and little ones, would afford charm sufficient to detain him from the ale-house, that pest o the poor, and render him a blessing to those dependant on hi Do we not know that in innumerable instances such has been lated to win the readers for whom they were designed, in which our best tracts are written, we cannot wonder at their success That style is founded on the highest model. When our Savi our taught the poor of Galilee, he blended precept with harra tive, and dialogue with narration. If His hearers were to b taught benevolence, the story of the good Samaritan illustrated the doctrine; if parental affection and forgiveness formed the theme, the story of the Penitent Son exhibited them in all their fulness; was watchfulness urged, the dialogue between the wis and foolish virgins displayed its indispensable necessity; wa the due improvement of their Talents dwelt on, they heard the discourse of the Lord and his servants.

So in works which have obtained a popularity amongst the humbler classes, second only to the Sac humbler classes, second only to the Sacred Scriptures, such as the Pilgrim's Progress, and Hannah Moore's, or Legh Richmond's Tracts, the same delightful mixture of descript rative, dialogue, example, and precept are employed.

And while high advantages are gained by those who reconstruction tracts, an equal benefit is obtained by those who distribute the By being brought into more intimate counexion with those fferent stations, they learn a deeper knowledge of he nature; by teaching them divine truths, their own acquaints with them is made deeper and more sure; where before the gave only a vague acquiescence to a doctrine, they have learn from expounding it to others, now to "give a reason for faith that is in them." Most serviceable lessons of humility my sometimes believed. sometimes be learnt by meeting persons of the highest worth lowly station, who compel us to feel that, in the dispensation spiritual gifts, God is no respecter of persons, and that able we have neglected to employ in his service the ten talent, which we vainly fancy to have been bestowed upon us, the posman, by the use of his one talent, has far outron us in the rate an, by the use of his one talent, has far outrun us in the nes

Much of this benefit, I doubt not, the ladies of the District Visiting Society in this parish have felt, and I will ask them, if, when warmed with the consciousness of having relieved wasternoved ignorance disrupted doubt. he thoughts of a dying sinner to his crucified Redeemer, the have not experienced, "that it is more blessed to give than treceive?" In conclusion, I will express an earnest hope that our Branch

Depository will soon be placed upon a better footing. the prayer of Henry the Great of France that the poorts peasant in his dominions might not be without a chicke his Sunday dinner. Let us hope that no household, home bumble, in these united districts, may long remain without its Bible, its Prayer Book, and its little library of tracts, and that every inmate may possess that education which shall fit him to enjoy this spiritual food.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. The following Circular has been commun Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec:— Quebec, 27th January, 1848

Rev. and Dear Sir,—In pursuance of the Provisions the 11th Article in the Constitution of the Incorporate Church Society of this Diocese, I have to request it on the 5th of March next, being Quinquagesima Sunday, you will, wherever you officiate, preach a sermon in recommendation of the general objects of that Society, and Yearly apparent that you should forward to the Treasures arly a conection to be made in aid of the same, with the least passible delay.

In cases where different places within the same Mission are served on spaces and the same will be to preach

are served on successive Sundays, the rule will be to present the sermon at the place or places not served on Quinquis gesima Sunday, properties. gesima Sunday, upon the first subsequent opportunity.
While I acknowledge with thankfulness of heart, our Society has thus far been permitted to effect, I lament to be under the country. to be under the necessity of urging, in any quarter, more vigorous and extended effort on behalf of an Inst tution upon which, under the Divine blessing, we me prospectively rely as the great engine for carrying on purposes of our Church in the Diocese. The object the Circular issued under my directions, by the late cretary of the Church Society, on the 1st of Feb. 1847, and communicating to you the Resolutions of Society for the Propagation of the Gospel respecting fixed contributions to be systematically raised by me of the District Associations,* (the attention of the Chairmen and Secretaries I must especially entreat what I am here saying.) has by no means been follows up, in every instance, in the means which is imperative. what I am here saying.) has by no means been up, in every instance, in the manner which is imperating and indispensably necessary, it, so far as depends upon instrumentality, we would either uphold the present terests or secure the perpetuity of the Church at all, the country. The District Associations, collectively sidered, have not yet presented such Reports of the operations to the Church Society, as are requisite for any in the second of the two Resolutions into effect.

I am well aware that some difficulties present held selves, here and there, in the execution of this object but they are difficulties which must not be allowed to discourage us. Fortes Fortuna adjuvat was a motto of heathen wisdom: we have a nobler and more sacred sheathen wisdom: we have a nobler and endeavour, is mulus to energetic action and sustained endeavour, in the words, Be strong and he shall establish your heart, all that put your trust in the Lord. (Ps. xxxi. 27.) It is the cause of our Religion, it is the cause of Coli, it is the cause of Christ, with which we must consider ourselves as charged, in grammating the averaging and arging his cause of Christ, with which we must consider ourselves as charged, in promoting the prosperity and urging of the operations of the Diocesan Church Society. And this is not all: it is not only such a general view of our duly in this behalf that we must propose to ourselves: I have grounds, in recent communications from home, for preparing you to expect a more decited course to be speedily pursued by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospelin imposing and enforcing those reasonable conditions upon the fulfilment of which, not only its own bounty but the administration of the benefits to be derived from the Clergy-Reserves. (vested, as you are aware, in the Society in the Society of the Propagation of the Society for the Benefits to be derived from the clergy-Reserves. (vested, as you are aware, in the Society) Clergy-Reserves, (vested, as you are aware, in the Society just mentioned,) will be made to depend; and the consequences to our Missioner and the consequences and the consequences to our Missioner and the consequences and the consequences are the consequences are the consequences and the consequences are the consequences are the consequences ar consequences to our Missions may be very serious, and perhaps not very remote, if we do not exert ourselves

With reference to questions and perplexities which are occasi nally found to arise respecting the interpretal certain articles of the Church Society's Constitution their application to the plan of operations indicated the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, I have to observe that these questions have engaged the attention of different members of the former Society and that will in all probability be proposed to make t ject of remedial legislation within the body (ac provisions of article xiv). In the mea need not, they must not, be allowed to pres to the collection of free-will offerings for the the utmost practicable extent: for, in every whatever annual payments are made and for wh ject connected with the support of the Chuthrough whatever authorized channel, under artix. (at its close) or xii., they are payments which which we towards making up the amount fixed by the Districtions, in execution of the first of the two Resols S. P. G. They are all contributions to the Church S.

Looking, generally, at what is expected from us in present conjuncture, and considering the provident which we are bound to exercise for the successful simplified working of the state. simplified working of the whole system of the appears desirable, I might well say necessay, wi Constitution, that in every instance where engage and stipulations subsist which are independent of Church Society, for any payments to be made to the sionary by his congregation, provision should be for legally enabling the parties to pass such pay through the hands of that Society, as so much to their contribution to its support,—being added to contributions to the Society already separately establic and being made to constitute, with these, one sum. Measures will, I believe, be proposed to prove with a view to such arrangements, for reserving to Church Society the discretion of allowing the Clergin or the Church-Wardens for him, in some particular cat to receive payments in produces.

to receive payments in produce, at the convenience of the people, to be still considered as raised on behalf Society, and to be accounted for to the Treasurers.

If some such arrangement is not made in the cases here the convenience of the society, and to be accounted for to the Treasurers. under contemplation, it is sufficiently manifest that Congregations, which only contribute to the Church ciety what they can spare after their contribution to the clergyman, will not appear to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere the england in the engla in England and elsewhere, the credit of the Diocese, and that in the duty of provoking one another to love and togod works, (Heb. x. 14.) they will neither do justice to the selves, nor to others who may be influenced by their example.

ample, nor, consequently, to the Church at large. Revidence ample, nor, consequently, to the Church at large. I am happy to express my confidence that my brethren, aided by our many devout and well affected. Churchmen in the Diocese, will everywhere be found tant Institution; and there is a special call which cannot be evaded, (if the case could be supposed of any desired evade it.) upon those who are receiving stipends from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In not a few pleasing instances, the zeal of the Clergy and other friends of the cause, has been crowned with an encouraging met. of the cause, has been crowned with an encouraging me sure of success,—the earnest, we hope and trust, of success, and effectual movement among our season of the congregations, according to the ability bestore upon them, as is required by the exigencies of the Churcand ought to be prompted by the high and endearing the contraction of the interestic invalual in his

character of the interests involved in her appeal. Commending you in this, as in all things, and spec all labours of love and faith, to the blessing, the grace he guidance of God through Jesus Christ, and co ng all that we do in the Church, to the constant pray of yourself and your people, I remain, Dear Sir, your affectionate brother,

G. J. MONTREAL These Resolutions run as follows: "That the District ass is of the Church Society be requested to enquire and determine onsideration of the population, wealth, and general resources of scions within their respective limits, what amount each his the contribute to the support of the Church.

That the Report of each case be sent to the Church Society of the contribute to the support of the Church of the Society of the Church in concert with and under the spanction of the Big.

LENT LECTURES.—The following clergymen ndertaken to preach in Christ's Church, he Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent, 1848:-Ash Wednesday, 8th March,..... Rev. Dr. Bethune. Rev. R. Lonsdale. Friday, 10th,

Rev. Dr. Falloon. Rev. F. Broome. Rev. W. Bond. Friday, 17th. Rev. D. Robertson. Friday, 24th ednesday, 29th, Rev. James Ramsa. Rev. W. T. Leach. riday, 31st, Vednesday, 5th April, .. Rev. Dr. Falloon. Vednesday, 12th, Rev. Jos. Abbott. Rev. D. Robertson. Rev. W. A. Adams Wednesday, 19th, Easter Sunday, 23rd,

Arrival of the Britannia.

(From the Globe Extra.)

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 4, 1848. The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia arrived at the dock, at on the 12th of February.

Best Western Canal Flour, 27s. @ 27s. 6d.; Richmond and Alexandria, 27s. @ 27s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s. 6d.; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s. @ 26s. 6d.; Canadian, 27s. @ 27s. 6d.; United States and Canadian Sour, 22s. @ 23s. 6d Indian Corn, 28s. @ 32s 6d. per quarter. Indian Meal, 12s. 6d. @ 13s. per barrel. Wheat—United States and Canadian, white and mixed, 7s. 6d. @ 8s. 6d. for 70 lbs.; red, 6s. 6d.—The decline in breadstuffs has been gradual. Supplies good.—Cotton has in Cotton has improved in demand & per lb. Larger business and

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef-Prime Mess for tierce is 87s. @ 90s.; Ordinary, 67s. @ 77s.; Old, 68s @ 82s. Mess Pork, per 180 lbs., 40s. @ 50s.; Ordinary, 30s. @ 82s. Hess tota, per 10s.; Old Prime Mess, 48s. @ 60s.; Mess, 48s. @ 55s.; Prime, 35s. @ 40s.— Bacon, dried and smoked, old per cwt., 15s. @ 30s.; Long Middles, 27s. @ 40s.; Short Ribs, in new, 45s. @ 54s. Butter-United States fine, not quoted; Canada, 58s. @ 67s. TRADE AND MONEY MARKET .- All branches reviving Money market easier. Discounts free. Only one important failure. Consols 89. SICILY .- The inhabitants of the Sicilies triumphed over the

King, and a Constitution has been agreed to, founding liberal

FRANCE.—France is more tranquil, but angry discussion on time in the Chamber of Deputies. King's health better. IRELAND .- Affairs in Ireland bad. Starving in several

The Archbishop of Canterbury is dead.

ed to the

The British Parliament re-assembled, and the first debate arose upon a motion for a Select Committee to enquire into condition and prospects of the West India Colonies.

Jewish Disabilities Bill, enabling Jews to sit in Parliament, and Dr.

read a second time.

Lord Palmerston has given notice to Austria that say farther armed intervention in Papal affairs will be considered a declaration of war by Great Britain.

The refusal of the American Postmaster-General to accept the terms offered by Great Britain, for a better system of international postage, has caused the utmost disappointment. A

proposal reciprocally made by the latter country was universally The enquiry into the state of the national defences was ended a determination to double her Artillery force, and embodying 1500 militia. The country at large is opposed to the measure The Overland Mail brings intelligence more satisfactory .-

In India no additional failures.

Partial indications of improvement in trade in England were manifested. Towards the close of the last month this view has arkably confirmed. Trade has taken an earnest step towards the recovery of its long lost stability, and the re-establish

ishment of case and confidence.

The money market continues to improve. Messrs Evans, Sons & Co., connected largely with the Iron Trade, have suspended. With this exception, no failures of imporoccurred in Great Britain. Liabilities are estimated at £200,000.

English funds quite quiet. On the 13th of March it is ex-pected that the duties will be about 6s. p quarter on Wheat, and 3. 73d. p barrel on flour.

> THE BISHOFRIC OF HEREFORD. (From the John Bull.)

The question must, of course, very shortly receive a decision om the Court of Queen's Bench—a decision which will as we icipate, fully establish, that the "business of confirmation" i a regular judicial proceeding; that it is neither more or less than ecclesias ical suit to be argued and disposed of in the course, and cannot, under any circumstances, be looked upon as a discharge of a purely ministerial duty, to be performed without the exercise of any judgment or discretion on the part of those by whom it is conducted. The glaring absurdity of such an dea-to say nothing of justice, and that within the walls of a arch-is quite sufficient to make any one pause before he adopts the law as interpreted by the Vicars-General; and until it is settled by a higher authority than that of an Archbishop's deputy, we must beg to doubt the correctness of their construc-

will try to hasten on the consecration; we do not believe that Lord John Russell, nothwithstanding the lengths be has already Sone, can be so utterly regardless of all propriety of conduct as to seek, by such a course, to evade the judgment of one of the bighest tribunals in the realm; we do not believe that he will endeavour thus "to violate the law;" but we do hope that if anything of the kind should be attempted, it will meet with the combined and determined opposition of the Episcopal Bench backed as such an opposition most undoubtedly would be, by the standard of the control of t trery legal process that could, for such a purpose, emanate from the Queen's Bench. Talk of præmunire, indeed I Talk of seigning the lands and goods of the Dean and Chapter, in order Perhaps, that they may be re-granted by the Crown to — but Henry VIII. is not now on the throne; talk of carrying out entions at all hazards, in utter defiance of all strance from whatever quarter it may come; talk of such things is these, my Lord, and at the same time seek to evade the judgment of a competent Court, and you may depend upon it at the very next session of Parliament will place you and de-"dignified" retirement-a position for which you are far better fitted than you ever can be for your present one a position in which you will not be able to array against your-self the honesty and virtue of nearly the whole kingdom, or have another opportunity of forcing on the Church, without a trial or aring, a man who is openly and in due form of law used of holding and putting forth heterodox opinions—of be-unsound in his doctrine and teaching.

Having then in the present and our two preceding numbers given an abstract of what appears to us to be the law on this Portant subject, we cannot bring our remarks on it to a close ithout expressing a hope, that nothing will deter the opposers ing with Dr. Hampden and his champion Lord John every inch of the road from the chair of the Regius Professor of ity at Oxford, to the vacant throne in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

(From the Guardian.)

The constitutional question now raised by the Hampden case and which is wholly distinct from the original ones of the fitness of the appointment and the orthodoxy of the Bishop elect as this week been advanced one step, and that a very impor-ant one, towards a satisfactory solution. The Court of Queen's dench has assumed jurisdiction over the contested process.

t what it may, of "confirmation" by the Archishop. The Reat question at issue is, whether this process is regularly judicial, or, on the other hand, simply ministerial and mechanical; and, whatever becomes of the ulterior proceedings, the present assumption of jurisdiction by the Court of Queen's Bench is virtually. irtually a decision, so far as it goes, that the process is judicial; there could be no jurisdiction by mandamus except on the unption that the Doctors at Bow Church formed a Court,

and that in that Court they acted as judges.

Sir F. Kelly, on Friday, obtained a role nisi from the Queen's Bench for a mandamus to the Archbishop, by his Vicar-Geneball of the Archbishop of the Archb al and Commissary, to hear the objectors. The proceeding so far is only ex parte, and unless it can be established at the further hearing that the Court at Bow improperly refused to hear objectors, or otherwise acted irregularly in the exercise of isdiction (which we apprehend, however, that it will not difficult to establish), the rule will be discharged, and there e no mandamus. Whatever the result may be, it is reshing to get out of the atmosphere of Doctor's Commons into the free air of the Common Law Courts. Honesty and Aprightness, at all events are here secure.

The argument in making the rule for the mandamus absolute will be taken on Saturday. If the mandamus goes, the "Court" at Bow will probably also be compelled to enter into the whole question of the election at Hereford and of the orthodoxy of Dr. damplen; and in the latter event, the great object of the proone particular way, may possibly be anticipated; but

we presume, that, if so, there is an appeal. Meanwhile, we apprehend that the consecration if taken, bending these proceedings, will, as a consecration of a Bishop of Rereford, be irregular; and we presume that it will, of course, even for commence of the course, and the course of the even for common decency's sake be postponed. If not, probably a prohibition would lie.

Colonial.

DOCTOR M'CAUL. (From the Toronto Herald.)

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In defending the learned and popular President of King's lege from the malevolent attacks made upon his public use 88 and private character by the Globs, the Examiner. and nobile fratrum, the author of the romance of history, King's College, we took up a position which we felt could be succes ully and honourably maintained, because we felt assured, fro r dispassionate observations, that the charges brought by this band of brothers" in detraction and bad-feeling, had no subtantial foundation, but were generated in the distempered binds of these university "wreckers."

The large array of names appended to the congratulatory dress to Dr. McCaul, and which comprised a large majority orders, wealth, character, and intelligence of the city, af ords the strongest testimony that could be given, that the re-cently appointed Vice-Chancellor enjoys the confidence and spect of his fellow-men, without regard to religious, political, national distinctions. Every one of the thousand and twelve good tood men and true," who signed that address, knew when h rote his name, that he was paying a merited tribute to worth and talent, although no doubt most, if not all of them, were also tware at the time that unceasing efforts had been made in certain lain quarters, to malign Dr. McCaul, and tarnish his character the signatures to the address were, in fact, the avowal of their ant of belief in the charges advanced by the veracious (?) his lorian, and the statements put forth by his credulous endorser, te Hon. A. Fergusson.

It while the signers of the address, by the very act of putinsheir names to it, at once practically refuted the charges so nalously preferred against Dr. McCaul and rebuked his malmer, neither the Globe nor the Examiner, nor eve "T historian" will allow that it is possible they may have rein what they had advanced to Dr. McCaul's prejudice. On he contrary, they really seem to be more rabid, because the find their charges were not founded on facts, than they were savage towards Dr. McCaul, when they pretended to belie them to be true. The signers of the address very justly conider Dr. McCaul's reputation to be identical with their own anievery slander levelled against his character, is equally a reprech upon theirs. Actuated by this feeling, they desire not only that Dr. McCaul's character shall stand high in their estimation with the world the context that it shall appear equally untion, ut they pride themselves that it shall appear equally untarnised before the world. With this view, they have applied to Di McCaul for a copy of his letter to Mr. Fergusson, in or der topublish the same, as at once forming his vindication an justifying their confidence. The subjoined correspondence will years ago, lay before the public the answer and refutation he offeed, at the time, to the "statements and charges" which were mae in the Legislative Council. We could say much on this subject, but we purposely abstain, deeming it on the present occsion, far better that the letter itself should answer all that heaven, said country. for the first time, though the letter was written has been said against Dr. McCaul. We commend it to the speial attention of the Globe, the Examiner, and "the historian"

of ach of whom we ask, whether he can any longer deny that the statements and charges to which they attach so much consequence, have been, not merely answered, but most triumplantly refuted:— (Communication.) KNG'S COLLEGE-REV. DR. N'CAUL-AND THE HON. A

To the Editor of the Toronto Herald. Sir, -I am instructed by the Committee "for preparing an address of congratulation to the Rev. Dr. McCaul" to furnish you with the following documents, viz: 1st, copies of two resolutions, passed at a special meeting of the Committee, held on Welnesday, the 1st March; and 2nd, Dr. McCaul's reply to Welnesday, the 1st March; and 2nd, Dr. McCaul's reply to my communication, addressed to him, enclosing three Resolutions, together with a copy of Dr. McCaul's letter to the Hon.

Fergusson in answer to the Charge made against him by that gentleman in the Legislative Assembly, and which letter Dr. McCaul has, in compliance with their request, placed at the disposal of the Committee. I have accordingly to request that you will have the goodness to publish these documents at length at your earliest enversages.

length, at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, LARRATT W. SMITH, Chairman of the Committee.

Toronto, 4th March, 1848.

Copy of Resolutions. 1st. Resolved unanimously, That in the opinion of the Committee it is desirable, for a variety of reasons, growing out of the recent presentation of an address of congratulation to Dr. McCaul on his elevation to the Presidency of King's College; McCaul on his elevation to the Presidency of King's College; that Dr. McCaul's letter to the Hon. A, Fergusson, in answer to the criminatory remarks made by that gentleman in his place in the Legi-lative Council in April 1846, be published in vindication of Dr. McCaul's character, and that Dr. McCaul be respectfully applied to for a copy of the same to be placed at the disposal of the Committee.

the disposal of the Committee.

2nd. Resolved unanimously, That the Chairman be requested to wait upon Dr. McCaul with a copy of the foregoing resolution, and in the event of Dr. McCaul's compliance with the lution, and in the event of Dr. McCaul's compliance with the chairman do take the nerequest of the Committee, that the Chairman do take the neessary stsps for publishing the document referred to LARRATT W. SMITH, (Signed),

Toronto, March 1st, 1848. Dr. McCaul's Reply to Chairman of the Committee.

King's College, Toronto, March 3d, 1848.

My dear Sir,—I can feel no hesitation in complying with the equest of the Committee, that I should furnish them with a copy of my letter to the Hon. Adam Fergusson, relative to the hope of the committee of the rges advanced against me by that gentleman in April, 1846, on the authority of an anonymous pamphlet. My communi-cation on the subject was intended to satisfy, not merely Mr. Fergusson, but those in whose presence he had read the charges, that the allegations were untrue; nor had I the least doubt, when I addressed him on the subject, that toat hon, gentleman would have felt it both a duty and a pleasure to have the defence of one, whom he had unintentionally wronged, as public as the accusation, by which he had injured him

I trusted that, in this way, the vindication of my character would have been made as generally known as the impeachment, for I felt persuaded, that no journalist, who had reported the speech, or given circulation to the extract from the pamphlet, would would have hesitated to do me the justice of publishing my

Believe me, your's faithfully,
John McCaul.

To L. W. Smith, Esq, Chairman of the Committee, &c.

Dr. Mc Caul's Letter to Hon. A. Fergusson. King's College, Toronto, ?

(Copy.) May 14th, 1846. -In the last number of the Tor Sir.—In the last number of the Toronto Heraid, I saw, for the first time, a report of the observations made by you in the Legislative Council on April 30th, when moving for certain returns relative to the University. As the tendency of these observations is to injure my reputation, and the place, in which they were uttered, must give to them authority in public estimation, I feel that I cannot let them pass without notice.

My object them in the wearst computation, is to prove

My object, then, in the present communication, is to prove that the charges which have been advanced against me are untrue; and I have not hesitated to address the vindication of my character to you, as I learn from your remarks that you will be have to find these when the table to be the same to find these when the table to the table table to the table table to the table table to the table happy to find that what has been alleged to my prejudice is

Before I enter on the consideration of the extract which con tains the charges, it seems proper that I should advert to the tains the charges, it seems proper that I should advert to the observation with which you introduced it. "For more than two years," you remarked, "a charge has been left unanswered by a Rev. Doctor in charge of the young men attending this Institution—a charge, be it observed, not made by an ephemeral writer in a newspaper, but gravely and seriously published in a greek upon Huiversity affairs." vork upon University affairs."

It appears that you are disposed to consider my not having plied to the charges advanced against me in the publication titled "The origin, history, and management of the Univerentitled The origin, history, and management of the Univer-sity, &c.," as a presumption, if not a proof, that I could not deny their truth. Of the character of the assertions made by the author or authors of that pamphlet, you will be better able to form an opinion when I shall have answered the particular to form an opinion when I shall have answered the particular charges contained in the extract to which you drew the attention of the Council. At present I shall content myself with observing, that I wholly dissent from your opinion that it was either necessary or proper for me to notice the statements advanced in that pamphlet. As it was published anonymously, it had not the sanction of any pages to recommend to occur. it had not the sanction of any name to recommend it to atten-tion, and its intriusic merits did not seem sufficient to claim Who the author was I had no means of knowing, nor do I know now; and on reading it I could not discover any grounds for conjecturing that it was the production of a person who was either a scholar or a gentleman. The chief aracteristics which I observed in it, were strong efforts to pervert truth, without the capacity to use above the common level of ordinary falsehood—heavy attempts at sarcasm, sinking into dull invective or coarse abuse—and particularly scrupulous care to vilify the characters of none but those whose position or circumstances warranted the hope that they could not, or would not, punish insult. The publication was certainly cal-culated to effect the object which the writer s eined to have in view, viz.—the excitement of popular prejudice against the in-stitution and its principal officers; but the ability manifested by the author in making out a case, was merely of that species and amount which would qualify its possessor for succeeding as a legal sharper. But as I have no wish to diate on a work, of which I regret that circumstances have compelled me to take any notice, I shall proceed to the charges contained in the extract which you read, and to which I should assuredly have never offered any reply, if you had not concescended to bring them under the notice of the Honourable House of which you

The charges are, 1st-That in a schedule of salaries laid by The charges are, 1st - I nat in a surface of the University, I in one particular way way way be actionated but me before Sir Chas. Bagot, as Chancellor of the University, I me before Sir Chas. Bagot, as Chancellor of the University, I estimated my own services as Professor at £400, while the of £250 was attached to that of Vice President. 2nd. that a statute was prepared by Sir Chas. Bagot, in which the salary of Vice-President was reduced to £150, which statute was intercepted and cancelled—the Chancellor's severe illness having offered a favourable opportunity for defeating his intentions.—
3rd. That on the arrival of Sir Chas. Metcaife, a new statute was prepared by the parties in Toronto, in which, taking advanage of the addition made by Sir Chas. Bagot to my salary as essor, the sum stated was £500; and also taking advantage Sir Chas. Metcalfe's ignorance of the former Chancellor's

It is perfectly true that a schedule of salaries and duties was transmitted by me to be laid before Sir Chas. Bagot, as Chancellor of the University. It is also true that in it the salaries of two of the Professorships, which I now hold, was placed at £400, and that of Vice-President at £250. These facts were then, and are now, I believe, well known, for "the Cuancellor's severe illness of Fred a facourable concentrative" for such as facourable, opportunity." evere illness offered a favourable opportunity" for copying

The question is, whether any blame attaches to me for this stimate—whether I was guilty of a y indelicacy in affixing he sums, as I did, to the offices which I hold? In the first place, it was my duty to prepare that schedule, and that duty would have been imperfectly discharged, if I had omitted any item of expenditure. In the second place, the apportionment of the salaries was not made on my own authority, but after consultation with the President. In the third place, there was a consultation with the President. o room for the exercise of any delicacy as to the salaries of the offices which I myself held, inasmuch as more than two years before, the salary of Vice President had been fixed by the Council at £750 per annum—and this, too, on the motion of a gentleman who certainly could not have had my interest in view, for he did not desire my appointment to the office.

The first charge, then, amounts to this—that in an estimate furnished by me, the salaries of all the offices which I held were placed £100 below the sum which had been fixed by the Council

The second charge is, that a Statute was prepared by Sir to £150, and that of the Professorship raised to £500, which Statute was intercepted and cancelled—the severe illness of the Chancellor having offered a favourable opportunity for defeating

From the terms in which this charge is expressed, it would appear that my anonymous slanderer believed, or wished others to believe, that there was but one statute then prepared by Sir Chas. Bagot, and that it was limited to changes in the salarie of the offices which I held. The fact is, that there were two of the offices which I held. The fact is, that there were two, and that their provisions applied to all the Professors, and some of the officers then appointed. The arrangements proposed in them were at variance not merely with the schedule, which had been submitted to his Excellency, but with statutes then in force. Amongst the numerous changes affecting the number of the Professorships and the duties employment and replaced orce. Amongst the numerous changes affecting the number of the Professorships, and the duties, emolument, and rank of those who had been appointed, that which related to myself was but of minor importance. The statement of your author, however, that this arrangement was but another form of that which had been proposed in the schedule, is false, for the Professorships of Rhetoric and Logic were added to those offices for which the salary of £650 per annum had been proposed in that document.

I felt, I admit, that the arrangement relating to myself was unjust, but the proposal to alter it did not originate with me It had been noted by the President before I had any communi ation on the subject with him; and I had not even seen the Statutes, until they were handed to me by his Lordship, with that alteration suggested on the margin in his own hand writing. But it is asserted that "the Statute was intercepted and cancelled." This assertion is false, and as I am desirous that the fullest information should be afforded, I shall give a detailed account of all the circumstances. In the preparation of those account of all the circumstances. In the preparation of those Statutes, no attention had been paid (in consequence, I believe, of the illness of the Charter, of the illness of the Charter, that the Chancellor should consult with the President and next Senior Member of the Council before proposing any Statute, Rule, or Ordinance for the consideration of the Council.— Rule, or Ordinance for the consideration of the received Consequently the President was not aware, until he received them, of the provisions which they contained. On a careful perusal, his Lordship found many things to which he could not assent, and requested me to proceed to the seat of Government and explain his views to the Chancellor, if his Excellency could admit me to an interview. Accordingly, at the earliest oppor-tunity, I proceeded to Kingston, and waited on Sir Chas. Bagot. But his Excellency was evidently too ill to attend to business therefore did not introduce the subjects which the Presiden had requested me to bring under his consideration, but merel presented to Capt. Bagot the packet which I had received from his Lordship, containing the Statutes, and, I believe, some me noranda relative to them. Those statutes, which were the presented by me, were subsequently submitted to his Excellency Sir Chas. Metcalfe, as Chancellor of the University. By his authority copies were made (with the amendments introduced,) and transmitted for the consideration of the College Council,

y whom they were passed.

The third and most serious charge is, that "on the arrival of Sir Chas. Metcalle, a new S atute was framed by the parties in Toronto, in which, taking advantage of the addition made to my salary as Professor, the sum stated was £500; and also, taking advantage of Sir Chas. Metcalfe's ignorance of the forner Chancellor's arrangement of the salary of Vice-President,

the sum stated was £250!" It is not true that there was any new statute prepared by any parties in Toronto. All the changes in the provisions of the statutes, sent by Sir Charles Bagot to the President, were written by his Lord him or the President, were written by his Lordship on the margin of those statutes, nor was there one letter, or number, of the original provisions erased or altered. Again, the changes had been made before Sr Chas. Metcalfe arrived, and the author, whose statements you have cited, cannot uphold his credit by the evasion that he regarded the introduction of them as virtually framing a new statute. It is impossible that any advantage could have been take

of Sir Chas. Metcalfe's ignorance on any point, for the two arrangements, that proposed by Sir Chas Bagot, and that by the President, were both before him in full as to every particular. They were in his Excellency's possession for, I believe, almost two months, before he decided which he would adopt, and the difficulties which then existed rendered reference to those Statutes necessary, even regarding those points of which it is asserted that his Excellency was ignorant. Ultimately those same Statutes were returned to the President, with a letter containing a long and able discussion of the difficulties rela-

ter containing a long and able discussion of the dimensional tive to the University, and the Chancellor's approval of the changes proposed by his Lordship.

I have now, Sir, I trust, satisfied you that the charges which have been advanced against me in the extract which you quoted, are false, and as such, unworthy of your countenance. I am well aware that I have no right to offer any observations on the statements and the years are any other member of the Legisland. well aware that I have no right to offer any observations on the statements made by you, or any other member of the Legislature, who, in the course of his Parliamentary duty, may animadvert on my conduct as officer of a public Institution; but I cannot believe that any member of either House would decline to receive correct information on any subject which he had noticed—particularly one involving the reputation of a person who was not present when the charges were brought forward—o would hesitate to make the defence of any individual, whom h had unintentionally wronged, as public as the accusation by which he had injured him. Into the general charges which have been made against the management of the University, I do not feel myself at liberty to enter in the present communication.

But I must respectfully protest against our being condemned without examination into the truth of the accusations which have neither practical knowledg have neither practical knowledge of accurations with facts. I beg to assure you that my most carnest desire, and, I may add, that of every officer of the University is, that the most minute and scrutinizing enquiry may versity is, that the most minute and scrutinizing enquiry may versity is, that the most minute and scrutinizing enquiry may be instituted into all the affairs of the establishment. persuaded that the result of this investigation, if conducted by men whose object is to arrive at the truth, will be to satisfy even those who now suspect and distrust us, that we have honeven those who now suspect and distrust us, that we have bon-estly and laboriously endeavoured to discharge the heavy duties of the responsible situations in which we are placed—that unre-mitting attention is paid to the interests of the trust committed to us—that the provisions of the act of 1837, whereby the ori ginal charter was altered, are being fairly and fully carried out—that the institution is at present in successful operation, numbering amongst its Professors and Students members of different demonstrations. minations, on none of whom (except those wh belong to the United Church of England and Ireland,) is ther any religious restriction whatever—that as it now exists it is capable of conferring on the Province the benefits which its oyal founder contemplated-and that it is likely to contin to be a blessing and an honour to Canada to the remotest pos erity, unless crippled or destroyed in its infancy by the reckless

experiments of educational empirics.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, JOHN McCAUL. (Signed)

To the Hon: A. Fergusson, &c. &c &c. Secretary's Office, Montreal, 19th Feb., 1848.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

nake the following appointment, viz:-Henry William Austin, Esquire, to be Barrister, Advocate,

Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by Mr. Daly, that the Speech Mr. Coyley more, to draw attention to the fact that the Mr. Aylwin rose to draw attention to the fact that the County of Beauharnois was unrepresented. He, therefore, moved that Felix Fortier, Esq., the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, be ordered to produce the poll-books for Beauharnois before the House to-morrow.

Mr. Baldwin thought that it would be more in accordance with English practice, and would secure its registry on the ournals of the House, if the question were brought up in the

House and not in Committee.

The Attorney General sgreed with Mr. Baldwin.

Col. Prince - It I understand the matter there is no return.

Mr. Baldwin - Yes; a special return.

Col. Prince-Then I move that the Clerk read the return, I know nothing about it.

The Clerk then read the return.

Mr. Christie asked if the number of votes were on the pollook, and requested to have them read.

The numbers were—

DeWitt. Sweeney. Conolly 1514 1102 189 On existing Poll-books..... On destroyed Poll-books in two
Townships from affidavit of

1818 1123 199

On Wednesday, after the Emigration Bill had passed, Mr Aylwin's Resolutions were carried unanimously, and Mr. De-Witt was declared returned for Beauharnois, who took the aths and his seat. Mr. Aylwin then moved that the Returnng-Officer be summoned to appear at the Bar of the House or he 15th March. After considerable debate the resolution was carried by a division of 46 to 19 The House then, at a parter past eleven, took up the question of the Oxford elec-tion, on the motion of Mr. Notman; and when we went t press were still debating it. A similar motion was assented to in the case of the Three Rivers Election.

OXFORD ELECTION. Mr. Notman rose to bring before the House the Oxford Election case, that members might be prepared for the course the intended pursuing. He informed them he should first move hat the Clerk in Chancery produce the Return and Poll-Books,

and then a set of resolutions as follows:—
1. Resolved,—That in obedience to a writ of election duly ssued, and returnable to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on the 24th day of January, in the present year, an election was held for the County of Oxford, on the 28th day of Decem-2. Resolved, -That Francis Hincks, Esq., and Peter Carroll,

Esq, were proposed and seconded, and were candidates at the said election. 3. Resolved, - That a poll was demanded and allowed by the Returning Officer according to law, and that the said poll was taken in the several townships comprised within the said County.

4. Resolved, -That by the said poll-books, returned to the said Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, with the said writ of election, it appears that 813 votes were taken for the said Francis Hincks, and 478 votes for the said Peter Carroll, and that therefore, so far as the facts appear from the said poll-books, the said Francis Hincks should have been duly elected. 5. Resolved .- That notwithstanding the said majority

votes appearing in favour of the said Francis Hincks, the Re-urning Officer who held the said election, returned the sai taken a seat in this House in pursuance of such return. 6. Resolved, -That a due regard to the rights of elector and for the privileges of this House, requires that the said

7. Resolved .- That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery forthwith appear before the House, and amend the return for the said County of Oxford, by erasing the name of Peter Car roll, and inserting therein the name of the said Francis Hincks and that the said Francis Hincks do take his seat in this Hous forthwith, in place of the said Peter Carroll, reserving to the said Peter Carroll, and to all others whom it may concern, al rights of petition and other proceeding for controverting

8. Resolved.—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant sum-noning John George Vansittart, Esq., the Returning Officer at the said election, to the bar of this House forthwith, swer for the said return to the said writ of election. The poll books were ordered to be brought up.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Mr. Richards moved that the Clerk of the Crown be directed appear and produce the poll-books for the County of Kent. Sir Allan McNab thought it would be better to put off the nsideration of the matter for two or three days. It was quite

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

The following were the notices of motions made by Colonel Prince in the House on Monday:—

Colonel Prince gives notice that he will, on Wednesday next, move an hamble Address to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to rescind see Order in Council of the 10th of March, 1846, which noticed all beautiful of the property of the 10th of March, 1846, which noticed all beautiful of hed all locatees of Crown lands in Western Canada, that unless they establish their claims and take out their Patents within Government, and be disposed of by sale; and also praying that the period may be extended for two years from next March, and that the fees on such patents may be dispensed with in many cases, and considerably diminished in others.

Coonel Prince gives notice that he will, on Wednesday next,

enquire of the Administration why the provisions of the Act passed last Session, intituled "Au Act to authorise the issuing desentures to pay the balance due to claimants for lurin, the rebellion and invasion in Upper Canada," had not been sarried out; and why the sum of £3,613 8. 9d., granted by that Act, has not been paid to the respective clawhen it will be paid according to the Act.

Coonel Prince gives notice that he will, on Wednesday next, ask the Administration whether it is the intention of Government to plank the new road made by the Board of Works from London to Chatham, and from thence to Sandwich and Ambers burg; and if so, when; and if not, why not.

Colonel Prince gives notice that he will, on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill for incorporating certain persons under the title of "The Huron Copper Bay Company," for mining purposes on the northern shores of Lake Huron, in Upper Canada.

EMIGRATION ACT.

On Mr. Attorney-General Badgley rising to propose, according to notice, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, on amending the Indigent Emigrant Act, which proposition was seconded by Mr. Inspector General Cayley, in reply to aquestion from Mr. Lafontaine, he said that any person who could read a newspaper had seen all the correspondence which hadtaken place between the Colonial and the Home Government on the cutting amountains. ment on the subject of emigration; that the proposed bill won

he pinted and in the hands of members in half an hour; he hoped to have presented it before, but trusted the House would bear with him, and allow the bill to go into Committee.

Ar. Boulton said the House could take no notice of newspaper accounts. It was not information on which the House could set; but yet he would not oppose the Committee The Government felt the great necessity of the immediate passing of this bill. The mail left for England next Friday. It ought to take home this bill, that ship-owners might immediately have partie of the internal control of t to take home this bill, that ship-owners might immediately have notice of the intended alteration in the laws, and thus prevent a recurrence of the disastrous scenes of 1847. When they hear of the preparations making in England for emigration next seasoh, when they remembered the mischief which had occurred, the Government would be blameable in the extreme, if it consented to the delay of an hour only.

The Hon. Mr. Baldwin considered the desire to facilitate the proceedings of the Government in this matter existed on all the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the foregraphic in the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in the foreg

the poceedings of the Government in this matter existed on all sides of the House. For himself, rather than throw any obstaeles in the way, he would allow the resolutions to be taken or the reponsibility of ministers, reserving to himself the right of along provisions in Committee, although he might now This he would do to facilitate the passing of

The House then resolved itself into Committee.

Mr. Attorneg-General Budgley moved the following resoluion, which was put from the Chair, and we thought carried:

That a tax of 10s shall be levied on every pa-senger, irresctive of age, who shall arrive at the Port of Montreal, or the Port of Quebec; 20s. on each passenger who shall arrive between the 10th day of September and the 1st day of Octobe in any year, and 30s. for every passenger arriving after the 1st

day of October in any year.

Mr. Boulton-Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Price, the Chairman,-Mr Boulton .- Carried?

Price. - Yes, carried.

Mr. Boulton.—Then it's pretty sharp practice.

It was however decided, that Mr. Boulton might address the chair, when he said, he thought the bill a bed one, if the printiple of a capitation tax were adopted. A better princip would be, to allow a certain number of passengers to a certain onnage, and if vessels exceeded that number, to have an in reasing tax; but as he knew but little about the matter, h proposed nothing in particular, but thought he would throw out a hint to the House, who could act on it or not, as they thought

Mr. Cayley said, that without a capitation tax there could be no fund raised for poor emigrants, as, admitting a vessel carried but fifty passengers, fifty might be as poor as five hundred. A fund must be raised. Hitherto it had been raised by capitation and a grant from England. The amount so collected had not proved sufficient for the last year; but he thought the proposed increase, mould be appule for all ordinary years. od increase would be ample for all ordinary years.

Mr. Attorney General Budgley.—With reference to the amount of tax be would leave it entirely to the House. The

rument suggest 10s.

The resolution was carried. Mr. Attorney General Badgley then proposed that an addi-Mr. Attorney General Budgley then proposed that an additional tax of 20s, should be levied on any child not being a member of any emigrating family on board, or lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm person, or any person above the age of 60 years, or any widow with a child or children, or any woman with a child or children, being without her husband, and on any such person or child as shall, in the opinion of a medical superintendant, to be appointed, be likely to become permanents of the parse. neutly a public charge.

Mr. H. J Boulton thought that on blind, deaf and dumb and idiotic emigrants no penalty could be too heavy; that the emigration to this country was not to be compared to the emigration to the States; they had all the better class of emigrant and more particularly these from the north of Europe, and thus a tax of 5. was enough, but we must look to the class of emigration of last year, and remember that out of a 100,000 that came to these shores last year, at least 25,000 died, and he therefore moved that a tax of £10 a head be placed on all diots and others likely to become a charge to the country.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson said that individuals who induced ther come here were guilty of an act worse than murder, in so

Attorney-General Sherwood deprecated entirely the system of emigration last year, and thought that the proprietors in the estates from which the greatest amount of misery came were the last that ought to ship such unfortunates, and agreed with the despatch of Lord Sydenham, that to cast destitute emigrants upon the Rock of Quebec was nothing but murder.

Mr. Merritt doubted if they passed the Bill, as proposed by hon, members opposite, if they would have in future any emigration at all. All a tax was required for was to maintain the poor for a certain time, and the great object was to preven disease. Now who sends us these diseased emigrants? The landlords. The Hon. Attorney-General avera they cannot be compared to the androas. The Hon. Attorney-General averatine cannot so approached. They can be approached. Send back their paupers and make the landlords pay. You may ask how? I answer, by an address to the Home Government. By imposing a heavy tax on emigration you would destroy one great source of the prosperity of the country. Hundreds and thousands of bealthy, careful and industrious German emigrants would be with us next year. Will see them from your shores and with us next year. Will you turn them from your shores and them to New York? Such suicidal policy was detestable. The tax in New York was but one dollar. In the United States this was sufficient, it should be sufficient here. He ould prevent disease by all means, but no farther would he go, not one step would be advance to prevent emigration. P Mr. Attorney General Sherwood believed that, acting innection with the authorities at home, who intended alteria he Passenger Act, we might in future expect a healthy and

Mr. W. H. Boulton was opposed to £10, but was willing to mpose £5 on such emigrants as were, in the judgment of the Medical Officer, fit and proper subjects for the tax.

Mr. Solicitor General Cameron said the Bill now introduce

vas only for two years, time enough, he hoped, to dispel all fear of such an emigration as last year, the reason of the dif-ference in the emigration to this country was the cheapness of the passage; still he would not check the tide of emigration by ach a tax as £10, as proposed by the honourable member fo

Mr. Chabot (who spoke in French) said that to his knowledge the subscriptions raised in this country to feed the starving Irish, were employed in many cases by the Committees in Ireland to burden us with the helpless, indigent and idiotic, and if the people of Ireland knew that the payment of 20.

would be sufficient to rid them of any of their infirm or idiotic opulation, Canada would continue to be, as she had been, the dospital of America. We have not the pauper houses of the United States, and Heaven defend us from them; may the charities of the people of Canada always suffice for the support

of its poor.

Mr. Baldwin hoped that from the altered state of Ireland ve were not to expect either the same amount or the same evil attendant upon emigration as last year, and not wishing to sto emigration, be thought the hon, member for Norfolk went to fur, and would move that the blank be filled up with the sur

The Hon. Mr. Cayley said that in ordinary years the tax migrants, which averaged 7s. 3d. a head had been found sufficient; and under the old law children were not taxed—under the proposed law they were; thus he thought that 10s., the amount proposed by Government to be levied on young and old, and the 20s. tax proposed by the Resolution now before the House, would be amply sufficient for the protection of the Province. If the House, as some hon, members wished, were to pass a Bill imposing what the H me Government might think an outrageous tax, the Home Government would not consent to it, and we should have to fall back on the present aw, which again would inundate us with a pauper emigration Mr. Lafontaine said he would not compromise himself by oting for the Bill, but would allow it to pass on the responsi

ility of the Government. The Resolution, as proposed by Government, was put to the vote and carried by a large majority, the amendments having The House then adjourned.

After the usual routine business, Mr. Attorney-General Badgley, seconded by Mr. Inspector General Cayley, moved

Badgley, seconded by Mr. Inspector General Cayley, moved the question of concurrence in the several clauses of the Emigration Act, passed in Committee last night.

Mr. Boutilier, seconded by Dr. Housseau, moved that £5 be inserted instead of 20s.

Mr. Attorney-General Badgley was certain the clause of £5 would jeopardize the Bill, as the Captain would, in all instances where he possibly could, charge £5 in addition to the ordinary rate, and thus effectually stop all emigration.

Mr. Aybain strongly supported the tax of £5, and severely reassured the Administration for pushing the Bill through in this heart manner.

this hasty manner.

Mr. Cayley said that on the class of emigrants in question,
Earl Grey's Despatch suggested a tax of 10s. Ministers had
made it 20s., they had doubled it. He proposed to take the

with in Mr. Attorney-General Sherwood supposed an instance of a hale and healthy family embarking, and the husband dying on the passage out, on the arrival of this family in Canada, though healthy, but helpless, you tax them to the amount of £5. He would wish all British subjects to come to this country free, and without any capitation tax—he remembered when the 5stay was imposed,—it created a bad feeling, but the tax we were now imposing, we were obliged to impose in self-detence, and he feared the increased tax wished for, by some members of this House, would create a bad feeling towards this country. his House, would create a bad feeling towards this country hroughout Eagland.

A division was taken, when the proposition of Ministers w

The Attorney-General Budgley then moved for leave the bring in the Bill, and it was read a first and second time.—
The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole

ROUTINE BUSINESS. March 1.

The following Resolutions, agreed to yesterday in Commit tee, were reported:—

Resolved 1,—That it is expedient to amend the Emigrant Act, 4 & 5 Vic., chap. 13, by increasing the rate or duty levied thereby, and to make other and further provision in respect to Emigrants and Passengers embarked in ships and vessels arriving at any port in this Province.

Resolved 2,—That instead of the rate or duty of 5s. as levied noder the sold Act, it is expedient that there be levied and paid

nder the said Act, it is expedient that there be levied and paid upon all passengers or emigrants, irrespective of age, embarker a board of such ships or vessels, the sum of 10s. currency, and

ers in ships arriving after the 1st day of October in each year Resolved 3,-That in cases where it shall appear pro that any passenger may become chargeable upon the public, I is expedient that the master of such ship, carrying such passen ger, shall give security against any such charge; with power o commute such obligation by the payment of 20s. cu revery such passenger.

Resolved 4.—That in addition to the foregoing rates, it is

xpedient that there be paid for every passenger on board of hips detained in Quarantine beyond the period of three days, a further rate or duty proportioned to the time during which the said ship shall be so detained, such farther rate to be 2s. 6d. for ach full period of three days.

Mr. Boutillier moved that the 3rd resolution be re-commit-

ted, for the purpose of increasing the sum mentioned thereifrom 20s. to £5. Which was lost. Yess 19, Nays 54. The Resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Attorney-General Badgley brought in a Bill, pursuant of the foregoing Resolutions, which was read twice, committed, eported amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

THE ARMY .- The following changes (the Recorder says) will take place during the present year, in the u

the 97th Regt. from Mala. The 33rd Regt., at Fredericton, N. B, will be relieved by the 1st Royals from Barbadoes.

7th Royal Fusileers from Barbadoes.
The 77th Regiment, at Montreal, Canada, will be relieved by the 19th Regiment from Barbadoes. The 82nd Regiment, at Halifax, N.S., will be relieved by the 38th Regiment from Jamaica.

The 93rd Highlanders, at Quebec, Canada, will be relieved by the 79th Highlanders from Gibralter. All the above regiments on being relieved return to Europe. COMMISSARIAT .- Deputy Commissary Gen. F.E. Knowle

to be Commissary General; Commissariat Clerks H. Maule, H. F. Durnford, J. W. Woodley, and P. G. Julyan, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General. The Treasurer of the Widows and Orphans' Asylum acknowledges the receipt of the sum of £633 from the Committee of the Irish Relief Fund, by the hands of their Treasurer, T. S. the Irish test Fund, by the mans of flour, and 132 bushels of wheat, received from the said Committee, through Jas. Brown

Esq., who had the charge of the provision depot. A. T. McCord, Treasurer. Toronto, March 8, 1848.

At a meeting of the Committee of the "Toronto Destitute Immigrant Widows and Orphaus' Society," held on the 1st nstant, the following Resolution was passed:-Moved by A. T. McCord, Esq., seconded by Rev. Dr. McCaul,

"That the cordial thanks of this Committee be given to the Committee of, and the contributors to, the 'Irish Relief Fund, for the large sum just received from their Treasurer, amounting to £633, together with 140 barrels of flour, and 132 bushels o wheat, being the balance in cash and provisions remaining of and belonging to said Reliet Fund, which munificent contra oution will enable the Committee to continue to afford that shelter and support to the destitute widows and orphans, which they would have shortly been obliged to withhold, but for the imely aid so liberally supplied."

T. S. HOWARD, Secretary. Toronto, March 8, 1848.

The Superintendent of the House of Industry would acknow the the receipt of 58 loaves of bread, per Mr. Allen, High Bailiff, for short weight. EDW. PERRY, Superintendent.

Toronto, March 8, 1848.

On England-Bank Private ...
On New York—Bank ... 125 @ 145 3½ @ 4 2½ @ 3 On Montreal-Bank

SPRING PASHIONS.

THE Undersigned is now opening a choice assortment of Goods, selected by himself in the British markets, and mported late last fall for the early spring trade, comprising; Ladies Mohair. Barege, Balzarine, Cashmere, Muslin, and Muslin de Laine Dresses, — Filled, Printed, Barege, Crape. Satin and other Shawls, —Parasols, Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.

Gentlemens' and Youths' LONDON and PARIS HATS, CAPS, Cloths, Casumeres, Vestings, &c. P. PATERSON. Albert Buildings, Toronto, March, 1848.

TORONTO LAND AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has opened the Office, No. 108, Chewett's Buildings, King Street West, FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS AS

LAND AND GENERAL AGENT. Where he is prepared to receive Commissions for the Sale and Purchase of LANDS and other Property, LAND SCRIP, BANK and other STOCKS, and to undertake the management of Land ers connected with the Government Departments. He begs also to offer his services as

WRITER AND ACCOUNTANT. Any business that he may be favoured with shall meet with rompt attention and moderate charges.

JAMES NATION. Toronto, 1st March, 1848.

Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF LAW.

HILARY TERM-1848. MR. ESTEN will continue during the present term, the Course of Lectruss commenced by Mr. Justics Draper, by proceeding to treat of the Doctrine of Uses, and the Statute of Uses; and, if time should permit, of the General System of the Law of Real Property.

The Lectures are to be delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A.M., commencing on WEDNESDAY next,

Registrar King's College. 63-553 tf

Ring's College, Toronto.

HILARY TERM-1848.

MR. HIRSCHFELDER, Hebrew Tutor in the University will deliver a course of twelve Lectures "On the ritual of the Ancient and Modern Jews, as compared with that of Christians;" commencing on Monday, February 15th, at 3

H. BOYS, M. D. Registrar, K. C. 62 552 3in

EDUCATION. THE REV. F. J. LUNDY, B.C.L., ASSISTANT MINISTER of St Mark's Church, Niagara, has two VAGANCIES for PRIVATE PUPILS. He undertakes to prepare young Gentleen for Matriculation at KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO Niagara, Feb. 14, 1848.

EDUCATION. JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grau-mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving tuto his Family three or four additional, POARDERS whom if required he will provide Cambridge, is desirous of receiving late his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application, Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. 56-549-tf

TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A.B., RECTOR OF GUELPH, has at present a vacancy for One Pupil.
Guelph, Jan. 18, 1848.
53-548-46

TUITION. THE REV. A. F. ATKINSON, RECTOR OF ST.

CATHERINES, will, in the course of a few weeks, have a acancy for one pupil. of the age of ten or cleven years.

St Catherines, Jan. 29, 1848.

550 58 if. RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition and the Management of Children, wishes a situation as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a Private Family. For address, apply to Mr. CHAMPION, January 8, 1848. HARDWARE.

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

THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his cus-ners to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which mbraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grates,

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested o call before purchasing elsewhere. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Carpenters and Joiners. JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which

T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Coopers. JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knizes; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave

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

To Saddlers and Harness Makers. The 23rd Regiment, at Halifax, N. S., will be relieved by SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the e 97th Regt. from Maha. Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and The 46th Regiment, at Halifax, N.S., will be relieved by the Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete the Royal Fusileers from Barbadoes. Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw hides; Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest

> possible price. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chain; Cable Chains; Anchors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in bar and sheet; Zine; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvilsand Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast

and Yices; Sienges Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

A voice from Vermont. Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., Nov. 28, 1845

Mr Seth W. Fowle — Dear Sir,—I hereby certify that one year sgo last June. I was violently attacked with a cold and cough with a ame side and stomach, and was not free from a cough that summer. In December following my cough increased to an alaming extent, so that during that winter I lost about hirty-five pounds of flesh, and physicians with whom I advised, could give me no relief. It was alought by all that I should never recover. As my good fortune would have it, in March following, after suffering exceedingly through the winter, I heard of the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of with the winter, I heard of the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of with the use of the article, and was inclined by him to make a trial of it myself, and no words can express my obligations to that friend for thus recommending this article to me, and at the critical moment he thus recommending this article to me, and at the critical moment he did, for I had not taken up one bottle before I was complictely curred, and from that day to this I have not been troubled with a cough.

None genuine, unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper.
For sale. Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co. and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

BIRTH. At 33, Wellington Street, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Alfred H. oulson, of a sone MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., at St. George's Church. Goderich, by the Rev. R. F Campbell, Rector, Mr. George Young, fifth son of Alexander Young, Esq., of Colborne, to Isabella Helen, eldest daughter of David Clarke, Esq., of Claremont, and neice of Sir James Clarke, Knight Baronet, Physician to Her Majesty DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., Mr. Wm. Rogerson, aged 40. The deceased was a native of the town of Sligo, which place he left in 1845, bringing with him the most satisfactory letters from his clergyman, in which he was described as a man of most exemplary conduct. He was five years a teacher in the Sanday School at Sligo, and was for some time Assistant to the Secretary of the Protestant Orphan Society of the County of Sigo, in which department his conduct was most praiseworthy. He was by trade a Shoemaker, and his most praiseworthy. He was by trade a Shoemaker, and most praiseworthy. He was for testimonials certify that his work was excellent. He was for two years Master Shoemaker in the Sligo Union Workhouse, which office he filled with credit and satisfaction to all concerned. On his arrival in this Province, he remained for two years in Montreal, at which place he continued his labours as a Sunday Montreal, at which place he continued his labours as a Sunday School Teacher. When he reached Toronto, he immediately School Teacher. esented himself to the Rector, with an offer of his services at was for some months unable to attend the school or to earn his own living, in consequence of a disease which he had in the hand; but during this time he was not idle, for although decidely, so far as this world's goods go, a poor man, he took two r houseless orphans, whom he found destitute in the streets. ed them and clothed them to the best of his ability, and was he means of finding for them permanent homes. On the opencame a member of that congregation, and a teacher in the inday School, during which time his attention and conduct uch as to enable the Superintendant of the School to add is testimony to that of the Incumbent of Sligo, that "his ass was attended to with extreme diligence and with marked

LETTERS received to Thursday, March 9: Capt. Levisconte. The information required would be senght for in vain in any other paper. It shall, however, be given in The Church. Rev. Hy. Patton; Rev. J. B. Worrel, rem.; tev. Jas. Pyke, add. sub., the remittance has been duly received; W. H. Paterson, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, QUERY in our next,

THE ADVENTURES OF HANS STADE. (From Southey's History of Brazil, quoted in the Magazi for the Young.)

That part of South America which is called Brazil was discovered about the year 1500, and taken possession of by the Portuguese. In a few years settlements began to be made there, and the king of Portugal gave lands to different noblemen and other persons who endeavoured to form colonies and build towns i the districts given to them. But those who set out on these adventures had to run great risks, and endure great hardships of many kinds. Their greatest dangers were owing to the natives of the country. They were a most wild and cruel race of people, and were cannibals; that is, they would eat the flesh of men. They always ate those whom they took prisoners, even in their battles with each other; and they were still more cruel to any of the Portuguese who fell into their hands. Sometimes the Portuguese settlers succeeded in making peace with the natives who lived near them, and some of the tribes were of a much more friendly disposition than the others; but gene rally the new settlers were in continual danger from their savage neigbours, and often were obliged to leave their lands and new homes, and many did not even escape with their lives.

There are strange and wild histories of many of these adventurous men, and of the sufferings and difficulties they went through; for it was many years before Brazil became any thing like a settled country under Portuguese governors. The first person who Hans Stade, and his own history was a very remarkable and interesting one. He left his native country, at first intending to go to India; but when he reached Portugal the Indian ships were gone, and he sailed in a trading-vessel which was going to Brazil. He was abhity weeked, and he do and he was going to Brazil. He was abhity weeked, and he do and he was going to Brazil. he seems to have been taught by a pious father in his childhood. These things were his support and comfort in the time of his greatest extremity.

Near one of the Portuguese settlements there was a fort built for its defence; but it was a post of such danger, that for a long time no one would undertake to be the gunner there. At last Hans was persuaded to take this office; and he fulfilled his duties so well, that, after some months, when the governor-general of Brazil came to see the place, he was much desired to remain; and he engaged to stay for two years, at the end of which time the governor promised him leave to

return to Portugal. One of the most cruel of the Indian tribes, called the Tupinamba nation, lived in that part of the country; and it was necessary to keep a continual watch against them, especially in November; for at this time of the year the Brazilian savages held a great drinking-feast, and always went out beforehand to take prisoners to be ready for the occasion. One day, about this dangerous time, a German friend came to visit Hans, and the only place where food could be procured was the forest. He sent a slave, therefore, in search of game, that he might regale his friend, and followed himself afterwards to see what success he had had. All at once, when Hans was alone in the forest, he heard the frightful war-cry, and in a moment more he was surrounded by the Tupinambas. He expected to die instantly, and exclaimed, "Into thy hands, O Lord, do I commit my spirit." He had scarcely said these words before he was knocked dow; should possess his body. At last it was settled that he belonged to two brothers; and they lifted him up, and carried him as fast as possible to their canoes .-A large party came to meet them, the chief going before with the club with which prisoners were killed. And then another dispute arose, what should be done with him; for some wished to kill him at once, instead of allowing the two brothers to take him home. Poor Hans had lived long enough in Brazil to understand all that was said, and all that was likely to be done: he continued fervently praying, keeping his eye upon the club from which he expected his death. At last, the chief of the party said, "We will carry him home alive that our wives may rejoice over him, and he shall be killed at the great feast." So they tied cords round his neck, fastened them to the sides of a canoe, and pushed off. After rowing about seven miles, they landed upon an Island, where they meant to sleep .-Hans could not stand, and his face was so swoller with blows that he could not see; so he lay on the ground, and the savages stood round telling him how they would eat him. Then he began to sing the "De profundis," that is, the 130th Psalm, which begins it Latin with those words. The savages said, "Now he is bewailing his unhappy fate;" but little knew how much more miserable they were than poor Hans .-They fastened the cords which were round his neck

to a tree, and so the night passed. The next day, as

they went on again in their canoes, a storm arose, and

they called upon Hans to pray that it might not de-

savages might see that his prayers were heard. Very

canoe, and could not lift up his head; but he heard

thanks to God.

third evening they came to the town where these In-A second night was spent like the first, and on the dians lived. It consisted of seven houses; but in each house there were twenty or thirty families, who were related to each other. When they arrived the savages made Hans cry out, in Brazilian, "Here I am come to be your meat." The old men, and women, and children, all came out; and Hans was delivered to the women, who were, if possible, more cruel than the men. They beat him with their fists; and the children, too, tormented him as they pleased. This lasted about half an hour; and then he was led into the area or open space in the middle of the town where prisoners were killed. The ropes with which he was bound were pulled till he was nearly strangled. Then, Hans was now given to another master, the chief of he says, he thought of what our Lord had suffered, and standard another settlement. Before he left the place where this gave him strength and resignation. He looked he had been so long, he gave the Portuguese prisoners round to see if the club was ready, and asked if he the best directions he could which way to go, if they was to die now; but they told him not yet. And could find means to fly. And afterwards he heard then they put a kind of rattles round his legs, and a that the two brothers did indeed make their escape, erown of feathers on his head, and made him dance though what became of them afterwards he never for some time, though he could hardly stand. After knew. How he would rejoice to remember the night this he was given up by the two brothers to an uncle when he would not seek his own safety at the cost of of theirs, and from him Hans learned that he had yet their lives! The time for his deliverance was now, some time to live. After some days had passed, however, drawing near. His new master seems to Hans was sent for by the chief of the whole tribe, have treated him kindly, and even to have become who lived at some distance. He was a famed warrior attached to him; and he was looked upon with reand a cruel cannibal. At the entrance of the place spect by all. In the course of a fortnight after this where he lived fifteen heads of men, who had been lately eaten, were fixed upon stakes, and these were near, and Hans entreated them to take him to the pointed out to Hans. Here they made him dance, or ship. His master would not consent at first; but the jump as well as he could, af er his legs had been tied a captain of the vessel, having heard that he was there. together; and then they ordered him to sing. More sent two of his men to see if it were possible to dethan once before he had been heard singing the hyuns liver him. They said that they had brought goods with which he used to console himself; and now he for Hans, and they succeeded in getting leave for his sang a hymn, and was told to interpret it. He said going on board to receive them. Hans and his masit was in praise of God; and in his heart he thought ter went to the ship accordingly, and remained five how great was the longsuffering of God towards these days. They persuaded the savage to stay till the veschief and his people told him that they should soon him the goods he expected. And then the captain come to visit his master, and settle every thing for the thanked him for having treated their countryman so feast. But his master was less cruel to him, and told kindly, but said that they could not part with him bim that the time was not yet near. Soon afterwards, now, and that he must return to his own country.—

livered Hans if they had conquered), made an attack upon the Tupinambas, who were, however, victorious. Poor Hans was therefore disappointed in his hopes of escape; and on the evening of that day he was brought out into the arena, and the savages made a circle round him, and exulted over him with their cruel joy. It was bright moonlight, and Hans looked up to heaven, and silently prayed that God would grant him a happy

end to these sufferings.

Shortly after this, a Portuguese vessel arrived, and anchored off the coast. This ship was sent to obtain the release of Hans, if possible; but a party of savages went off to it, and made the captain believe that he had already been devoured. Hans saw the ship sail away, while the cannibals again rejoiced over him .-In the mean time the chief of the place, with the greater part of his family, had gone on some expedi tion, and now their return was expected. One day Hans heard a howling noise in the chief's house, and concluded that the party had come home, and the feast was now to be made ready. Presently he was told that one of the chief's brothers had come back alone, and that all the rest were sick; and when he heard this, he hoped that in some way God would make it the means of his deliverance. Very soon the brother of the chief came to Hans, and began to lament for his brother and his family, who were all seized with sickness; and he was come to ask Hans to pray for them, because the chief believed that the God of Hans had brought this sickness upon them in anger. Hans made answer that his God was indeed

a trading-vessel which was going to Brazil. He was cure him, if he would but pray. However the chief shipwrecked, and had many adventures before he fell and his family did come home; and the chief called into the hands of the savages, from whom he most and his family did come home; and the chief called wonderfully at length escaped. It is the account he for Hans, and said, "Your God has done this in his gives of his captivity amongst the natives, and his done to his brother. The chief promised that he sides the circumstances themselves, there is another Eight, however, of the chief's family died, yet this which may make it a useful story as well as an interesting one. In the midst of his great dangers and
sufferings he did not lose his trust in God; and
throughout they all he did not lose his trust in God; and throughout them all he did not forget the things which allow him to be eaten, and then he might perhaps together, and forbade them even to think of killing Another of the chiefs came to promise him that he would never cause his death; and the women who had tormented him now called him son, and begged his favour. At length the chief and his wife recovered. This time of sickness had been a happy one for Hans, and the feast was no longer talked of; but he was still kept strictly guarded. He was taken soon after by his master to a feast, where a prisoner of another Indian tribe was killed. Hans talked with this man the night before, and tried to comfort him, telling him of God, and of another world. The savage shewed no dread of his approaching death; but he asked Hans if the things he told him were true, and said that he had never seen God. Hans told him he would do so in another life. He had but little time to be with this poor man; but we may be sure that he would always feel glad to remember how he had tried to use

that short time. When he had been five months in his captivity, a Portuguese trading-vessel came. These vessels came for Indian flour and other thing; which the savages exchanged for knives, fishing-hooks, and other articles of the same kind. When the canoes went off to the ship, Hans persuaded them to take him to within a little distance of it, so that he could speak to those on board. They told him that they would ranson him if they could, and that their Indian allies intended to make another attack on the Tupinambas, and bade blows and acrows fell upon him from all sides; but he received only one wound in the thigh. The Indians proceeded first to strip him, and then to dispute which should possess his body. At last it was settled that belonging to the ship. But the Frenchmen refused the Protestant Churches of Europe and America are the to take him in lest they should offend the savages; so parties taking the field. Each successive year afford to take him in lest they should offend the savages; so parties taking the field. Each successive year afterds he was obliged to swim back, and resign himself to his after the proof of the warlike activity in the Romish camp.

The Tupinambas now went out on an expedition against the tribes who were friendly to the Portuguese, While we are meditating to send a missionary or catechist and Hans was taken with them. He hoped that the to a distant tribe of North-West-American Indians, 1,000 Tubinambas might be conquered; but, on the contrary, they were, as before, the conquerors; and they took several prisoners, some of whom were of Portuguese parentage, though they had mixed almost enirely with the natives; they were known to Hans, having lived near the fortress. Two of the Christian were killed that night, among others of the prisoners. After the savages had gone to sleep, Hans went to visit the rest of the prisoners. There were two Poruguese brothers, with whom he had been intimate, and their first question was whether he thought they vere to be eaten. Hans knew that it was but too likely. All he could say to them was, that it would e as it pleased God; that they must put their trust n Him, and in their Saviour; and that God had been pleased to preserve him in as great danger as they saw They began to weep; but Hans told them they ought not to despair, seeing that he had been miraculously preserved for eight months. On that night Hans ould have escaped; but he remembered that his flight would make the Tupinambas instantly put their prisoners to death; and as it was otherwise not impossithat they might be saved, he felt it was his duty to stroy them. Hans did so, and entreated that the wait for some other means of deliverance. Perhaps soon the storm did pass off. Hans was lying in the we do not often meet with a nobler instance of the exercise of Christian courage and faith. The next them say the clouds were passing over, and he returned day he went to the tent of the chief of the whole tribe (who was mentioned before), and asked what he meant to do with the Christians; and he answered to eat them

On the third day the prisoners were divided, and the Tupinambas separated to their homes. The two brothers and another Portuguese fell to the share of the party to which Hans belonged. About this time Hans was again disappointed in his hopes of escape by means of the same French vessel which had come to the coast before. It had sailed again before his masters would consent to take him to it; and now his only consolation was in thinking that ships came every year. However there came a time when he wa grateful for this disappointment; for the vessel and all on board were lost at sea.

change a gun was heard from a harbour which was The next day he was dismissed, and the sel was on the point of sailing, feasted him, and gave

the Tupiniquins, another Indian tribe, who were The Tupinamba and his wife wept over Hans; but friendly to the Portuguese (and who would have de- departed, well contented with the rich present of combs, and knives, and looking-glasses, that they had received. In this manner did Hans Stade recover his liberty, after so many dangers and disappointments. He went through other perils still, and was very severely wounded while at sea in a battle with an enemy's ship. He recovered, however, and at last safely reached his own country, and wrote the history of his adventures.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, LONDON. (From the Missionary Herald.)

The annual report of this Society for 1846-1847 state at its income for the year had been £116,827 18s. 11d. which exceeds that of the former year by £14,369 138 6d., and is the largest annual income the Society ever received. This increase, however, was chiefly owing to legacies, which amounted to more than £14,000. The report ends with the following summary of its labours and cluding remarks:-

Native Ordained Missionaries, uropean Catechists, School-Masters, and other European Female Teachers,

East-Indian and Country-born Catechists and
other Teachers,

Native Catechists and other teachers of all classes, 1,096

East-Indian and Country-born School-Mistresses, Native School-Mistresses, ommunicants, A review of the events which have occurred in the

arious Missions of the Society during the past year pre ents three important facts to which the Committee would vite special attention. First. It appears that the ancient false religions, which

or more than twenty centuries have held the nations of ne earth in abject slavery, are now waning in their in-

Buddhism, which has extended its sway over a larger portion of the family of man than any other superstition is failing; failing, moreover, even in parts where neithe Christianity nor civilization has penetrated. to the reports of our Missionary, at the Island of Pooloo, the sacred metropolis of Buddhism in China, the number of priests has been dimished by more than 300 during the ast century; and the dilapidated state of their temples and the evident signs of contempt for them among the people, show that Buddhism is destined, ere long, to fall from mere inherent decay. The King of Siam sent an embassy to Cevlon, the reputed cradle of Buddhism, to seek elements for re-kinding the flame of devotion in his own dominions; and there he learnt from the representa-tive of the ancient line of Buddhist kings that the cause is ailing, and that, even with the help of gold from Siam t can scarcely survive another century.

That Brahminism is declining before the power of

Christian truth, and the progress of European science, it testified by every intelligent observer; by the lamenta-tions of deserted shrines; and by the bitter enmity of enraged devotees.

enraged devotees.

Secondly. Another great fact which presents itself is, that the Mahommedan and heathen secular powers are beginning to admit the principle of toleration, in the place

of bigotry and persecution.

The edict of toleration in China has been sufficiently tested, and proved to be no dead letter; but the admission of a principle which the Celestial Empire has not the power to contravene. The partial recognition of this principle by the Turkish Sultan, the secular head and uardian of Mahommedanism, is a still more astonishing vent. And even in Central Africa, as it appears from missionaries at Abbeokouta, the same principle achers of the Christian faith

The third fact is, the tendency to decay in the lapsed christian Churches of the East, and the disposition amon neir members to seek refuge within the pale of Protes Manifestations of this appear in the "transit atter of the Syrian Christians of Travancore; in the accepted aid of our mission by the Coptic Church; and spon a still larger scale, in the late defections of Armenian Christians at Constantinople, through the labours of indred Society.

It thus appears as though the forces which have long held the minds of men in subjection were withdrawing and leaving a clear and open field for some approaching contest between other contending parties. There can be little doubt what those other contending parties will be. The troops are mustering. Here and there they survey and sees multitudes sent out on foreign missions, who have been trained in the co lege of the Propaganda. In unmbers and activity they far outdo the advocates of the truth miles from the missionary head quarters of both parties, we hear that four Romish priests are already among them While the Church of England for a whole year seeks in vain, for one single missionary Romish agent at Hong Kong negotiates for a comract with a Steam Navigation Company to carry to China or undred priests within the year! Their missionary list contain a host of archbishops, bishops, vicars apostolic riests, deacons, sub deacons, and nuns. In extent o ound they surround and overspread our position 'he intru-ions into our missions at Krishnaghur and New Zealand are but faint skirmishes, to be numbered among he many signs which unequivocally proclaim that the be many signs which unequivocatly possible to hattle between Popery and Protestantism must be fought on the mission field no less than at home.

But there is enough to sustain the confidence of the

ommittee in the assured triumph of their cause. The fear not the comparison as to the present results of Popis and Protestant missions, truth being the judge. The fear not the number and the multiplied orders of P. nissions, if only they are enabled to send a few faithful wi nesses of the truth, with an open Bible and a simpl faith. In very many such trials of the comparative effi-cacy of the two systems, the Bible has already triumphed mong the heathen. But to repeat the words of the among the heathen. But to repeat the words of the zealous Bishop of Colombo, "we have not Gideon's three hundred men." Else, like him, we could look without dismay, even though the Midianites and the Amalekites and all the children of the East should lay along in the calley like grasshoppers for multitude. We have not the men to not the transpet to their mouth and to hald no the men to put the trumpet to their mouth, and to hold up the ight in their hand. Like Gideon of old, we desire to associate with us none but men of the right spirit; me of true Protestant principles, and able to endure hurdness for the sake of Christ. Like Gideon of old, we we roclaim, to all others, whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return and depart.

THE ANGLICAN AND GALLICAN CHURCHES. Much having been said respecting the probable effect f the nomination of Dr. Hampden, and the proceedings nsequent on it, and the scandal thereby created, in shang attachment towards the Church, it may not be amis draw attention to the favourable contrast presented. both between the positions of the respective Churches, and more especially between the conduct of the clergy—in the English "Hampden Case,"—as compared with the French appointment of the nonrious Abbé (afterwards French appointment of the notorious Abbé (after Cardinal) Dubois to be Archbishop of Cambrai, is gear 1720; a contrast by so much the more remarkable as the person selected for that promotion was, certainly comparably more unfit to be a Christian Bishop that y one now to be found among the whole body of

Dubois was, from his youth up, a professed courtier, 2 ost abandoned profligate, and an avowed arheist. vourite of the Regent Orleans, and still a layman, th opric of Cambrai fell vacant by the death Archbishopric of Cambral len' vacant by the death of the Cardinal De la Tremouille; the predecessor of De la Tremouille having been the great Fénélon. The characters of Fénélon and De la Tremouille contrasted so strongly with that of Dubois, that the Regent long hesiated before he could make up his mind to grant the request of his favourite, and nominate him to the vacant see yielded, however, at length, to the entreaties or in trigues of the minister, - who is said to have procured the intercession of George I. of England in his favour, - and amed him to the Archbishopric.

Of all the disqualifications of Dubois for the Episc

hat which legally was the most formidable, was the fact "He had no trouble, however," says the historian, " "in ding a magistrate, (un magistrat,) to take on himself he duty of clearing him from all legal inquiry, in the erson of Breteuil, mayor of Limoges. Dubois, when a ung man, had attempted to seduce a peasant girl, whose

ruples he had at length been obliged to overcome by clandestine marriage. On his elevation he had prevailed in his wife to take another name, and, on receiving a osion, to remove to a distance and live apart from him Breteuil, having plied with wine the curate of the vil age where the marriage was celebrated, procured the register and tore out the evidence of the marriage. Thus is obstacle was disposed of.

* Lacretelle's Hist de France, pendt. le 18me. Siecle, Vol. 1, p 342, whence the above is taken.

"But Dubois was not in holy orders; he wished to receive all the orders of Church, up to and inclusive of the priesthood, in one day; but the Cardinal de Noailles refused it as a profanation. Other Bishops came to offer their services. The Bishop of Nantes was preferred, and Dubois received from him, in one hour, all the orders below and inclusive of the priesthood.
"The Cardinal de Rohan then joyously took upon him

self the task of consecration. He was assisted by the Bishop of Nantes, and by Massillon (1) Bishop of Clernont. This last could plead in excuse (!) (says M. La-cretelle), his obligations to the Regent (!!), and the selusion in which he lived, and which made him ignoran-of the scandals too well known to the Court Bishops.— The ceremony accordingly took place June 9, 1720, at Val-de-Grace, with great magnificence."

This was in the age of Bossuet, Fénélon, Armand, Ni-

ole, and Massillon, and this last even assisted at the cere-We read of no opposition on the part of the French Church or clergy as a body; no remonstrance from her Prelates. The Cardinal de Noailles was the only man

all France who dared to refuse participation in so great scandal, or rather in so great a crime. Which of the two cases shows the more intolerable

Which the more abject supineness on the part of the Lord John Russell's conduct has been indecent enough,

out the Church has protested against it unmistakeably.

That of the Regent Orleans was simply atrocious, yet t was acquiesced in by the Church of France without a

ENTHRONIZATION OF THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. The enthronization of the Most Rev. Dr. Musgrave Lord Archbishop of this Province, took place in the Cahedral, at York, on Thursday, in the presence of many ousand spectators. So great was the anxiety evinced of all classes to witness this imposing ceremony, that i was found necessary to make special arrangements for the occasion, so as to render the ingress of the vast concourse as free from disorder as possible. Ten o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting of the Chapter, but it was half-past before they entered the Chapter-house, where a great number of the Clergy of the Diocese was already assembled. The Chapter walked in procession, and were preceded by the President, the Rev. Canon Dixon, the regers going before, and the choristers following after. he President took the chair, having at his right the egistrar, whilst the Chapter took their seats upon oak ches, ranging in a slanting position to the right and The Chapter were enclosed within a temporary arrier, covered with crimson cloth, ontside of which tood the parochial Clergy. The Archbishop was subsequently introduced, and enthroned with all the usual formalities. His Grace then pronounced his blessing, with

Advertisements.

RATES.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be sound a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

HEPROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the ownship of Trafalgar, and shout Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Fac ory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway. --A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant our £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. PRICE £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid & Instalments as agreed upon.

-Also-A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above th Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads.— PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Ca-h. the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Properly is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if por taken, it will be sold separately.

-Also-ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trres. Price £700, of

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply. Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor. King Screet. Teront's. Toronto, January 1st. 1848.

ich only £200 would be required immediately, the rest

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4. 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acr W. halt 10. 4th " 7. 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 Tosorontio, 100 " E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. W. half 13 and 14, 7:h Con. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 4

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

Midland District. S half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 "

..... Camden East 200 Lot 1, 6th Con..... The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and o

terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. MUTTLEBURY & MILLER, Napanee. M. D., 25th March, 1846.

AN IMPROVED FARM

FOR SALE, West of Huroutario Street, Chinguacousy,

No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton

CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs 19th the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet ng, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL. Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid.

Nov. 12, 1847.

538-tf Nov. 12. 1847.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

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

Doeskins, &c. &c. SUPERIOR VESTINGS,

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

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

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

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

Toronto, June 9th, 1847. T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLEB CITY BUILDINGS.

(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral.) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Bo &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warrantl.
Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silw Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Glad and Silver hought. 27 56

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.

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

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

OILS.

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

HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whae, nd Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer n favourable terms.

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

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

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST. HAS REMOVED a few doors West, to Mr. BERRY'S, on YORK STREET, the first Brick House North

Toronto, January 6, 1848. Mr. ROBERT COOPER.

Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP.

SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY,

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,

CONVEYANCER. &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg. Oct. 21, 1845.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE. SINGING AND GUITAR, 62. CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. 7-546

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an apportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for loth. 20 546 CASH FOR RAGS.

THE Subscribers will pay 33 dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. OTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter t the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital

Stock thereof to £40,000. WM. VYNNE BACON, Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST 1847.

CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker , Vice-President, J. Young ; Solitors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Su

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

s well as the prompt settlement of claims. Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly irstalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will given tor one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon he Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Age.	With Profits	Profits.	Half Credit.
15	1 13 1	1 6 5	admirpt reside
20	1 17 4	1 9 11	Now William Street
25	2 2 9		1 17 6
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	2 2 6
35		2 6 4	
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	The second secon
55	5 17 8		5 3 4
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Com-Tables of Rates. Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and

any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the secretary, or from any of the Local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

Brantford William Muirhead cobourg Robert M. Boucher ... Dr. Jas. Hamilton Dundas George Scott Dr. Alex. Anderson Frederick A. Willson ... Dr. S. C. Sewell. ondon Montreal David Buchan ort Sarnia Malcolm Cameron Welch and Davies,.... t. Catharines... Lachlan Bell Voodstock William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford.

Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE. Albany Chambers. King Street West Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D.

By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, 0-552 THE PHENIX 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 remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. 22-546

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliam 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.)

CAPITAL_£500,000 STEBLING. Established for the purpose of effecting Assurance on the Lives Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies 9

Great Britain, India, or other places abroad. EDINBURGH - - 1, George Street.
LONDON - - 4, A. Lothbury.
GLASGOW - - 35, St. Vincent Place.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500.000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company.

THE RATES have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life.

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

Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized:—

may be particularized:

I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital.

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

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

The assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing the benefits of their policies, by the omission—perhaps insident evertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other vertent—on their part and the part and the part and the part and the second of the part and the p

V.—The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, of any other Expense in effecting Assurances. VI. — The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance.

Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates of Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Life, of Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, of for a limited period, together with for a limited period, together with every other information,

be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

A. DAVIDSON PARKER. Manager for Canada.

> BRANCH IN CANADA. HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, No. 19, Great St. James Street

DIRECTORS: HON. PETER M'GILL, Chairman. DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq. ALEXR SIMPSON, Esq. HEW RAMSAY, Esq. CHRIST'R. DUNKIN, Esq. Hon. Mr. Justice M. CORD. Hon. W. B. ROBINSON.

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MANAGER: A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq. Toronto Board of Management.

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JAMES BROWNE. Esq., Wharfinger.

ALEX'R. MURRAY, Esq., of the Fum of Mests

Moffatts, Marray & Co.

THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Merchant.

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

JAMES HENDERSON, Esq. - OFFICE-Bank, 4, Duke Street. Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also stablished at the following places in British North Ame New Brunswick-Head Office St. Johns-Agent, Duncal

Nova Scotia—Head Office, Halifax—Agents, JAS. STEWART Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq. For West Indies—At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Britis Guiana.

For Australia- In Sydney and Adelaide. For Lape Colony - In Cape Town.
For East Indies and Ceylon - In Calcutta, Madras, Bomb and Colombo Montreal, August, 1847.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND. A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphal

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victor Royal Assent 27th July, 1838. CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus pre of about £37,000 Sterling.

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

TORONTO LOCAL BARD OF DIRECTORS Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman, WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P CHARLES BERCZY, Esquire. DR. W. C. GWYNNE. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE.
CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE.
HON, JAMES, E. SMALL, Standing Counsel.
DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Exam
EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be ained at the Office, corner of Church and King Street, Coronto, or from either of the Church and throughout Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughou W. C. ROSS.

Managiny Age Toronto, 30th October, 1847.



Home District Mutual Fire Compa OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Building, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Merchandize, Marchandize, March actories, &c.

John McMurrich, John Doel, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, James Beaty, John Eastwood. J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, W. Smith, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, E.q., Pr RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by July 5, 1843. ost-paid.

The Church

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TERMS:—Firteen Shillingsperannum To Post Mastri
Shillingsperannum. Paymentto be made yearly, or at less
yearly, in cavance.