TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1848.

Original Poetry.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER. BY R. ROBINSON.

Soldier of Christ, awake, Arise, and gird thy armour well;
Thy foe's at hand—thy soul's at stake,— Against thee rise the powers of hell.

Rest here, thou needst no seek, But thou must toil, and strive, and fight; And when thy arm grows faint and weak, Put thou thy trust in Jesu's might.

For He will grant thee strength, To fight the fight, the race to run;

And He will give thee rest at length, When the great victory is won. Be patient, then, and strong, nch the sternest foe to meet;

The strife will not continue long,

A heavenly crown's in store, The victor's palm shall grace thy hand; And soon, the toils of battle o'er, Thou'lt join a blest triumphant band.

A blest triumphant band, Who've "run the race" and "fought the fight;" And now before God's throne they stand, With golden crowns, array'd in white.

With them thou'lt root it is with them in rapt'rous strain; To celebrate His wond'rous love, Who sav'd thy soul from Satan's chain, Toronto, May 26th, 1848.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.

Ye honest hearts who deem yourselves the almoners Of God; ye who acknowledge all you have You have of Him, on you he calls this day, And bids you give relief to those whom He Hath bidden His dying servants to bequeath To Him—"To me thy fatherless, to me Thy widows leave; and let them trust in me." They are God's legacy, the only gift He asks, the only legacy His poor Ambassadors full often have to leave. Ye chosen stewards of God, bring forth of that Which you do bold for Him—that tenth of all That to thy keeping He hath given; and glad Their widows' hearts, and nurse their orphans' infancy, And bring them up in nurture and instruction Of Him their fathers knew and served, the Lord And Saviour Jesus Christ. Oh, leave them not To this cold world to foster. Oh, leave them not To stinted charity of stunted hearts.

Draw out thy soul to them, and cheerfully The hungry and afflicted satisfy— Establish thus their souls in truths divine, In faith, and hope, and love-to God and man, As well by large experience of your Liberal deeds, as by your frequent words And doctrine; for so the Lord your God will bless You in your basket, and your store, and in all Your work; and eye, and ear, and heart, and tongue Of those relieved will witness bear to you, And sing for joy. Nor think, dear souls, ye can Not help, because ye have not wealth and rank, And pomp, and outward circumstance. True wealth Lies in the heart—'tis thus Jehovah estimates.— The gladly giving spirit, not the gift

Does He so much regard. Your will will He

Accept more than your deed, tho' that He not

Rejects. Fear not to give lest you should want: Fear keeping back. Faith gives and faith rececives. Close not your hand through fear and unbelief: They make you poor. That which you keep you lose; That which you give you gain—that which you keep From fear, you lose through unbelief; that which You give in faith you gain from fait The faithfulness of God to keep His word And promise to a thousand generations.

The giving makes the mite a pound, the pound And to your childrens' children yet unborn Canadian Churchman, cleaving to the fellowship
And doctrine by Apostles held, consider
How great the service, yet how small the wage
Thou giv'st to standard bearers in thy branch
Of Christ's One, Holy, Apostolic Church! In Fatherland one huntsman, who minds hounds, Receives the stipend of three priests with thee. The British officer, besides his pay As long as life is spared, is comforted By certainty that after his demise His country for his widow will provide.

Not so the minister of peace-No such alleviation of the mind, No such encouragement; for his no such Provision, in return for life worn out To save his country from unrighteousness.

No hospital a home and shelter gives

To his old age and battered frame. The Church No GREENWICH owns to house her sons decay'd Through toil—asylum none on earth have they. The sword and war respect their veterans' wants, Whilst many a soldier of the Church the dregs Whilst many a soldier of the Church the drege of life drain out in poverty and woe, Embittered by the thought of those he leaves Behind. Oh, Father of the fatherless, Oh, husband of the widow, oh, righteous God, Look down on these thine own peculiar care; And move the hearts of all to freely give, And make provision permanent for them, In youth, in age, in weakness, and in want. Give, Holy Father, give to every one
Who of the Church himself a member calls,
To every son and daughter she has borne,
A Macedonian heart—on each bestow The grace—the very grace to give—thou didst In days of Paul bestow on Macedonia's Churches, which needy tho' they were, yea tried By great affliction and deep poverty, Yet rich in liberality abundant, Not needed to be stirred and urged to give, But of themselves, with much intreaty prayed Their gift might be received, and willing gave, Not merely to their power, but beyond

That power. Oh, such a heart vouchsafe to us lot has fallen on these latter days. Bring back, Oh Christ, the old unselfishr The active liberal love tow'rds those distressed, Which early christians burned to exercise.

Thou, who dost by thy Bishops call and send Thy priests and deacons forth, to do thy work, Thy blessing and thy presence be with ther In prayer, in word, in sacraments. The flocks They feed with bread of life eternal, bless, That they may grow in every gospel grace; And feel and prize their privilege to have
And hear a shepherd sent by thee; and know
That of their worldly things, Thou hast ordained
That he should live, and live not pinch'd by want. For who doth ever feed a flock and eat Not of the milk? Let him that in the word Is taught, to him that teacheth winister In all good things. Be not deceived; God is Not mock'd: for whatsoever man shall sow, That shall he also reap: if to his flesh He sow, he of the flesh shall reap corruption ; But he that to the Spirit sows, shall of The Spirit reap eternal life. To all Do good whilst we have time, but specially To them who of the household are of faith. He little reaps who little sows; but he Who plenteous sows shall plenteously reap.

Oh Christian brother, let a widow's son The cause of orphans and of widows plead. To give be ready, to distribute glad; If thou hast much, give plenteously; if thou Hast little, do thy diligence of that
To give with cheerful gladness lov'd by God.
A husband, brother, father, thou?
By wife, By sister, and by child, by tenderest ties Which twine themselves around thy heart, I would Entreat thine aid, thy constant, liberal aid, For those who once the loving care Of spouse and parent knew, but now have lost. Think of thine own, o'er whom thy fond heart yearns; The time may come, and none can tell how soon, When they shall also miss affection's care, When they, like these, shall mourn the lost, when they Shall at the table see thy vacant chair, And hear thy step, and climb thy knee, and gain Thy smile no more. Think thus of thine, and thou Wilt nobly give to these thy largest aid, Enhanced by tears, and consecrate by prayer, And God do so to thee and thine, as thou To these for whom bereft, we now appeal.

Say, Christian Mothers, Christian Wives, need ye The suppliant verse to win your sympathy For your poor sisters and their orphan charge? Nay, rather do ye not anticipate

The willing but imperfect advocate; And prove in your own souls, before we ask, The largest blessedness which giving gives? The widow and the orphan have within

The precincts of your hearts, two advocates Of heaven retain'd, sweet Pity, Godlike Love, Whose hallow'd eloquence prevents our plea. The hour of adversity is woman's hour— She shines, a star within this vale of tears, And cheers when clouds of darkness veil our sky. Her energy put forth when needed most, In her the wretched ever find a friend: No woe, no want that woman pities not, And not relieves—her heart, her tongue, her eye, Her hand, her deeds, her angel mission prove.

Reward, O Lord, who dri'd'st the widow's tears, And gav st her back her son, redeemed from de And for thy mother's loneliness a fit Protector (hoos'd'st,—reward our sisters' love, Kind, gentle, ready, constant, like And gav'st her back her son, redeemed from death; Kind, gentle, ready, constant, liberal, Which they towards Thy name have shewed, in that To widows and to orphans by Thy servants Left, they have ministered, and yet do minister, And thus Thy sacred law of love fulfilling, By kindly bearing burdens pressing others.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY. (By the Rev. R. Baird.)

to the condition of the masses where the Gospel has have acknowledged the supremacy. not diffused extensively its salutary influences, it is emphatically one of sin, ignorance and misery. Now unceasing cause of rebellion and bloodshed. It origi- is written, her beauty, virtue, and mental endowments. let us take an individual case, in order that we may nated the schism of one-half of Christendom from the have a clear conception of the transforming and ele- other, by compelling the Eastern Church to protest vating nature of true Christianity. Let us select a against a claim which went to invalidate the very man out of the masses—the ignorant, depraved, and foundations of the Christian faith. It resisted every down-trodden masses, in any country where the Gos- attempt to reform the Church in the fifteenth century, pel is not known. Let us suppose, what, however, is and thus is justly charged with the heresies and the almost universal in such circumstances, that the indi- blasphemies which followed the Reformation. Invidual whose case we would contemplate, possesses a stead of unity, it has produced division; instead of brother. It is from his work we have made this short mind enshrouded in ignorance, a heart selfish, de- peace, discord; instead of purity of doctrine, corrup- sketch. graded, under the dominion of gross and sensual pas- tions of truth, which are known to be corruptions from sions, alienated from God, and a stranger to all enno- having no sanction, either in apostolical tradition, or bling and elevating views of virtue, and of that happi- in the Scriptures, or in the analogy of faith. And ness which is worthy of an immortal being. Such a thus it stands upon no ground whatever, either of man is only fit, in that state of mind and of heart, to apostolical institution, or of primitive antiquity, or of be a slave. He is incapable of any thing like those expediency. And if we might then venture to examsentiments of self-respect, of honor, of duty to himself ine it by the light of reason, it is contrary to the and his race, which alone can lead to the needed ef- analogy of the Divine nature and operations, and exforts to secure emancipation from the bondage in hibits rather a retrogression in the development of His which he lives, and the attainment of that position in revelations than an advance. It is virtually a restosociety, which belongs, of right, to humanity. Let us ration of Judaism. It wants every mark which our go further, and suppose him to be the prey of some | blessed Lord set upon His own divine commission and debasing vice, either secretly or openly practised. Let ministry; and the only pretended titles, which even us even suppose him, to make the case as strong as litself exhibits, are the abuse of figurative language, possible, to have become so vile that he is despised historical falsehoods, and exploded forgeries. and rejected even by those of the same degraded caste to which he belongs. He may have become a poor, miserable, and helpless drunkard. He may have committed crimes for which he has received the contempt and execration of his fellow men. What, let me ask, could philosophy do for such a man! I will tell you-

When on a visit to one of the most distinguished universities in Europe, some five years ago, I occasionally attended the lectures of a celebrated Professor of Moral Philosophy, who is well known from one end of the country to the other by his light and popular writings. He is a man of the most brilliant imagination, of vast stores of knowledge and of an admirable command of language. Withal, he has a person friendship by a perfect congeniality in manners, tastes of most commanding appearance, a face of the finest and dispositions. mould, a forehead, an eye, such as a Vandyke might covet as a model for his pencil. As he stood before the amiable and accomplished, the only surviving sishis class, his black gown hung carelessly from his ter of Sir Philip Sidney, was born about the middle of noble shoulders, on which rested the long tresses of the sixteenth century. The utmost attention was his auburn hair, or his fecture ne was naturally led to treat of virtue, upon which he expatiated, very much favour of her genius and talents that at a time when as we may suppose that Plato would have done in the example of Queen Elizabeth had rendered learning similar cicrumstances. In the next lecture, which a fashionable acquirement among the ladies of her was an appropriate sequel, he discoursed on the resources of virtue; and first he developed the considerations which it furnishes to save men from falling into sin; or rather into vice, or the commission of wrong; for the learned Professor seemed to shrink from using the word sin. These topics he handled with consummate skill. After having dwelt with great eloquence upon the motives and arguments which philosophy may use to persuade men to pursue a virtuous life; he next took up those which she may employ to dissuade from a life of vicious indulgence. Among other things he depicted the poor sinner, hurried on by temptation to the commission of crime, as advancing rapidly to the verge of a vast precipice, at whose distant base lies a boundless, fathomless abyss, over which rest clouds of thickest darkness and impenetrable gloom. Above this awful gulf he represented death, hovering in mid-air with a javelin in his hand, and just ready to pierce the poor creature to the heart. The image was as appropriate as it was appalling.

At length, the eloquent Professor came to the question; "But suppose that temptation should prove too powerful, and all these considerations become insufficient to keep the man from falling into sin-into crime it may be, disgraceful crime-what is the wretched evil-doer to do? What can be done for his recovery?" Oh, thought I, when the Professor had reached that point, this is the question of questions! We shall now see what philosophy can do for a man in so deplorable a condition; and sure enough the Professor essayed to enter upon the task of suggesting those considerations which philosophy can make; such as the "importance of not abandoning all hope; that bad as the case may be, the fallen one may with suitable efforts rise again, at least to a partial recovery of the good opinion of the world. It is true that reputation, property, happiness, may all be lost; but still there is room for hope that amendment of life, and a long series of years virtuously spent, will do much towards re-instating him in the esteem of society. But alas! how insufficient are all such considerations to meet the exigencies of the case! How little success, humanly speaking, is likely to attend such means of alleviating misfortune! And how vain and little worth appeared all that philosophy can do in comparison with the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ. I could not but say within myself, whilst listening to all this splendid declamation, that one simple sermon, from a man ever so illiterate, who knows the Gospel by having experienced its power in his own soul, is worth a whole Alexandrian library of such lectures. The simple parable of the Prodigal Son, which is related in twentytwo verses of one of the Gospels, is infinitely better fitted to meet the case described.

ROMISH USURPATION. (From " Hawkstone.")

Remember what has has been so often proved, that men may not dare to disturb either the doctrine or the ecclesiastical polity which has been positively established by an authority evidently divine-that it was an acknowledged principle of ecclesiastical polity in the primitive ages, founded if not upon direct apostolical injunctions, at least upon the practice of the universal Church, as well as upon sound reason, that one bishop should not interfere with the diocese of another, or one patriarch with another's patriarchate. The œcumenical councils are full of intimations to title to interfere with our lawful bishops, and to withdraw our obedience, is confessed by his own adherents to have been no part of the primitive system of the Church for the first four centuries at least.

Was not recognized by one-half of Christendom, the construction of the system of the classical languages, as well as with the Hebrey to near the classical languages, as well as with the Hebrey to near the classical languages, as well as with the Church for the first four centuries at least.

It is a part of the obedient to her parents in the doctrine of the doctrine of the concluding with the Lord's Prayer."

Tallis remarks. "I am afraid there are few of our Churches in which the express direction of the Rubric. Churches in which the express direction of the Rubric. Churches in which the express direction of the classical languages, as well as with the Hebrey the Church for the first communicant, setting an example of those which the Lord's Prayer."

Tallis remarks. "I am afraid there are few of our Churches in which the express direction of the Rubric. Churches in which the express direction of the Rubric. The extensive acquaintance she had cultivated with the Hebrey this question by the prophet Ezekiel, xviii, and xxxiii." He is they have no value in our said. "Who cares for these old tales? Then," i. e, after the offertory, "the priest tongue put her in possession of all the models necessity." I replied, "You, Mr. Lehmann, may deem concluding with the Lord's Prayer."

Tallis remarks. "I am afraid there are few of our Tallis remarks. "I am afraid there are few of our Churches in which the care few of our things to which the sound that the first communicant, is the first communicant, setting an example of those in everything but religion, for this is not the doctrine of the Rubric. The properties as the first communicant in everything but religion, for this is not the doctrine of the Church of the concluding with the Lord's Prayer."

Tallis remarks. "I am afraid there are few of our Tallis remarks." I am a

Eastern Church, nor by the ancient British Church, nor by the ancient British Church, nor by the ancient Irish Church; it was repudiated by made her the admiration, as she always proved the friend and patron, of all the leading literary characters of the ancient Irish Church; it was repudiated by made her the admiration, as she always proved the friend and patron, of all the leading literary characters of the ancient Irish Church; it was repudiated by made her the admiration, as she always proved the friend and patron, of all the leading literary characters of the ancient Irish Church; it was repudiated by made her the admiration, as she always proved the friend and patron, of all the leading literary characters of the ancient Irish Church; it was repudiated by made her the admiration, as she always proved the friend and patron, of all the leading literary characters of the ancient Irish Church; it was repudiated by made her the admiration, as she always proved the for he is new to me every day, and his word is also constantly for he is new to me every day, and his word is also constantly for her is new to me every day, and his word is also constantly for her is new to me every day, and his word is also constantly and the Jews who reject the admiration, as she always proved the for he is new to me every day, and his word is also constantly and the Jews who reject the shall deem sufficient, is not disobeyed. Your corresponsion of the Irish Church, nor by the ancient British Church, and his word is also constantly shall deem sufficient, is not disobeyed. Your corresponsion of the Irish Church, and his word is also constantly and the Jews who reject the shall deem sufficient, is not disobeyed. Your corresponsion of the Irish Church, and his word is also constantly and the Jews who reject the shall deem sufficient. In my or the Irish Church, and his word is also constantly and his word is also constantly and his Let us not forget then, the cosper and men of Heaven be recognized, Romanism cares in a state of sin and wretchedness. As Rome would have sanctioned our Liturgy, if we would perhaps better known than any other which has graced

THE COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE. (From the Saturday Magazine.)

..... The subject of all verse, Sidney's sister. BEN JONSON.

There is not upon record, perhaps, a more illustrious and interesting instance of the mutual affection of brother and sister than that which subsisted between the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, and Mary, Countess of Pembroke; an affection not merely founded on the bonds of relationship, but cemented into the firmest

MARY SIDNEY, afterwards Countess of Pembroke, court, Mary Sidney became the brightest star in the galaxy which surrounded the throne of that princess.

In 1576 her marriage with the Earl of Pembroke took place, a nobleman who is represented as a great friend and patron of religion and learning; and, in a few years after this, in conjunction with her brother, she composed the Areadia, a work which, however neglected in the present day, is, beyond all doubt, a production of very superior talent.

It is, however, on her version of the Psalms, written in conjunction with her brother, that her poetical fame must be built. Only two metrical versions of the entire Psalms had preceded this attempt; the well-known translation by Sternhold and Hopkins, and one by the pious and learned Archbishop Parker; both of which must be ranked, in vigour, dignity, and poetical spirit, as greatly inferior to the version of the Sidneys. At the close of this short sketch we shall revert to the Psalms of Lady Pembroke; tor a specimen of the excellence of her version, we shall select from the opening of that truly magnificent Psalm, the 139th, and we may confidently assert that her version of that psalm has never been surpassed.

In 1590 she finished a translation of Philip de Mornay's Discourse of Life and Death, and we shall quote from her introduction to this work, as a satisfactory proof of the great elegance of her prose style,

It is thus she writes:-"It seems to me strange, and a thing much to be marvelled, that the labourer to repose himself hasteneth as it were the course of the sun; that the mariner rows with all his force to attain the port, and with a joyful cry salutes the descried land; that the traveller is never quiet nor content till he be at the end of his voyage; and that we, in the meanwhile tied in this world to a perpetual task, tossed with continual tempests, tired with a rough and cumbersome way, cannot yet see the end of our labour but with grief, nor behold our port but with tears, nor approach our home and quiet abode but with horror and trembling. This life is but a Penelope's web, wherein we are always doing and undoing; a sea open to all winds, which sometimes within, sometimes without, never ceases to torment us; a weary journey through extreme heats and colds, over high mountains, steep rocks and thievish deserts. And so we term it in weaving this web, in rowing at this oar, in passing this miserable way. Yet lo, when Death comes to end our work; when she stretcheth out her arms to pull us into port; when after so many dangerous passages and loathsome lodgings, she would conduct us to our true home and resting-place: instead of rejoicing at the end of our labour, of taking comfort at the sight of our land, of singing at the approach of our happy mansion, we would fain (who would believe it?) retake our work in hand, we would again hoist sail to the wind and I would assist her with my prayers, that she may remain con-remember we our pains; our shipwrecks and dangers are forgotten: we fear no more the travails and the thieves. Contrariwise, we apprehend death as an extended for the contrariwise, we apprehend death as an extended for the contrariwise, we apprehend the same attachment to Christ, I trusted I should be able to find some friends for the contrarior to the treme pain, we doubt it as a rock, we fly it as a thief. We do as little children, who all the day complain, and when the medicine is brought them are no longer sick; as they who all the week long run up and down the streets with pain of the teeth, and seeing the barber coming to pull them out, feel no more pain. We fear more the cure than the disease,—the surgeon fear more the cure than the disease,—the surgeon than the pain. We have more sense of the medicine's bitterness, soon gone, than of a bitter languishing, long continued; more feeling of death, the end of our

Lies the subject of all verse; Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother. Death, ere thou has killed another, Fair, and learn'd, and good as she, Time shall throw a dart at thee.

Dr. Drake, in his Mornings in Spring, has given a most interesting account of Lady Pembroke and her

PSALM CXXXIX. PART I.

O LORD! in me there lieth nought, But to thy search revealed lies; For when I sit Thou markest it,
No less thou notest when I rise;
Yea, closest closet of my thought
Hath open windows to thine eyes. Thou walkest with me when I walk, When to my bed for rest I go, I find thee there,

to that there would be little merit in accepting it in this manner. But you see, I continued, how the Talmud contradicts self, neither the one nor the other statement is true.

I invited him to read the Scriptures, and search and see whether the Messiah had not already come; and if this were the case, how necessary for him as well as other Israelites to believe in him! He and many others promised to call on me.—Letter from the Rev. F. C. Ewald.

Persecution of a believing young Jewess. Miss Fanny Lehmann, a young lady of 15 years of age, whose father is one of the richest Jews here, and concerning whom I reported in my letter of March 31st, that she had been illtreated by her parents for her attachment to the Saviour, called n me on Tuesday the 9th inst., and told me that she wished on me on Tuesday the 9th inst., and told me that she wished to become a disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ, but her parents had ill-treated her on that account, and forced her to go to Dr. Heinemann, in order to be instructed in the Jewish religion, and onfirmed by him. She felt, however, such pangs of conscience for it, especially as his instruction was quite opposed to the truth as it is in Christ, that she was quite miserable, and desired me

to inform her what to do. I examined her strictly as to the motives which prompted l examined her strictly as to the motives whon prompted her to become a Christian, as her biblical knowledge of Christianity was yet very imperfect, and after I was satisfied that she really has been enlightened by the Holy Spirit to see her lost state of nature, and that she could only be saved by the Lord Jesus Christ, I told her that I could only advise her, when she in the sternoon had to go to Dr. Heinemann for instruction, to tell aim that her heart and conscience prompted her to become a Obristian, and that she never would remain in the Jewish religion; if these he the true sentiments of her heart. I advised her also to go home to her parents, and make known to them in humility, but with frankness, her faith in the Saviour, and her heart's desire to become a Christian. I told her that if they hindered her, she must obey God before even her parents, for both the Old and New Testaments enjoin this, and no man has a right to place himself between God and our soul, as every man must give an account of himself to the judge of all the earth. I begged her to pray for peace from the Saviour, to strengthen her to make this confession, and promised her that her, who will protect and assist her; but it would be well for her own soul, and an evidence of her sincerity, both to me and my Christian friends, if she, by this, proved the reality of her

the resolution to follow my advice. This the young lady ac-tually did the same day; for when I went out on Wednesday, 10th, in the morning, I met her father in the sfreet, who accosted me in a great passion, saying "Moritz, you are going to deceive my daughter, and teach her disobedience to her parents!"

I renlied. "I A. I replied, "I do not wish to deceive her, but to lead her to the Saviour, and I have enjoined her to be obedient to her parents in everything but religion, for this is not the doctrine of the New Testament only; the God of Israel has long since decided this question by the saviour problem.

the assumption of Rome herself. Its gradual reception by the Western Churches can be traced step by step to motives and acts of human policy and shortsighted expediency. It made its way in an age of darkness, in minds corrupted and deceived, when the the court of Elizabeth, he has not hesitated to give to hear that I speak the same truth to her when you are present,

of the girl, and the relations, even sought consolation from him under their distress; and they actually made him believe that

I am aware that Wheatly argues for they had never ill-treated the poor girl, nor laid any impediment in the way of her becoming a Christian, but that she had always been a very bad and disobedient child. At last the parents advertized respecting her, and desired her to return to them; in all the churches of the town, and in the neighbouring country churches, her absconding was proslaimed, and her return re-

one was made on account of the other. When the part which is possible part of the protection of the whole who are stated to the protection. For the part we will make the protection of the prot quired.

Now this poor terrified child had gone on foot three Swedish miles (about 15 English), through very muddy roads and bad weather, with no more than about three pence in her pocket, to a young Swedish girl, whom she had known at school, and who now resides at Walda, with the widow of a Dean, to seek

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church riodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not response opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

Nor do I think that the Charan has here committed appears on the same of that Sacrament.

I am surprised at the very insufficient grounds which he takes for some of his opinions and statements. He delieves every Cathedral in England has a credence table, herefore every Church here ought to be furnished with here over the cought to be furnished with here over the cought to be furnished with the cought that spot. It appears to me conclusive on this content of the appointments required by England has a content of the appointments required by England has a content of the appointments required by England has a content of the appointments required by England has a content of the appointments required by England has a content of the appointments required by England has a content of the appointments required by England has a content of the appointments required by England has a content of the appointments and the contrary, the framers of our laws appear to have been particularly cautious and explicit in all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the Chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the chancel, all that respects the necessary furniture of the

bread and wine, and my conviction is founded upon the following reasons:—There is no Rubric directing that they are to be offered, nor any expression in the office itself, authorizing us to consider them as an oblation, Indeed there is a marked difference in the terms of the sighted expediency. It made its way in an age of darkness, in minds corropted and decived, when the class of likzabeth, he has not hesitated to give to the court of Elizabeth, he has not hesitated to give to the court of Mistorical truth were confessedly unknown and unpractised. Even then it encountered on all sides perpetual opposition and denial, especially in England, by which protests its rightfulness was contested, and even the title of modern prescriptions preduced. It is made by Rome an essential article of faith, but it is not found in any creed of the ancient Church, or in any part of the Bible, except as extracted from it by metaphors which might deduce any thing from any things. It is enforced upon the mind without having ever been defined, so as to become fixed and nething without having ever been defined, so as to become fixed and intelligible. It is extent is disputed even among Romanists themselves. It varies in different countries. It is made paramount to all questions of Pomphores in the countries. It is made paramount to all questions of Pomphores in the five varies of the countries. It is made paramount to all questions of Pomphores in the five varies of the countries. It is more paramount to all questions of Pomphores in the five varies of the countries. It is made paramount to all questions of Pomphores in the five varies of the countries. It is made paramount to all questions of Pomphores in the five varies of the countries. It is made paramount to all questions of Pomphores in the five varies of the countries. It is made paramount to all questions of Pomphores in the five varies of the countries. It is made paramount to all questions of Pomphores in the five varies of the countries. It is made paramount to all questions of Pomphores in the properties of the power of bunan ministers. She was been from the beginning the fertile, essential, the power of bunan ministers of the example of the power of bunan ministers. The articles of the power of bunan ministers of the example of the power of Rubries respecting the things that are offered, and those that are not. The "alms for the poor, and other donations Upon this they left me; but from that morning until Wednesday 17th, the house in which we lived was actually beset and besieged by Jews, Swedish servants, and policemen; the latter even offered money to the servants of the house, if they would divulge the secret, where I had hid the girl in the house; and money was offered to my few Christian friends among the poor, if they would tell where I had put the girl. In all the clubs and inns, at the Exchange, reading-saloons, eating-houses, and coffee-rooms; I was their butt, and they lifted up a shout against me. The Rev. A. Rönntgen, who has for now nearly a year been the agent of the Moravians here in Gothenburg, and who stands at the head of their school, was, singularly enough, not suspected to have had a hand in this concern, and the parents

I am aware that Wheatly argues for the oblation, but the only fact that he alleges for it is, that the word "obla-tion" in the prayer for the Church militant, was added at the same time as the Rubric, before that prayer, directing the bread and wine to be placed upon the table by the priest. But it does not necessarily follow from the circumstance of the two additions being made at same time, that one was made on account of the other. Unless there were direct evidence that such was the intention of those who made the additions, I think it very doubtful if it was their

been cleaned for centuries; the aspect, therefore, was anything been cleaned for centuries; the aspect, therefore, was anything been cleaned for the place to be dieaned, for the arches to be whitewashed, and the place to be cleaned, for the arches to be whitewashed, and the place of each shop painted. I was struck with the change doors of each shop painted. I was struck with the change when I entered the place again; now it is clean and cheerful. There are about twelve Jews who occupy shops in that place. There are about twelve Jews who occupy shops in that place, and that also was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit he had made her in his letter, and that she was not the culprit her will be struggling against conviction; I asked him "How lang will struggling against conviction; I asked him "How lang will struggling against conviction; I asked him "How lang will struggling against conviction; I asked him "How lang will struggling against conviction; I asked him "How lang will struggling against conviction; I asked him "How lang will her chiral struggling against conviction; I asked him "How lang will her chiral struggling against conviction; I asked hi

clergyman.

The various methods which your correspondent J. B. instances as adopted, in order to comply with the Rubric only, shew that a literal observance of it is a somewhat puzzling matter, since the Church has given no directions for any such piece of furniture as a credence table, or for any substitute; and until some special instructions may be issued on the matter. I must say that the placing the Reverend Sir,—As your correspondent "Tallis," in his second letter, acknowledges one mistake in his first of the 28th April, I trust that he will also upon reconsideration, perceive the impropriety of his charging the Clergy with "usually accompanying" their most solemn rites with "unrubrical mutterings,"—with "disobeying" the Rubrics—with using "unrubrical petitions,"—with permitting "profane" practices in the administration of the Lord's Supper, and adopting modes calculated to promote unsound views of that Sacrament.

le takes for some of his opinions and statements. He believes every Cathedral in England has a credence table, therefore every Church here ought to be furnished with the force they ought to be in ours. He has seen a peastice which he condemns in one of our Churches, and adds that it "may be general, it is unjust thus to insimate that it is so." In describing the services at the College Chapel, your correspondent says, "Dr. Beaven preached in his suplice, and without any of the unrubrical petitions with which and without any of the unrubrical petitions with which the serving the transmitted of the transmitter of the transmitter of the communion was first received by the officiation of the Church as Tallis thinks. The 55th Canon appoints a "form of prayer to be used by all preachers before their sermons." Its language is not very stringent; it merely requires that "before all sermons, lectures and homilies, preachers and ministers shall move the people to join with them in prayer, in this form, or to this effect," viz.: "for Christ's Holy Catholic Church, that this, for the whole congregation of christian people distants, for the whole congregation of christian people distan priate upon occasions when the congregation was assembled for a sermon only, unaccompanied by the other services, as is still the practice at the English Universities. But when the sermon has been preceded by the morning or evening prayers, in which all the subjects prescribed in the Canon have been already specially named, then the But when the sermon has been preceded by the morning or evening prayers, in which all the subjects prescribed in the Canon have been already specially named, then the "bidding prayer" is evidently a mere repetition. The intention of the Canon probably was, that there should be no assembling of the people in the Church, though only for a lecture or homily, without prayer being offered with reference to certain subjects most fit, and becoming for all christian congregations. This intention being thoroughly christian congregations. This intention being thoroughly fulfilled in our regular services, it has been the custom of the Clergy, with the sanction of the heads of the Church, to rake use of a prever having restriction. to make use of a prayer having particular reference to the hearing of God's Word always, according to the Canon, "concluding with the Lord's Prayer".

piety of the minister, as if he were hudding up his devo-tions in "unrubrical mutterings," to find that when pray-ing expressly for himself and for the application of Christ's blood-shedding to his own soul, and when acknowledging his own faith and his own thankfulness,—in short, when speaking entirely of himself on this most solemn occasion, the words are often uttered in a humble and subdued

a piece of furniture. I reply, neither is there a Rubric for a couple of chairs at the altar." That is, as there are chairs there without a rubric, so there may be a credence table without a rubric. It happens, however, that eccletable without a rubric. It happens, however, that eccletable without a rubric. table without a rubrie. It happens, however, that ecclesiastical law requires prior to consecration, that "a chair be set for the Bishop on the North side of the Communion Table, within the rails, and another for his Chancellor without the rails, and another for his Chancellor without the rails, on the same side:"—so that as the chairs must be provided, and as the Bishop may visit his Church at any time, it seems reasonable and according to rule that the chairs should remain there.

Fully acknowledging that the willingness which "Tallis" shows, to give the Church the aid of his musical filed to overflowing.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP introduced the business of the Meeting with a few appropriate remarks.

His Lordship expressed his gratification at witness-

knowledge and experience is deserving of much commendation, it seemed to me, however, that some points in his ing on the present occasion—the Sixth Annual Meetletters should not be entirely passed over without notice; ing of the Society—so large an attendance. It was and in forwarding the above remarks, I desire to give no offence to any who may think differently, nor do I wish to provoke a lengthened discussion on the subject.

H. C. C.

[We trust that the "Tallis" controversy will now close.]

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1848.

CONTENTS OF TH	
	E OUTSIDE.
Original Poetry.—The Christian Soidier, An Appeal in behalf of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy. Influence of Christianity. Romish Usurpation.	Ish Intelligence, munications. Fourth Page. thur Granville; or the Gifts of God.—Continued. st Years and Death of Archishop Ussher.

retarded our publication this week.

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

the full age of	fifte	en years:—	THE CO
1848,			
Friday,		Binbrooke, 11	A.M.
Saturday,	10.	Dundas, 11	A.M.
		Ancaster, 3	P.M.
Sunday,	11,	Tuscarora, 11	A.M.
			P.M.
Monday,	12,	Brantford, 11	A.M.
		Mount Pleasant, 3	P.M.
Tuesday,	13,	Woodhouse, 11	A.M.
W. 1 1		Vittoria, 3	
Wednesday,	14,	Port Rowan, 10 Port Burwell, 4	A.M.
Thursday,	15	Vienna, 10	A.M.
Friday,			A.M.
Saturday,	17,	Malahide, 11	A.M.
Sunday,	18,		A.M.
			P.M.
Monday,		Dunwich, 11	A.M.
Tuesday,	20,	Westminster, 10	
	-		P.M.
Wednesday,	21,		A.M.
Thursday,	22,		noon.
Friday,	23,	Bell's,	P.M.
Friday,	20,		P.M.
Saturday,	24.	Morpeth, 11	
Sunday,	25.	School-House near Col.	
			A.M.
Monday.	26	Mersea, 4	P.M.
weanesday,		Mersea,	A.M.
Add to be begin		Irish Settlement, 2	P.M.
Thursday,	29,	Travelling.	
Friday,	30,	Chatham, 11	A.M.
	July	Commission of the Employment of the Commission of	
Saturday,	1,	Walpole, 2	P.M.
Sunday,	2,		A.M.
Monday,	3,	Errol Plympton, 11	A.M.
Monday,	3	SECOND DIVISION.	
Tuesday,	4.	Warwick Village 4 Brooke, 10	P.M.
		Cronyn, 1	A.M. P.M.
		Williams 4	P.M.
Wednesday,	5,	Adelaide 10	A.M.
		Metcalfe 3	P.M.
Thursday	6,	Katesville, 10	A.M.
Walder		Fitzroy, 1	P.M.
Friday,	7,	London, 11	A.M.
Saturday,	0	Nissouri, 4	P.M.
Sunday,	0,	St. Mary's, Blanchard, 10	A.M.
7,	,	St. George's, London Township, 11	
			P.M.
Monday,	10,	Hodgson's School-house,	
40		Biddulph 11	A.M.
		Stephens's School-house,	
		Devonshire Settlement, 3	P.M.
Tuesday,	11,	Goderich 2	P.M.
Saturday,	10,	Mitchell,	A.M.
Sunday.	16	Stratford 3 Hayesville, 10	P.M.
Julius J.	10,	nayesville, 10	A.M.

the appointments between Vittoria and Malahide.

the Clergy.

It is hoped that the proceeds of this Sermon will enable the Society to meet alk claims upon the funds for the present year.

At the adjourned meeting, held on 17th May, for the final settlement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, his Lordship the Bishop intimated, that being desirous that the proposed bye-law brought up by the Committee for the management of the Widows and Orphans'

"The God of hosts is with her; the God of Jacob is her Fund, should, as far as possible, be submitted for the general consideration of the Clergy and laity throughout the Diocese, he recommended that no final decision on this subject should be made until after the Rev. Salten Givins:

**Resolved 2nd—That this meeting desires to record its thankannual meeting of the Society: it seeming to his Lordship most desirable that the utmost unanimity. should prevail, with regard to a subject so important as the settlement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund on some practicable and satisfactory footing.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at Christ's Church, Hamilton, not look for a continuance of His favour. The history Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, having previously obtained permission to offer themselves, are desired to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (July 26) at 9 o'clock, A.M.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, was held on Wednesday last, the 7th inst., at 2, P.M., in the Old City Hall. Prayers were said, preparatory to the business of the day, in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at

Jas. Beavan, D.D., Benj. Cronyn, S. B. Ardagh, John Fletcher, H. B. Osler, Septimus Ramsey, F. L. Osler, Alex. Sanson, V. P. Mayerhoffer, Jas. Magrath, T. S. Tallis, in his second letter, remarks upon your note thus Kennedy, W. S. Darling, D. E. Blake, J. G. D. Mac-Tallis, in his second letter, remarks upon your assertion in regard to the credence table. You say there is no Rubric for such J. G. Geddes, S. Givins, Wm. Leeming, C. C. Brough, Kenzie, R. J. Macgeorge, A. Townley, C. L. Ingles, Jonathan Shortt, George Bourne, W. Stennett, G. M. Armstrong, T. B. Fuller, Dr. McCaul, - Mitchell,

His Lordship expressed his gratification at witnessspecially encouraging to perceive from the Report that the peculiar difficulties and distress of the past year had not hindered the progress of the Society; but that, on the contrary, its advancement had even been greater than in former years. The different Speakers, he was sure, would find in the varied and extensive operations of the Society, ample room for as many observations as they might be disposed to as many observations as they might be disposed to make, so that it was a made to leave the society.

The Raw Professor speke in his from Theometer, as the court of distinction at Cobourg, and wished it God speed, where to the objects of the Society.

Diocese depended upon it.

The Report was read by the Secretary, the Rev. W. H. RIPLEY, M. A.

Moved by Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DRAPER, seconded by REV. DR. McCAUL:

Resolved 1st—That the Report just read be adopted, and that it be printed, under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Society, in such number and form as to them may

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DRAPER rejoiced to see the Society becoming so effective an instrument in diffusing Christianity, in the train of which must follow light and truth, and everything that is valuable in civilization.— Along with the increase of Christianity, charity must be Along with the increase of Christianity, charity must be nurtured, society more firmly bound together, peace and good-will more extensively disseminated. The Report, in regard to this matter, presented a cheering aspect, and was a powerful inducement to perseverance in those exertions which were necessary to promote so great and holy an undertaking. The allusion to the connexion between Church and State reminded him that we have two-fold duties to perform, as citizens and as members of the Church; and, in either capacity or character, we should all seek to be useful to the community at large. In the church; and, in either capacity or character, we should all seek to be useful to the community at large. In the Church Society we are provided with the means of performing our duties to the Church; and, through that medium, the laity, he felt, were under a solemn obligation to aid those who preach and teach the Word of Life; and

earnest and animated speech. There were several particulars mentioned in the Report which seemed to call for special thankfulness and congratulation. The statement in regard to the increased number of clergymen was highly an addition to the number of our Lord's appointed mes-sengers. How many, through their labours, may be re-claimed from utter ignorance, and obtain for themselves and for their children, the life-giving sacraments and all the other precious and elevating privileges of the Church. We who reside in a city like this, so well provided with the ministrations of the Gospel, cannot fully appreciate the joy and happiness of our poor brethren in the back Townships, when relieved from their spiritual destitution, and edulited to the sacred ordinances of which they have and admitted to the sacred ordinances of which they have been long deprived. The Rev. gentleman related an in-teresting occurrence which had come to his knowledge through a conversation with one of his countrymen, shew ng the strong feelings of gratitude and exultation entertained by an emigrant family, when the public services of the Church were first brought within their reach. The mother of the family—surrounded by her children, all joyously expecting their first visit to the sanctuary—upon the first peal of the church bell, burst into tears, fell on her knees, and devoutly gave thanks to Almighty God, that she had been again permitted to hear that welcome heavy weight of evil and misery upon them, and are bound to contribute to their comfort here and hereafter. Another gratifying circumstances is the increased circu-

lation of Bibles and Prayer-books; for which the Society is greatly indebted to our indefatigable Depositary.

Another point to which he would call attention, was the increased number of Candidates for Holy Orders, in the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg. It appears that seventeen Students are now in attendance at that Institution; nine of whom are included in the bounty of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and, it is announced, that no less than seven are expected to present themselves at the next Ordination. This was highly gratifying, for he felt assured that this Seminary would be the means of conferring infinite blessings on the Province. He thought that it was surprising that the funds of the Society should be in so prosperous a condition, considering that the past year had produced unparalleled calls upon public benevolence; and had been a season of extreme destitution and misery, and of great commercial and pecuniary pressure. The prosperity of the Church was most encouraging.—He could not but be forcibly struck by its advancement in this city during his residence here. Ten years had not elapsed since he arrived in Toronto. St. Jame's not elapsed since he arrived in Toronto. St. Jame's Church had been destroyed by fire the week before his arrival, and since that period four new Churches had been erected. His connexion with the University restrained erected. His connexion with the University restrained him from saying much about that Institution; but he believed it had fully kept pace with the prosperity of the city. Thirty graduates had gone forth from the University, and one hundred students were enrolled on its books; this statement, he thought, would shew that the University had not lagged behind. At the period of his arrival here there was no Bishop to preside over the interests of the Church in this Diocese; no Clergy were prepared and ordained in the Diocese; there was no Visitation; thousands were precluded from the rite of confirmation; and the whole Church was not knit together, as it is now, by Episcopal jurisdiction, conducted with vigin We beg to direct special attention to the alterations which the above amended List contains, in Malabid.

Malabid.

Malabid.

Malabid.

Malabid. tions were being made to promote the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and the diffusion of sound Church-The Lord Bishor of Toronto requests that the next Sermon on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, being the first for the seventh year of the Society, may be preached on Trinity year of the Society, may be preached on TRINITY
SUNDAY, the 18th of June,—the proceeds to be applied to the support of the Widows and Orphans of

the last year was almost £30,000—and for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge,—those Sister Societies which shine like gems in the coronal which religion has bound about England's brow; can we doubt—when we consider these exertions for the advancement of Christ Kingdom -what has placed England in her proud position, and her honorable elevation. Amid all the troubles which convulse the world; when the fountains of the political deep have been broken up; the throne of our Queen remains secure. Amid the wreck of empires, and the fall of kingdoms, England—founded on the rock—continues

Moved by the REV. DR. BEAVAN, and seconded by

The REV. DR. BEAVAN, in introducing the Resolution, dwelt upon the necessity of our referring the success which might attend our undertakings, to the blessing of Almighty God. This was, in fact, a natural duty; for no people which owned the existence of a Deity, e to that Deity the national benefits which they enjoyed. Unless we acknowledged God's hand, we could of the Jews conveyed a solemn warning to us. The forgot Jehovah, who had done such great things for the and rebelled against His authority,—they failed to ascribe to Him the prosperity which they enjoyed;—and the consequence was that they were defeated and oppressed by

Again, such an acknowledgment as the resolution called upon the meeting to make, would furnish matter of en-couragement for them to persevere in their exertions. If they trusted in their own strength, they might for season go on well and prosperously;—but when the tempest lowered—when difficulties assailed them,—their spirits would sink,—their hearts flag, and they might be tempted to give up the undertaking in despair.

The speaker then proceeded to notice some point in the Society which, in his view, entitled it to the Divine blessing. In the first place, it was essentially a Church Society—presided over by the Bishop; and its deails

everywhere carried into effect under the guidance of the respective parochial clergymen.

The Society, moreover, formed a species of Dioesan Synod—where, as in ancient times, the Bishop called together his presbyters to consult regarding ecclesiassical affairs—as well as laymen on particular occasions to advise as to the temporal concerns of the Church. For a long intervening period the laity were not specially invited to interest themselves in ecclesiastical matters;-but in this Society they might be said to be recovering

one of the features of the Primitive Church.

Again, the blessing of God might be looked for by them, inasmuch as they built upon and appealed to Holy Scriptures,—and brought all things to the test of their authority. The present position of the continent of Europe showed what the consequences were of a departure from this rule. In the countries exclusively under the from this rule. In the countries exclusively under the papal influence, the Bible was a proscribed and prohibited book; and even in the countries where a mixture of Pro-

In seconding the Resolution, the REV. SALTERN GIVINS regretted the absence of the Rev. Arthur Palmer to whom the office had been assigned, but who had been prevented by calls of duty from attending the meeting.—
The Society had abundant cause of gratitude to God for the blessings which he had vouchsafed to bestow upon them. Their success hitherto, so far from puffing them them. Their success hitherto, so far from puffing them up, should make them humble under a sense of their own unworthiness, and stir them up to greater zeal and dilince in the time to come.

Moved by J. G. SPRAGGE, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. CRONYN!

Resolved 3rd-That the usefulness of this Society has been fully proved in the six years of its existence, and that consequently it is the duty of every member of the Church in this

Diocese to use increased exertions in its behal MR. SPRAGGE remarked, that the Church Society had taught Churchmen their duty; had incited them to act, not from casual impulse, but from principle. It had taught them organization, also, which is a matter of no small importance. He felt—in common with all Churchmen—a deep interest in establishing a provision for the widows and orphans of the clergy; if we could do cught to relieve their necessities and to cheer their sorrows, we should do it cheerfully and gladly. The success of the past year induces the hope that, in better times, Churchmen will be prepared to give more freely. The to afford them every help in spreading the knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation.

The Rev. Dr. McCauladdressed the meeting in a very earnest and animated speech. There were several particulars mentioned in the Report which seemed to call for precial thankfulness and congratulation. The statement in regard to the increased number of clergymen was highly comforting and encouraging. No tongue could describe a didition to the number of our Lord's appointed mesagers. However, in addition to the number of our Lord's appointed mesagers. However, in the most of the chirch and the prepared to give more freely. The church society is their almoner; the receiver and distributor of their free-will offerings; the handmaid of the Church. Contribution to such a Society must not be regarded in the light of mere charity; they who give not such a sacred duty. Church which includes the period of his consecration. He (Mr. Ramsey) esteemed it as a peculiar privilege that his first public act in Canada, was to second a resolution of thanks to their respected Diocesan. God, and loyalty to the Sovereign; which makes good citizens, and faithful orderly, subjects. Every act of the Society is for the Church, and "the Church," if he might be permitted to adapt Lord Nelson's motto, "Expects every man to do his duty."

The REV. B. CRONYN was called upon to second the The Rev. B. Cronyn was called upon to second the third resolution, in the place of the Rev. Mr. Flood, whose absence was caused by sickness in his family. He hoped that members of the Church would cautiously guard against the erroneous idea, that success is the measure of duty. Every christian should persevere in God's work, be the success little or great. By a recent conversation he had been reminded, that if success were the only incentive of the clergy to prepare the young for confirmation, the many cases in which the confirmed unhappily return to the ranks of the world, might—tis so to be feared—concrate as an almost insurmountable discouragement in -operate as an almost insurmountable discouragement in this interesting sphere of ministerial labour. The same might result in regard to the Society, if we looked upon success as the measure of duty. What had made England so great and glorious as she now is? Church principles. This has been the standard in the Church Polytical Society and the standard in the Church Polytical Society. derived from a Dissenting periodical, in which the Church of England was called a "drag upon the wheels of reform,"—that is, upon revolution. He hoped the grief of form,"—that is, upon revolution. He hoped the grief of the writer who made that complaint, might be perpetuated. The Church, at present, is the only link which binds Ireland to England. The increase of clergymen was an auspicious circumstance: he hoped that members of the Church would more generally think of devoting some of their sons to the honourable calling of Christs Ministry. The Society was a bond of union: there was little or no co-operation amongst churchmen before its establishment, and they were never drawn together as they are now. Moved by the REV. JONATHAN SHORTT, seconded

by Absalom Shade, Esq.: Resolved 4th-That this Society rejoices to hear of the

continued prosperity of the Sister Societies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

works by love, and then referred to the resolution which held in his hand, as an illustration of that truth .-Christian love called upon them to rejoice with others, who making similar exertions were blessed with similar

ABSALOM SHADE, Esq., in seconding the resolution remarked, that it was encouraging to know, that they were not singly engaged in the good work, but that other bodies in this continent were occupied in kindred endeavours. Referring to the progress which the Church of late years had made in the Diocese, he said that though much had been accomplished. been accomplished, much still remained to be done.— There was still a great want of Clergymen, and without the strenuous exertions of the Laity this deficiency humanly speaking could not be supplied. Mr. Shade dwelt pointedly upon the vital importance of establishing Parish Schools, which should be under the direction and Parish Schools, which should be under the divergin and control of the Clergymen. Such Institutions were necessary for carrying out the theory of the Church, and would have a most beneficial effect upon society. If people were good churchmen, they would be good subjects, and if good subjects, good citizens. The Church in this Province possesses ample resources for carrying these great objects into effect, if they were only properly called

Moved by J. H. HAGARTY, Esq., seconded by CAPT. LEFROY, R. A.:

Resolved 5th-That the thanks of the Society be lendered to the Clergy of the Diocese, for having so zealously responded to the call which was made by the Society, under Artide XIX. of the present constitution, on behalf of the Missionary Fund, the Widows and Orphans Fund, and the Relief Fund.

J. H. HAGARTY, Esq., moved the Resolution in one the most effective speeches delivered at the meeting, and which we regret our inability to report as fully as its merits deserve. The learned gentleman in emphatic texpressed his astonishment at the miserable list of The learned gentleman in emphatic terms Scribers to the Society which Toronto supplied. The Churchmen in the city could not be fewer than 10,000, and the contributors did not exceed two hundred in all; and of these not a few were children whose names we given in by their parents. Such a state of things was humiliating in the extreme, and was a positive disgrace to the Churchmen of our city. He spoke the more unreservedly because he included himself in the category. when he affirmed that few, comparatively speaking, denied themselves, even in the superfluities of life, to contribute to the wants of the Church. The learned gentleman concluded by an earnest exhortation to greater zeal

Moved by the REV. HENRY SCADDING, M. A., seconded by ALEXANDER DIXON Esq.:

Resolved 6th-That the following Members of the Society be Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year :-

The Honourables the Chief Justice, R. B. Sullivan, the The Honourables the Chief Jasacce, A. B. Sullivan, the Vice-Chancellor, L. P. Sherwood, Mr. Justice Macaulay, Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Justice Draper, P. B. DeBlaquiere, Robert Baldwin, John Macaulay, James Gordon, Colonel Wells, Capt. Boswell, Z. Burnham, Thos. A. Stewart, James Kerby, Wm. Allan, George Crookshank, R. C. Wilkins, P. Vankoughnet, John S. Macaulay, Henry Sherwood, Sir A. N. M. N. S. Henry John S. Macaulay, Henry Sherwood, Sir A. N. McNab, the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Rev. James Beavan, D.D., Henry John Boulton, Esq., John B. Askin, Esq., J. Mercer Jones, Esq., Guy C. Wood, Esq., Fred. Widder, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, the Chairmen of the District Asso-

The REV. HENRY SCADDING said, that while the Church unquestionably could exist without the aid of the Society such an association was desirable, were it for nothing

without condemning the other. Nor can it detract from the solemnity of the act, nor argue less favourably of the solemnity of the minister, as if he were huddling up his devotions in "unrubrical mutterings," to find that when praying expressly for himself and for the application of Christis and elivered by the Cathedral to the place of Meeting.

At 2 o'clock the Bishop of the would soften the bitterness of party spirit, and delivered by Him to His the good of Englishmen; ... everything is gestimated by gold, and gold is everything."—Noncontendent to their successors. Apostles, to be by them transmitted to their successors. Apostles, to be by them transmitted to their successors. Apostles, to be by them transmitted by gold, and gold is everything is gestimated by gold, and delivered by Him to His the gold of Englishmen; ... everything is gestimated by gold, and delivered by Him to His Lord Jesus Christ, and delivered by Him to His toronto, accompanied by his clergy, proceeded from the Lord Jesus Christ, and delivered by Him to His to devot the Lord Jesus Christ, with an intimation of man, but an institution founded by from that he need not again, and the severything."—Noncontendent to their transmitted by gold, and gold is everything is gestimated by gold, and gold is everything is gestimated by gold, and gold is everything is gestimated by gold, and gold is everything. Apostles, to be by them transmitted by gold, and gold is everything. Apostles, to be by them transmitted by gold, and gold is everything. Apostles, to be by them transmitted by gold, and gold is everything. Apostles, to be by them transmitted by gold, and gold is everything. Apostles, to be by them transmitted by gold, and gold is everything. Apostles, to be by them transmitted by gold, and gold is everything. Apostles, to be by them transmitted by gold, and gold is everything. Apostles, to be by them transmitted by gold, and gold is everything. Apostles, to be by them transmitted by gold, and gold is everything. Apostles, to be by them transmitt

Redeemer as good done to Himself. ALEXR. Dixon, Esq., observed, that it was a gratify-ALEXR. DIXON, Esq., observed, that it was a grantying fact that the Society's list of office bearers embraced
the names of the most distinguished laymen in Canada
West:—and passed a glowing, but well merited eulogy
upon Chief Justice Robinson, which was cordially responded to by the meeting. He remarked that while it
was gratifying to know that the sun never set upon England's red-cross flag, it was still more to reflect that the progress of her Church was commensurate with that of her temporal power. That she was continually sending forth Bishops, Priests and Deacons, and that the voice of her Liturgy was heard in many a dense forest and rocky solitude. When he beheld so many Clergymen labouring devotedly among the poor, and the poor on their part doing their best to support their spiritual advisers, he could not doubt that the blessing of God would attend such a

Moved by the REV. R. J. MACGEORGE, seconded

by G. W. ALLAN, Esq.: Resolved 7th-That Wm. Proudfoot, Esq., and Lewis Moffatt, Esq., be Auditors; that T. W. Birchall, Esq., be Treasurer, that the Rev. W. H. Ripley, B. A., be Secretary, and Thos. Champion, Esq., be Assistant Secretary for the ensuing year.

The Resolution which I am honoured to move requires office-bearers of the Society, certain gentlemen who have already amply demonstrated their entire fitness for the situations. If our Society has been eminently prosperous situations. If our Society has been eminently prosperous the success is to be attributed—after the fostering care of the great Hoad of the Church—to the untiring energy—the unflagging and—the conscious to the unitary to whose reappointment I now beg leave most cordially to

Moved by the REV. G. M. ARMSTRONG, seconded by H. Rowsell, Esq.:

Resolved 8th-That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the officers of the Society for their services during the past

The Rev. G. M. Armstrong in moving the Resolution, spoke at some length on the dauger of formality in mat-ters connected with religion, than which nothing was ters connected with religion, than which nothing was more deadening. Our greatest exertions for the Church of Christ would profit us nothing unless they flowed from a real love to Christ. The meeting were called upon to return their thanks to those who had exerted themselves as Office-bearers of the Society, and they were bound to believe that their labours had been undertaken and carried on in the proper spirit. ried on in the proper spirit.

His LORDSHIP the BISHOP having left the Chair, which was taken by the Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF YORK, it was moved by Captain MARTIN McLEOD, seconded by the REV. SEPTIMUS RAMSEY, M. A.

Resolved 9th.—That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for

The REV. SEPTIMUS RAMSEY said, that in one sense of

remarks, closed the Meeting with the customary

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE REV. G. C. GORHAM We had purposed laying the corespondence in this case before our readers, but find that it would occupy more space than we can possibly afford. The whole of the documents, moreover, have not as yet been published, and as the matter is to be brought under the review of the proper authorities, we conceive, that till a decision has been come to, it would be inexpedient and improper for us to enter into the details of

The general circumstances are as follows. Mr. Gorham states-

"In August, 1847, the present Lord Chancellor (having reny, sighthed law withingness to present Vicarage of Brampton Speke, near Exeter, a small agricultural parish, with a population of only 400, which was onsequently, for the reason above-mentioned, more desirable to me than St. Just, though the income is £300 a year less. The Bishop took the opportunity of countersignin my Testimonials for the Chancellor, to inscribe on the paper the following injurious attack on my ministerial haracter, without giving any instance to justify his injurious imputation:—

"As my own experience unfortunately attests that the

Rev. G. C. Gorham did, in the course of the last year, in correspondence with myself, hold, write, and maintain, what is contrary to the discipline of the Church—and as what he further wrote makes me apprehend that he holds also what is contrary to its doctrine-I cannot conscien

Mr. Gorham having requested institution, received an "official intimation," that the Bishop would not The REV. JONATHAN SHORTT observed, that faith do so, till he had examined him "whether he was sound in doctrine." After some delays, alleged by Mr. Gorham to be vexatious, but declared by the Bishop to be unavoidable, the examination took place, and resulted in the refusal of his Lordship to institute

"The examination," says Mr. Gorham, "was exclusively on the unconditional efficacy of the Sacrament of Baptism." To this the Bishop replies: "If any clergyman presented to me for a benefice, should maintain it, [viz: the dogma of unconditional Baptism,] I should as decidedly refuse to institute him, as I have refused to institute Mr. Gorham."

Complaint is made by Mr. Gorham of the length of the inquiry. "This extraordinary examination occupied, (he says) in the whole, fifty-two hours, besides six days full employment at my lodgings, Torquay."-The Bishop rejoins:-"Mr. Gorham complains of the extraordinary length

of his-examination. When his papers shall be published by him, you will see who caused so extraordinary a pro longation of it. Meanwhile I may, without impropriety, state the questions which I placed before him, and which only it was my intention to propose—questions (as is at once apparent,) taken from the Catechism, and from the offices of Baptism, of which every Clergyman has 'so-lemnly declared and subscribed, as often as he has been admitted to any Benefice,' or licensed to any Curacy, 'his unfeigned consent to all and everything prescribed

Question I .- Prove from Scripture that Baptism and the supper of the Lord, are severally necessary to saivation.

Supper of the Lord, are severally necessary to saivation.

upplementary to question I. (the word 'severally' having been used by mistake for 'generally') Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that Baptism and the Supper of the Lord, are generally necessary to salvation—in terms as absolute as this proposition?

L.—Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that by the

express words of our Lord in the text John iii, 5, Except a man be born of water, and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God,' we may perceive the great necessity of this sacrament, where it may be

III.-Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that every infant, baptized by a lawful Minister with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is made by God in such baptism a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of Hawre Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that such

children by the laver of regeneration in baptism are received into the number of the children of God, and heirs of everlasting life?

—Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that all in-

fants so baptized are born again of water and of the

These questions, which only, I repeat, it was my intention to propose, admitted of so easy answers, and I, therefore, so little expected a lengthened examination, that I had called my registrar from Exeter, to attend for the purpose of institution—in case Mr. Gorham's answers authorize that step, and even though Mr. G. had occupied the whole morning in writing his answers to the first two questions, desiring permission to take the three others home with him, that he might write his answers to them there, and bring them to me on the following morning, I again desired my registrar to attend from Ex dicipating that the exami-ed. Unfortunately, Mr. of the day, in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 o'clock, the Rev. J. G. Geddes officiating in the Desk in conjunction with the Rev. Alexander Sanson,

1 o'clock, the Rev. J. G. Geddes officiating in the Desk in conjunction with the Rev. Alexander Sanson,

1 o'clock, the Rev. J. G. Geddes officiating in the opposition. To such a one, opposition itself is a cheering token, because it indicates that it is God's work which he is performing. An abiding to nine and diversified pursuits, in a friendly manner, for the accomplishment of the highest objects.

It was a high honour, he continued, to be permitted to long folios, closely written in a very small character,—and even expressed his determination to avoid all cate—and even expressed his determination to avoid all ca ter on that morning, fully an

was arrested in his mad career; the voice from Heaven did not say "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou THE CHURCH?" but—"Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou ME?" The good, then, done to the Church, is esteemed by our gracious of the proceedings before our readers. In the meantime, we cordially adopt the following observations of the John Bull :-

"For our own part, we decline sitting in judgment between the parties in this litigation. We think it much more becoming to remit the cause to the authorities to whom the adjustication of such matters properly belongs. whom the adjustication of such matters properly belongs. If the Rev. Mr. Gorham is really as unsound as the Bishop of Exeter asserts him to be, it is quite right and proper that he should be kept back from an important sphere in which he would have the opportunity of still further disseminating his erroneous views under the endorsement of our Church. If on the contrary he is sound in the faith, and the Bishop of Exeter is abusing his power, in endeavouring to enforce upon a sound man a religious test of his own invention, which the Church does not prescribe, it is equally proper that his judgment does not prescribe, it is equally proper that his judgment should undergo revision; and we are not aware that in any quarter into which this matter is likely to be carried, any predisposition exists to show the Bishop of Exeter undue favour."

KING'S COLLEGE.

On more than one occasion it has been our gratifying duty to advert to the excellence of the system adopted in our University, and to give that meed of praise which is justly due to the authorities of that Institution, for the judgment and skill with which the arrangements of the British Universities were adapted to the wants and circumstances of this youthful coun-

Whist these was a stablishments were taken as the models for the Canadian seat of learning, and whatever the experience of ages had shewn to be beneficial in them was carefully retained in the Institution here, many things, only recommended by antiquity, were discarded as being either useless or inapplicable, and changes, which on due consideration promised to be improvements, were wisely introduced.

In fact, the system adopted in King's College, whilst it faithfully preserves the main features of the British Universities, has not been framed in servile imitation of any one of them. In addition to Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, the Universities of Glasgow and Durham, King's College, London, and similar establishments on this side of the Atlantic, have supplied the materials from which an harmonious system has been framed, in which the advantages of each have as far as is practicable been combined, and the whole adapted to the requirements of the Province.

Many of the deviations from the older Universities should doubtless be ascribed to the circumstance, that the University of Toronto does not comprehend, as they do, several Societies, but is limited to one College, and consequently the University and Collegiate departments cannot be kept as distinct as they are in Oxford or Cambridge. In this respect, therefore, it is somewhat similar to Dublin, Durham as originally established, and Glasgow.

Another cause also for the changes which have been introduced into our University, is to be found in the peculiarities of the Charter and of the Act amending it. Other alterations, again, were rendered necessary by the very different circumstances not merely of the Students but also of the University at large. These latter considerations have assimilated it in some respects to the sister Universities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. But although such deviations from its models have been requisite, yet in all the main characteristics, which give value and efficiency and dignity to a course of academic training, it closely resembles those noble Institutions, the glory of our Father-land.

Of the judicious care and prudent fore-thought with which the necessary variations have been introduced, the rapid advancement of King's College during the brief period of its existence, and the excellent working of its machinery, afford a practical proof, such as, we believe, has never been manifested in the same time by which the necessary variations have been introduced, has afforded the most gratifying evidence the same time by from accruing, such an amount as shall give the orphans of the late Rev. R. Anderson £12 10s. per annum each, has afforded the most gratifying evidence, that these changes have not been adopted without cause, for in be paid to them. several instances the Academic reforms, actually made or proposed at home, have been anticipated here.

In our last number but one, we published the outlines of a plan, which is to be submitted to the Senate of the University of Cambridge, in the Michaelmas Term of the present year. One of its principal features is, the establishment of additional classifications of bonours at the examination for the degree of B. A. Formerly as is well known, there were but two grand subjects-Mathematics and Classics. In the plan which is now proposed, two others are suggested, viz. -the Moral and the Natural Sciences. Now this arrangement has been adopted in our University since it first went into operation, and the candidates for nonours at the Examination for the degree of B. A. are classified in these four departments-Classics, Mathematics, Metaphysics and Ethics, and Natural Philosophy, as also in Biblical Literature and Evi-

The Cambridge plan, indeed, professes to comprehend under each of the new departments, more than is at present embraced by the same classes here, but the principle is precisely the same, and will of course be more fully developed in our University, should she weather the breakers now surrounding her, and escape from the lawless wreckers who are impatiently awaiting her destruction.

In the arrangements, also, for the accommodation of resident students in the New Buildings, such changes were made in the system that prevailed at home, as materially contributed to comfort, and at the same time diminished the expense. The suite of rooms appropriated to each student, consisting of sitting coom, bed room and pantry, was completely furnished, and in commons were included not merely dinner, but also the other meals, which are all served in the Hall. The advantages of these arrangements, particularly in point of economy, must be obvious to every one. Since they have gone into operation here, several of the leading members of the University of Oxford have mooted a similar plan, with a similar object of diminishing the expense of residence-and doubtless in ome Societies there, it will shortly be carried into

In the University of Dublin, the regulations relative to degrees in Medicine, until lately were such as to require candidates to proceed through Arts, and take the degree of B. A. as a preliminary. Lately, however, the same principle has been adopted in that University which prevails here, viz.: that of defining a particular period in the undergraduate course, at which the student in Arts may commence his medical studies, with a view to a degree in that Faculty. Even in respect to keeping term, the Irish University has recently manifested an intention to abandon its peculiarity of permitting non-resident Students to keep the requisite terms by Examination without attendance on Lectures, except in very particular cases, -in this change conforming in some degree to the English practice, but more closely assimilating to that which has been established here.

Other points might be adduced to shew, that our Canadian University is certainly not behind the spirit of the age. Those which we have mentioned, will be sufficient to prove what we desired to bring under the notice of the public, that under the present management of King's College, the Province may rest satisfied that nothing is neglected, whereby the efficiency of the Institution may be promoted, and its present high character sustained.

ROMANCE AND REALITY. pised according to his possessions. If he is poor, no superiority of mind, no excellence of character can

by being thrown from his carriage, the Queen Dowager was among the first to make inquiries about him.-Such is the homage which England pays to consecrated genius."-Bishop Doane, in New York Churchman.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

We have to direct our readers' attention to the heart-stirring "Appeal in behalf of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy," which appears on our first page. It is the production of an esteemed Correspondent, and pleads the cause of the bereaved in 80 eloquent a manner as to supersede the necessity of our saying a single word on the subject. We will simply express our earnest hope that the contributions on Trinity Sunday will be commensurate with the interest and importance of the object.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Central Board of the Incorpora-ted Church Society, which was held at Montreal on the 17th May, there were present,

Chair.

Revds. Dr. Bethune, V.C., O. D. Flaming, V.P., W. T.
Leach, W. Thompson, J. Flanagan, W. B. Bond, Dr.
Falloon, C. Bancroft, A. W. Mountain, Secretary.

Hon. A. W. Cochran, V.P., Col. Wilgress, V.P., Dr.
Holmes, T. B. Anderson, Esq., Treasurer, and Captain

Maitland.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurers' accounts were laid upon the table, shewing a balance of £205 10s. 10d. for the general purposes of the Society, after the investment of £125 in Bank Stock; and of £47 18s. 9d. from the Widows and Orphans' Fund, after the investment of £348 9s. 11d.—besides the sum of £125 1s. 11d. received by the Treasure.

Orphans' Fund, after the investment of £348 9s. 11d. besides the sum of £125 1s. 11d. received by the Treasurer at Quebec, from England, for the Orphans of Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who died of fever last year.

The Treasurer at Montreal announced the receipt of a legacy of £100 from the late Chief Justice Reid.

A report from the Lay Committee of the Society was read by their Chairman, the Hon. A. W. Cochran, and adonted:—The report recommended among other meaadopted:—The report recommended, among other measures, a plan for the better preservation and management of the lands of the Society, by the appointment of Sub-Committees in the different Missions in which the lands

The following grants were made upon the recommen dation of the Finance Committee: 1. £12 10s. to the Rev. J. Scott, towards the purchase of a glebe in his Mission.

2. £7 10s. to the Rev. J. Pyke, towards the completion of the fence of the Church and Burying Ground at Vau-dreuil—payable when the whole amount of subscriptions in the Mission shall have been paid over to the District Treasurer.
3. £20 to the Rev. I. P. White, towards the liquidation

of a debt upon the Parsonage House at Chambly, -upon the same condition as the preceeding.
4. £10 to the Rev. J. Flanagan, towards the completion of the new Church at Terrebonne.

5. £10 to Mr. W. Walker, towards defraying his ex-

penses as Lay Reader, acting under License from the Bishop, in the Township of Dudswell.

6. £12 10s. towards a Parsonage at Bourg Louis, payable whenever a Clergyman resident in the Mission shall signify his intention of occupying the building which has

been put up.
7. £10 towards the enlargement of the Parsonage at Sylvester, payable upon the completion of the propos-

8. The Treasurer at Quebec was authorized to add, which period the value in Debentures of £125 1s. 11d. to

The Treasurer at Montreal was authorized to pay £12 10s. quarterly to the Rev. E. G. Sutton, as Travel-

A report was presented from the Committee to whom were referred the Reports of the different District Associations upon the Resolutions of the Society for the Pro-

pagation of the Gospel. A report was presented by the Book and Tract Committee, recommending that Prayer Books should be placed in the hands of the clergy in the country for sale, the proceeds to be accounted for to the Society—and that tracts should also be given to them for gratuitous distrition--and further that the books in the Depor be sold at cost and charges. This report was adopt and it was agreed that the arrangement entered into with Mrs. Walton for keeping the Depository be continued. The books and tracts ordered last year have only arrived this spring. There is a large supply, therefore, on hand at the Depository, Great St. James' Street, Mon-

The following gentlemen, being contributors of £12 10s., or annual subscribers of 25s., or upwards, were elected members of the Corporation :-The Revds. W. Thompson, C. Bancroft, C. Forest, J. Rpmsay, J. J. S. Mountain, J. Johnson, A. Balfour, R. Whitwell, C. B. Fleming, I. Hellmuth, W. Morris, W. Abbott, D. Robertson, and J. Pyke:—Dr. Badgley, Col-Wilgress, Judge Day, Hon. G. Pemberton, Hon. J. Stews

art, and H. S. Scott, H. Burstall, W. F. Wood, Saxton Campell, C. Webber Smith, Rich. Lewis, Robert Hamilon, Stevens Baker, William Baker, Robert Mills, Wm. Coffin, Robert Collis, D. Kinnear, Robt. Mackay, P. · Charlton, and W. Bennett, Esqrs, The following gentlemen were appointed to form, with Secretary, a committee to prepare the Resolutions and make the necessary arrangements for the Annual Meeting in July: Revds. Dr. Bethune, W. B. Bond, C. Bancroft, Col. Wilgress, and Capt. Maitland.

The meeting was then closed with the usual benediction.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(From the Buffalo Morning Express.) New York, June 2-7, P.M. LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE TREATY RATIFIED. - The Edith has arrived from Vera Cruz at Charleston, bringing the important news of the Ratification of the Treaty.

Arrival of the Niagara.

New York, June 2-1, P.M. The Steamer Niagara arrived at Boston this morning. Liverpool, May 20

Corn 30s. @ 32s. 6d. Flour, best Western Canal 27s 6d.; Southern 27s. @ 27s. 6d.; White Wheat 7s. @ 8s. 3d.; Red 6s. 6d. @ 7s. 4d.; Corn Meal 12s. 6d. @ 14s. Corn is in good demand. Cotton down ad. from highest point-fair demand.

Rumour of extensive damage to potatoes in Ireland not con-

FRANCE.-Louis Blanc is still at liberty, though he is susected of promoting the outbreak.

The invasion of the Assembly was the result of a regularly ganized conspiracy, intended to break out at Paris, Lyons, and probably other places, at the same moment.

M. Sobrier was the chief conspirator. The allegiance of the

trops of the line and of the National Guards is fully depended on, and M. Lamartine's popularity has been effectually restored. Gen. Cavaignac has been appointed Minister of War. One account from Paris says that Louis Blanc was still at liberty, and another, that he had been arrested, and still another that he had fled.

The strongest means have been adopted to prevent the recur-ence of physical display, by the members of the secret clubs. Advices as late as the evening of the 18th, state that the

city had been perfectly tranquil during the day.

Citizen Sobrier, in the interim repaired to the Ministry of the interior with his monta guards. He demanded admittance and the transfer of the Minister to him—and of the military posts to his faithful followers.

He was admitted but only to be arrested. His hundred partisans were disarmed-stripped even of their scarlet cravats and

After the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville had Fiction—"In England a man is esteemed or dessed according to his possessions. If he is poor, no tional Guards, moving in columns of thousands, to the great points of the city. The people of all classes with here and save him from the general contumely and neglect. . . . points of the city. The people of an classes with here a solitary exception, cheering them on. During the

night severa only subject by the Exe had refused Guard to en ders from the great milita They add bivouacked der arrest at Advices of aspect of ci apologetic i vours to del of the prete

Ledru R On many had a paper tried to sw obliged to g The cere daughter of day evening Palace, wit Family, the and Cabine Royal Hou

arrived at t the Queen bled, the proby the Gari Majesty w. Alfred, the Chamberlai Royal High Lady Lytte nurse. Th nurse. The sively by the made the records on his Graces British Con The Qu

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Irish peasar be deferred ing the promay be be next conve purpose; t ing; so the conspicuou adequate to Let any hardly rec on the part famine,—a a character moment i already occagain upon that a larg precarious years. U the awful. exhorted t Him once produce of murders.

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The Republican Guards, a corps formed at the Revolution and only subject to the orders of the Prefect of Police, was ordered by the Executive Committee to be disbanded, but this troop had refused to quit the prefecture, or to allow the National Country and property of the subject; but eventually some such bill will be carried, as as to the Province, namely, that it is necessary to province, as to the Province, namely, that it is necessary to province, as to the Province, namely, that it is necessary to province, as to the Province, namely, that it is necessary to provin by the Executive Committee to be disbanded, but this troop had refused to quit the prefecture, or to allow the National Guard to enter it. They declined even to obey any verbal orders from their Chief, Causidiere, who was then at the Assembly. This contest continued for several hours, during which a bly. This contest continued for several hours, during which a Chapter of the Causidiere is the subject; but eventually some such bill will be carried, as it is impossible to halt between two systems. The Conservative party are getting up a formidable opposition to the measure.

Conservative Conservative party are getting up a formidable opposition to the measure.

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Conservative party are getting up a formidable opposition to the measure.

Conservative party are getting up a formidable opposition to the measure. great military force collected around the prefecture. At 4 that the Greenland fishery has this year completely failed.—

Correspondence of N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

They admitted some detachments of the National Guard within the building. During the night, however, the neighbourhood continued as before to be occupied by the troops, who bivouacked in the street.

The number of prisoners at Vincennes, is 67, and 33 are un-er arrest at the Hotel de Ville. Advices of the 17th state that things begin to assume the

aspect of civil order. The walls have been placarded with an apologetic manifesto from M. Causidiere, in which he endeaours to defend himself. Ledru Rollin was arrested, his name having been in the list

of the pretended government, but Lamartine becoming respon-

On many persons were found pistols, daggers, and on some letters from the Chief of the plot. One of the persons arrested had a paper in his hand which he thrust into his mouth and tried to swallow it, but being seized by the throat he was obliged to give it up, and it turned out to be a list of the chief

The ceremony of the baptism of the infant Princess, fourth laughter of the Queen and Prince Albert, took place on Saturday evening, May 13th, in the private Chapel of Buckinghan Palace, with great pomp. The Queen Dowager and the Royal Family, the foreign Princes in England, the Clergy, the foreign and Cabinet Ministers, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household, assisting in, or invited to the ceremony, arrived at the Palace between six and seven o'clock. The Lord rlain having conducted the Queen to the room in which the Queen Dowager and the other illustrious visitors had assembled, the procession of the sponsors was immediately marshalled by the Garter King of Arms, and passed into the Chapel. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice. The Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, conducted the infant Princess into the Chapel. The Royal Loraur was dressed in a robe of Honiton lace, over white satin, and was attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Royal Highness was carried by the head The baptismal service was performed most impressively by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen Dowager made the responses, on behalf of the illustrious sponsors, and on his Grace asking the name of the child, her Majesty named the Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta .- Correspondence of the

The Queen received an evening party, in addition to the company present at the ceremony of the Christening and the Banquet. THE COMMISSARIAT OF REBELLION.

(By a Correspondent of the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

In the late manifesto of the Dublin Council of Rebellion, the Irish peasantry are instructed that the intended outbreak is to be deferred till after the barvest, in order that, by duly gathering the produce of the season, a "commissariat," as it is termed, may be beforehand provided for the civil war designed at the next convenient period to ensue. And they are earnestly ex-horted to cultivate the ground with unusual diligence for this purpose; to spare no exertion in sowing, tending, and gathering; so that, when the order comes for "all Ireland to rise as nan," as a sacerdotal assassin who has lately made himself conspicuous phrases it, the campaigners may have supplies ate to enable them to maintain the conflict.

Let any man calmly reflect upon this. Here is a people hardly recovered (and that only through prodigious sacrifices on the part of those whom their object is to destroy, from a famine,—a visitation of divine justice I will dare to call it—of a character beyond all record dread and appalling. At this purposes moment it is tearfully uncertain—alarming indications have 3. I h already occurred-whether a similar disaster may not des again upon the country for the year before us. It is well known that a large venture is being made this spring in the very same precarious esculent, whose loss led to all the horrors of the past years. Under such circumstances it is,—with such a past, and such a too probable future,—that in the face of the living God, the area large to the living God, the awful Judge of heaven and earth, the people are delib exhorted to take of that God's precious gifts, if indeed it please Him once more to bestow them, and industriously store the produce of the soil to form the needful basis for a war of murders. Wretched beings, with the impress still in their hellow cheeks of that terrible visitation wherewith He shook the guilty land; themselves at this hour on the edge of the same precipice; they can read with eager eyes, and hear with glad and tumultuous assent, the command that bids them till the earth in the spirit of assassins, and convert the anticipated mercies of God into an element in the machinery of massacre.

If one might venture without irreverence to give expression to such impleties, somewhat thus would the national supplication run.—"Lord, deliver us from the horrors of famine, that we may, in the strength of the food Thou suppliest, be enabled to break the most awful of all Thy commandments! Be merciful to us, and we will duly acknowledge Thy mercies in in due season, that we may be thereby mighty to destroy men toade in Thine image! Lord, who hast seeinged to fee our wickedness, spare us this once, that we may add the last crownwickedness, spare us this once, that we may add the last crowning guilt to the wickedness for which Thou hast punished us!"
The criminal implores reprieve on the plea that it will give him new means and opportunities of crime. In this an exaggerated statement? Or can any one who believes in a righteous Providence be astonished, if such wickedness should eventuate in a new exhibition of divine anger, more appalling than any we have set experienced?

new exhibition of divine anger, more appalling than any we have yet experienced?

Nor can the people at large be excused by transferring the whole guilt of this abomination to the advisers of it. Alas! the miserable men who apparently conduct the conspiracy, dictate only what they well knew to be welcome to their followers; nor has a single reclamation been uttered on the part of those to whom counsel, so unspeakably atrocious, is addressed.

As to the religious directions of the peasantry, the case is as usual. They do not venture (except in isolated instances) to express public adhesion to the rebellion; but (except in isolated instances too) they carefully abstain from doing anything decisive to oppose it. Their loyalty is of its customary negative character; nor do the people themselves entertain the smallest apprehensions of receiving the ultimate approbation of their spiritual guides, the moment the attempt should begin to show any prospect of success. I have admitted that this, however, is not wholly without exception. The unfortunate position of schism (not to speak of yet deeper differences), in which Dr. Murray, of Dublin, and Dr. Kennedy, of Killaloe, stand in relation to that Church which inherits the ancient doctrine and succession in Ireland, should not prevent a cordial acknowledge. succession in Ireland, should not prevent a cordial acknowledg ment of the value of their late interferences in the cause of public peace: the letter of the former, especially, was a document whose unaffected and touching simplicity no person of ment whose unaffected and touching simplicity has person of sensibility could avoid feeling. It were much to be desired that it had carried sufficient weight to have prevented the disgraceful exhibition made by one of his own clergy some days since at Conciliation Hall; a gentleman of sufficient weight to have been sometimes talked of as Dr. Murray's successors; who took upon him to promise (adding an inexpressibly profane allusion to words too awful for me to cite in such a connexion), that the nanist clergy in Ireland would be found ready to imitate the dastardly disloyalty which has characterized their brethren in France. But this is a topic too extensive to enter on thus incidentally; and one which, I would still hope, is not necessarily connected with the general subject of this letter. X.

sen sat under the gallery. After recapitulating these laws, dwelling especially upon the attempts made by Mr. Pitt and the American statesmen to sweep them away as so many barriers to the free navigation of the ocean, and to the more extended in the control of tended intercourse between nations. Mr. Labouchere uniones, the scheme of the Government, which embraces the following details:—The coasting trade is to be preserved inviolable to British interest, as at present; the home fisheries are also to be protected by an indirect mode; but the deep sea fisheries are to be practically thrown open, and American whalers will be allowed to bring their produce to Great Britain for consumption, the preliminary condition requiring these vessels to be fitted out in English ports being removed. With the two reservations of the coasting trade and the fisheries on the home banks, the whole of the remainder of the Navigation Laws are to be abrorogated, including, of course, that section which prohibits the goods of Asia, Africa, and America, once landed in Europe, to a present and the first reception of immigrants can have little beneficial regular to the first reception of the Province has been hitherto engrossed by the company of the Province has been hitherto engrossed by the company of the Province has been hitherto engrossed by the company of the Province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the province has been hitherto engrossed by the content of the prov of the coasting trade and the fisheries on the home banks, the whole of the remainder of the Navigation Laws are to be abrorogated, including, of course, that section which prohibits the goods of Asia, Africa, and America, once landed in Europe, being brought in for home consumption into England. It will form, however, as I always anticipated, a conditio sine qua non, for foreign countries to participate in those advantages, that they should accord to the British an entire and equal reciprocity in all the conceded points of navigation and trade. Thus it is proposed to throw open the foreign trade, the "long voyage," the colonial and the inter colonial carrying trade; indeed, the Queen in Council may in her discretion, accord a free access Queen in Council may, in her discretion, accord a free access to our colonies, to those nations who have no colonies of their own, and the fullest power is given to the British Colonial apprentices to be taken in proportion to the seamen will be altogether done with. Lascars will be deemed in future British seamen. It is further contemplated to introduce bills for the regulation of the Merchants' Seamens' Fund; the reduction of

DEATH OF LORD ASHBURTON.-Lord Ashburton, better known as Alexander Baring, died on Friday last, in the 75th year of his age. During the early period of his life he passed much of his time in the United States where he married the daughter of Gen. Bingham and was connected by comm ties with a vast number of the banks and merchantile establishments in the states. His visit to Washington in 1842 as dary question will be fresh in the memory of your readers. The successful issue of that negociation, and the subsequent settlement of the Oregon dispute, which Lord Ashburton promoted by every means in his power, have for ever removed all possible ground of difference between the two countries, and the part which Lord Ashburton took in these transactions, will be gratefully remembered. He retired from business in 1829, and was created a Peer in 1835. He was a highly intelligent, indeed accomplished man. He was on intimate terms with all the leading statesman of Europe of all paries, his great experience gave him a vast influence. His chief wealth was d From the successful French Loan in 1815. He is succeeded by William Burgham Baring in the title and estates. His second son Francis continues at the head of the mercantile firm; Mr. Mildmay, Lord Ashburton's son-in-law, having retired about two months ago, Mr. Joshua Bates and Charles Baring Young are now the other remaining partners. The death of Lord Ashburton, Chloride and Charles Baring Young are now the other remaining partners. burton, following so close upon the decease of his brothers, Sir Thomas Baring, and Mr. Henry Baring, both of whom have died within a month, has been the theme of general regret.-Lord Brougham, Lord Lausdowne, and Lord Stanley, paid, lau night in the House of Lords, an honourable tribute to the acute subtle, and well-furnished understanding of the deceased nobleman, whose loss in the political and commercial world will be generally felt.

We have been informed that Mr. Joseph Cox Algar, M. A., late Fellow of University College, whose secession to the Church of Rome was noticed in the Church and State Gazette of last week, has not been resident in Oxford for the last five or six years. Mr. Algar was not in Holy Orders, and he had a few days previously resigned his Fellowship. We understand this event was wholly his Fellowship. We understand this event was wholly unexpected by Mr. Algar's most intimate friends in Oxford .- Oxford Paper

Malanial

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL THE EARL OF ELGIN TO EARL GREY.

Montreal, March 17th, 1848.

My LORD, -I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditure incurred on account of last year's emigration to this Province, furnished by the Inspector General of Public Accounts, and I beg to call your Lordship's

especial attention to the remarks by which it is accompanied.

2. Your Lordship will observe with satisfaction the indications which this document affords of a disposition on the part render the waste lands of the Crown more readily available for the settlement of emigrants. It is most desirable that this osition should be encouraged, and I trust with this view your Lordship will see fit to acquiesce in the suggestions of the Inspector General, with respect to the application of the sums which the Government of this Province is prepared to undertake the responsibility of contributing towards emigration

attention to the financial embarrassment which, in addition to other serious evils, last year's immigration had entailed on the Province, that I can hardly add to the force of the representations which I have already made on this subject. The funds in the provincial chest are exhausted. Warrants on the reasury remain unpaid, and the Government are forced to authorise the sale of provincial debentures in Eugland, at a beavy discount. But its further my duty to submit to your Lordship that these embarrassments are occasioned by an expenditure which the people of this Province do not conceive that they can in equity be required to bear. In previous years the expenses incurred on account of immigration have been defrayed out of the proceeds of the immigration tax, eked out by a grant from Great Britain. The instructions which I received from your Lordship at the commencement of the late season, and which, in order to allay the excitement existing at the time, I deemed expedient to communicate to the local Parliament, confirmed the impression that her Majesty's Government would act with the same liberality in meeting the expenditure which might be rendered necessary by the unusual sickness and destitution of the year. Under these circumstances, I trust that your Lordship will discover in the propoof a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially

Excellency the Governor General, a memorandum exhibiting Excellency the Governor General, a memorandum exhibiting the expenditure up to the 15th instant, on account of the immigration of the year 1847, amounting to £138,871 6s. 1d. currency, exclusive of the sum £9,500 sterling, or £11,558 6s. 8d. currency, which was detained by the Commissiariat Department from the sum allowed by the Imperial Government, to more expenses incurred under its authority; and also an estimate of the amount still due by the Government, for which there is a pressing demand, but which the provincial treasury is wholly unable to meet. From the addresses of the Legislature of the Canadian Treasury of the balance before General, one of which was accompanied by Mr. Inspectors General Cayley's letter of November 20th, addressed to his Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency her Majesty's Government must be aware of the Excellency her Majesty's Government of the province, raising the currency, wided for by the Canadian Government, in wided for by Excellency, her Majesty's Government must be aware of the very serious inconvenience which has been experienced by the Canadian Government, owing to the immigration of the past

earnest consideration of his colleagues and himself has been given to the entire subject, with an anxious desire to meet what appears, from Earl Grey's despatches, to be the expecta-tions of her Majesty's Government. If the state of the conso-lidated fund of the Province was such that it would bear an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses attending the immigration of the past season, the peculiar circumstances of the case might justify an application to the Provincial Parlia-ment for aid; but, fortunately, that fund is not in a condition

o meet such a demand. His Excellency is aware that the late Administration was under the necessity of authorising Bills of Exchange to be drawn on Messrs. Glyn, Halifax & Co., to the extent of £20,000, sterling, for which there is no provision, unless by the sale of debentures in the hands of that firm, the proceeds of which have been appropriated for the public works of the Province,

ment, that the immigrants of last year have been a very serious charge, upon the private resources of the people of Canada, as well as upon the Government, and that the public have placed the fullest reliance that the necessary expenditure of the latter would be repaid by her Majesty's Government.

Anxious as his Excellency's present advisers are to evince a disposition to meet the expectations of her Majesty's Government, they feel that the sum of £20,000 currency, is the largest ment, they feel that the sum of £20,000 currency, is the largest.

and unproductive. The attention of the Government and the Legislature of the Province has been hitherto engrossed by the construction of great public works on the frontier lines of communication; these involved heavy expenditure, almost to the utmost extent of the provincial resources and credit; and the consequence is, that but very limited sums can be spared for objects of scarcely less importance, though of less imposing appearance. If the very limited means at the disposal of the Legislatures, to throw open their ports in the fullest manner. I should further state that henceforth, after the measure shall be passed, a capitalist may become a ship owner, and buy his ship where he pleases; foreign built, colonial built ships will be entitled to a register, provided the other regulations of ownership, which will not be altered, are compiled with. The regulations of the manning of vessels in the coasting trade will not be altered, and the requirements of three-fourths of the crew to be British seamen in vessels engaged in foreign trade, will to be British seamen in vessels engaged in foreign trade, will soon be enforced; but the laws requiring a certain number of and indefensible as only to require to be stated; and yet such

night several regiments of the line marched to the Capital. — Government scheme, and the consideration of the subject is deforwarding settlement and occupation of its waste lands. It is not practicable at present to communicate, for the information of her Majesty's Government, any digested plan of settlement. Experiments have been tried in Western Canada, and, with comparatively small expenditure, have been found very successful; and if by continuing those experiments, and continuing them to Eastern Canada—by facilitating by every practicable mode actual settlement of the native and in coming population upon the vacant territories, the result should be found of an easy and successful reception of an extended immigration and the increased prosperity of the native population, it is conceived that this would be considered as desirable and important to her Majesty's Government as to the Provincial advisers of the

While, therefore, his Excellency's advisers are prepared, in espectful compliance with the expectations of Her Majesty's ernment, to contribute, to the utmost extent of the available financial resources of the Province, to extraordinary exenter nancial resources of the Province, to extraordinary expenses of the immigration of last year, it is hoped by them that the contribution will not be insisted upon. And, for the purpose of making these suggestions more acceptable to her Majesty's Government, they are prepared to undertake that, if jesty's Government, they are prepared to undertake that, if the whole or any part of the amount which is offered to be contributed to emigration expenses should be relinquished, the sum given up shall be appropriated to the extension of settlement, the making the vacant lands of the Crown more easy of access, and more ready for occupation, and in providing for the future comfort and prosperity of those who shall occupy them.

His Excellency's knowledge of the peculiar condition and capabilities of this extensive and important Province will, it is

capabilities of this extensive and important Province will, it is imbly hoped, enable his Excellency to state to her Majesty's Government that the views above expressed are not unjust or illusory; and, therefore, it is with great confidence that they are respectfully submitted for his Excellency's consideration. The total amount of Provincial expenditure, exclusive of that defrayed by the commissariat, and including the outstanding claims for which the faith of the Provincial government is ing claims for which the faith of the Provincial government is pledged, in £157,283 10s. 6d. currency. The total amount received from all sources is £74,358 15s. 10d. currency, leaving a balance due of £82,924 14s. 8d., currency. To cover this it would require an additional grant from her Majesty's Government of £68,157 6s. 3d., sterling, and in case the Province should be required to contribute, £20,000 currency, or £16,328 7s. 1d. sterling, might be deducted.

All which is humbly submitt F. HINCKS, Inspector-General. Montreal, March 17, 1848.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM EARL GREY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ELGIN.

Downing-street, April 14th, 1848.

My LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch, No. 33, of the 17th March, which contains a statement by the Inspector General of Accounts. I have also referred to your former Despatches, No. 110, of the 8th Dember, and No. 15, of the 17th February last, accompanied by minutes of the Executive Council on the same subject.

The whole of these important documents have not failed to receive the anxious attention of her Majesty's Government.—

We have witnessed with extreme regret (which I have already more than once expressed) the sickness which attended the migration of last year, and seeing that it was the result of a calamity in the United Kingdom which may be viewed as of an exceptional character, and as not likely, it may be hoped, recur, we are anxious that on this occasion the Province should not suffer pecuniary loss in consequence of the distress which reached it from this Kingdom. We are, therefore, prepared to recommend that Parliament should make provisions fo pense which has been incurred, so as to relieve the Province entirely from any charge on account of the peculiar misfortunes

But in taking this course with regard to the past, we are of opinion that in future all the expenses incurred on account of immigrants arriving in Canada should be provided for by the Provincial Government, by which the entire management of this service should be entrusted. It is only by an authority on the spot that the adoption of measures, at once efficient and economical for affording the necessary assistance for immigrants can be secured; and it would be manifestly inconvenient that an expenditure, over which it can exercise no effective control, should be provided for by the Home Government. It seems to be the more proper that this course should be adopted, in consequence of the law recently passeed by the Provincial Legislature by which such regulations as have appeared to it to be necessary have been enforced, and the tax levied upon all immigrants has been augmented in a manner calculated both materially to in-crease the receipts, and also to diminish the probable expenditure under the former state of the law there was not, in ordinary years, much excess of expenditure on relief beyond the proceed of the emigrant tax, there seems every reason to suppose that with the more stringent precautions now adopted, the Province will not be subjected to any burthen by being left to defray this

penditure which might be rendered necessary by the unusual changes and destitution of the year. Under these circumsances, I trust that your Lordship will discover in the propositions which I have the honour to submit herewith, evidence a desire to promote the general interests of the empire, and a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a sincere sympathy with that portion which is especially a linear time of the expenditure incurred last year on account of emigration as has not been covered by the emigrant tax, or by payments already made from the British Treasury. But I have payments already made from the British Treasury. But I have payments already made from the British Treasury. But I have the compositions which have led Her Magnet the Province may properly be relieved from so much of the expenditure incurred last year on account of emigration as has not been covered by the emigrant tax, or by payments already made from the British Treasury. But I have the general considerations which have led Her Magnet the province may properly be relieved from so much of the expenditure incurred last year on account of emigration as has not been covered by the emigrant tax, or by payments already made from the British Treasury. But I have the province the province that the province the province that the province and province the province of the expenditure incurred last year on account of emigration as has not been covered by the emigrant tax, or by payments already made from the British Treasury. But I have the province that the province may properly be relieved from so much of the expenditure incurred last year on account of emigration as has not been covered by the emigrant tax, or by payments already made from the British Treasury. But I have the province may properly be relieved from so much of the expenditure incurred last year on account of the report of the expenditure incurred last year on account of the expenditure incurred last year on account of the report of the expenditure incurred last year

cery serious inconvenience which has been experienced by the Canadian Government, owing to the immigration of the past car.

The Inspector General begs to assure his Excellency that the arnest consideration of his colleagues and himself has been

The Inspector General, I observe, expresses an appre that heavy sacrifices may be occasioned by the sale of Canadian debentures, to provide for two drafts which have been drawn upon Messrs. Glyn Halifax & Co., for the sum of £20,000. The upon Messrs. Glyn Halifax & Co., for the sum of 22,000. Also remark thrown out on that subject has not escaped my attention and I have caused a letter to be addressed to Messrs Glyn & Co., to ascertain what is the present state of the case, and whether any loss is threatened which can be averted by the interposition of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)
The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, &c. &c. &c.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—The election of Directors for sarily connected with the general subject of this letter. X.

The Navigation Laws.—I was present in the House of Commons on Monday evening, when the President of the Board of Trade opened the great question of the Navigation Laws.—

Mr. Bancroft, the United States Ambassador, and Count Bunsen, the Commons of the Navigation Laws.—

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Mr. Bancroft, the United States Ambassador, and Count Bunsen, the Commons of the Market and Sacrificed, unless her Majesty's Government interfere to protect the drafts referred to.

The Inspector General would most respectfully submit, for the consideration of his Excellency and the Imperial Government, that the immigrants of last year have been a very serious other members of the Board would most respectfully submit, for the consideration of his Excellency and the Imperial Government, that the immigrants of last year have been a very serious other members of the Board would most respectfully submit, for the consideration of his Excellency and the Imperial Government, the Commons of the Navigation Laws.—

New York.

New York. viz.:—Col. C. B. Turner, Hon. J. Æ. Irving, Wm. Cawthra, Esq., and Hon. Geo. J. Goodhue; in the place of S. P. Jarvis, W. Camble, Hon. W. Cayley, and F. Cayley, Esquires. The other members of the Board were re-appointed, and the Directors met on Tuesday, to choose a President for the current year. The President and Cashier were re appointed.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather for the THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather for the last month, though not very hot, has been highly favourable to agricultural operations, and beneficial to the modern development of vegetation. We are just now suffering from one of our sudden changes of temperature. The thermometer, which on Tuesday was above 80 degrees, sank yesterday to 48, and last night was still lower, and we had a slight frost. The crops are looking remarkably well for the time of year. While we have in this section a small quantity of Fall Wheat on the ground, a large breadth of Spring Wheat of the variety termed Black Sea, has been sown, together with a fair share of coarse Black Sea, has been sown, together with a fair share of coarse grains. A diminished quantity of potatoes has been in, seed being high and yield precarious. Indian Corn seems again to be coming into favour, there being larger quantities under cultivation this season than for some years past.—Brockville Re-

THE SCHOONER "POMONA."-On last Wednesday week, as the Pomona was on her way from Port Dalhousie to Kingston, freighted with timber, she was struck by a sudden squall from the West, while off the Light house at Toronto Point, and thrown on her beam-ends. She remained in this very dangerous way for about 15 minutes, when the exertions of Capt. Young and crew were successful in righting the vessel.—
Two very valuable horses were lost overboard, as well as some heavy timber, which was on deck; the cabin windows were washed to the capture of the cabin. We washed away, and also several articles out of the cabin. We are informed that the Pomona was sailing under a steady east

wind at the time.—Hamilton Gazette. FIRE. - We have just heard of the total loss by fire of "Lawrie Lodge," the property of W. J. Hicken, Esq., at Port Maitland, Canada West. On Thursday, the 1st instant, the house caught fire about half-past 3 P.M., and by 4 o'clock the entire building was reduced to ashes; so rapid was the destruction from the roofs being so dry by the late fine weather, aided by the inflammable material of the sides and verandah, that a great loss has been sustained excepting of valuable articles and board of

been sustained, consisting of valuable articles and household comforts. Although kind neighbours were promptly on the spot, in ten minutes no one could approach the building, the roof having fallen in and the whole walls in flames.

Such is the fate under similar circumstances of all frame buildings, however costly or carefully constructed, and we make these remarks decirans to impress on our country readers the regulation of the Merchants' Seamens' Fund; the reduction of light dues and the charges of pilotage on the British coasts.

The alleged inferiority of masters of British sea vessels in point of morals and qualifications will be remedied by encouraging voluntary examinations before a competent Board, and if necessary making those examinations compulsory; and a hint is thrown out that a new department will be added to the Board of Trade, for the purpose of watching over the interests of the British commercial marine. It will coasist of professional men, chiefly half-pay officers. The above points embrace the entire

on one occasion a very lively and substantial interes

A slight accident occurred yesterday morning on the Mon-treal and Lachine Railroad, as the train was about entering the station on Bonaventure street, caused by the carelessness of one of the workmen employed in putting down a new switch, by which the locomotive was thrown off the track, and, we understand, but slightly, if any way, injured. We are happy to add, however, that none of the carriages were thrown off, and more so that no person was in the slightest degree injured. We are trips; and had the Company's engines, which are daily expected from Scotland, been received here, the inconvenience to the public, caused by the present unlooked for occurrence, would have been prevented.—Montreal Gazette. informed that the train will, in a day or two, resume its usual

The vacancy caused by the death of the late lamented Capt The vacancy caused by the death of the late lamented Capt-Rayside, has been filled by the appointment of Capt. Morin to be Harbour Master. Capt. Morin is one of the exiles lately returned from banishment, the consequences of the sad events of 1837. We are told also that he is the only commander of Franco-Canadian origin ever engaged in the trade between this country and Great Britain.—Montreal Herald.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Chippewa, June 2-1, P.M. The scow-boat Duke of York, Paul Parker owner, bound from Black Rock to Grand River, reached as far as Chippewa Creck, this worning, where she came in contact with a raft and broke her tow line, and drifted down the river with four men

on board, as far as the first rapids.

A young man named Samuel Smith started with a small boal and reached her about three quarters of a mile above the Falla and succeeded in saving the four men. The boat, however, went over the Falls.

The young man Smith deserves great credit for his heroic onduct. A boat with four men in it started ahead of him, but returned being afraid to proceed.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUPPLY OF WATER FOR THE POOR.

An act of disinterested and praiseworthy benevolence on the part of MR. FURNISS, has been made known to us by the kindness of a friend. The poor people in March Street and its neighbourhood were in the habit of procuring waer for drinking, and other domestic uses, with some fitigue and exertion, from the Bay. Mr. Furniss noticed this, and in a quiet, unostentatious manner, determined to relieve these poor people who had been compelled o procure water-and that of an inferior quality -with so much labour.

Without making known his intention to any one, he placed a hydrant in March-street, for their special benefit, If we have reason to complain of some things connected with the state of our water-works, we must not forget to render praise and honour where—as in the present case they are fairly due.

To the Members of the Eastern Clerical Association. Dear Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully informed that (D. V.) the next meeting of the Association will be held at Richmond, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 21st and 22nd, 1848.

I remain, your faithful Brother,

Hy. PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Cornwall, May 23, 1848.

TORONTO MARKI					
TORONT	o, Ju	ine 8	th,	1848	
	5	a		8	d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	4	4	et	4	7
Spring to. do	3	10	a	4	0
Oats, per 341bs	2	0	a	0	0
Barley, per 48lbs	2	6	a	0	0
Rye	3	0	a	3	9
Peas	2	6	a	0	0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	3	a	22	6
Do. fine do	20	0	a	0	-(
Datmeal, per barrel	20	0	a	0	(
Beet per b	0	21	a	0	
Do. per 00 lbs	22	6	a	25	(
Veal, per b	0	3.	a	0	1
Mutton per lb	0	31	a	0	
Hams, per 100 lbs.	32	6	a	37	(
Racon do. do	25	0	a	31	1
Potatoes, per bushel	4	0	a	5	
Turnips, do. do	1	6	a	0	
Turnips, do. do	0	51	a	0	B
Butter, fresh, per lb Do. salt do	0	6	a	0	
Do. salt do	0	3	a	0	
Lard, per lb	0	41	a	0	8
Eggs, per doz.,	3	93	a	4	
Turkeys, each	1	6	a	9	10
Ducks, per pair	25	1	a	30	
Straw, per ten	25		a	50	

aw, per ton ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				0		30 50	
EXCHA	NGE	•					
On England-Bank	14	@	15	per	cen	t.	
Private	12		13		44		
On New York-Bank	3	@	31		66		
Private	15	@	21		**		
On Montreal-Bank	3				40		

LIST OF SAILING DAYS

Date of leaving Liverpool: Date of leaving America:

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PACKETS, FOR THE SUMMER OF 1848.

SATURDAYS.			WEDNESDAYS.					
2nd T	Boston.	7th	June		New York.			
3rd June		14th	do.		Boston.			
du.	Boston.	21st	do.		New York.			
	New York.	28th	do.		Boston.			
24th do	Boston.	5th	July		New York.			
	New York.	12th	do.		Boston.			
	Boston.	19th	do.		New York.			
HU.	New York.	26th	do.	** **	Boston.			
do.	Boston.	2nd	Aug.		New York.			
au.	New York.	9th	do.	****	Boston.			
The state of the s	Boston.	16th	do.		New York.			
	New York.	23rd	do.		Boston.			
	Boston.	30th	do.	** **	New York.			
	New York	6th	Sept.		Boston.			
	Boston.	13th	do.		New York.			
	New York.	20th	do.	****	Boston.			
	Boston.	27th	do.		New York.			
404	New York.	4th	Oct.		Boston.			
	Boston.	11th	do.		New York			
7th Oct	New York.	18th	do.		Boston.			
	Boston.	25th	do.		New York.			
	New York.	lst	Nov.		Boston.			
	Boston.	8th	do.		New York.			
The state of the s	New York.	15th	do.	****	Boston.			
40.	Boston.	22d	do.		New York			
do.	New York.	29th	do.		Boston.			
	Boston.	6th	Dec.		New York			
2nd Dec		13th			Boston.			
9th do	New York.	20th			New York			
MU.		27th		****	Boston.			
23rd do	Roston.	-	TE TO DE	THE PERSON NAMED IN				

VESSELS DUE :

	1992				100 A	
	June	18	At Liverpool		June	22
t Boston	- 44	27	ne Elicipoor		44	28
New-York	July	2	**		July	6
Boston	July	11	- 44		44	12
New-York	44				46	20
Boston		16	"		44	26
New-York	**	25			Aug.	3
Boston		30	"		Aug.	0
New-York	Aug.	8			44	17
Boston	"	13		********	**	23
New-York	"	22			**	31
Boston		27	"	*******		
New-York	Sept.	5	"	** ** ** ** **	Sept.	
Boston	86	10	"			14
New-York		19	SEE CHECOTON	********		20
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New-York		17	"	** ** ** **	**	15
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99 7-			00	Vovages.		

CORPORATION SALE.

O'N FRIDAY, the 30th day of JUNE next, will be Let by Public Auction, to the Highest Bidder, for One Year from the First Day of July next, the

MARKET FEES OF BOTH THE OLD AND NEW MARKETS, Including the Rental of the stands underneath the Archways, at the Chamberlain's Office.

and the Gardeners' Stalls.

The Fees realised for the year 1847, and paid in by the Clerks of the Markets, amounted to £926 16s. 8d.

The Purchaser will be required to give two good and sufficient Sureties, who will enter into Bonds for the payment of the Rental on the First Day of each Month, and for the performance of

Chamberlain's Office,

Toronto, 30th May, 1848.

formance of all the conditions and covenants in the Leases.— The said Sureties to be approved of by the Market Committee. The Sale will take place in the Old Market at TWELVE A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. R. McCLURE, Auctioneer.

SITUATION WANTED.

A S SALESMAN in a Grocery or Dry Good Store; a Man H. J. GRASETT

> EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 31st May, 1848.

REV. SIR,-I am directed to inform you, that, during the Summer Season, the Pleasure Grounds attached to the Provincial Normal School will be open to the Public on Tuesdays (commencing on the 6th proximo) from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M.; and that, by the kind permission of Major Eston, the Band of the Rifle Brigade will play during those hours for the amusement and gratification of the citizens of Toronto.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,

Your very obedient Servant, J. GEORGE HODGINS, Rec. Ch., B. of Ed. The Editor of "The Church,"

T. BILTON

BEGS to intimate that he has received, ex Great Britain' his usual Choice Assortment of SEASONABLE 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, May 19, 1848.

NOTICE. THE OFFICE of the TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY is REMOVED to the East Wing of the Bank of British is REMOVED to the East Wing of the Bank of British North America, corner of Yonge and Wellington Streets.

W. C. ROSS. Secretary & Treasurer. 106-568-4 Toronto, June 5, 1848.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. A N ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN of retired and domestic habits, is desirous of undertaking the entire Charge and Education of a little Girl or Boy, who may be becharge and Education of a little Citt of Boy, who has be en-reaved of maternal care; as she flatters herself, from experience, she is fully qualified to fulfil the duties of cuch a responsible situation. She being fond of Children, she would ensure a Happy and Comfortable Home to any Child placed under her

REFERENCES can be given. Apply by Letter only, (Postaid,) to A. B. C., at this Office.

June, 1848. NEW BOOKS.

LARGE ADDITION to the BOOKS in the DEPOST-A LARGE ADDITION to the BOOKS in the DEFOSI-TORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, have just been received from the Society for Promot-ing Christian Knowledge, including the following New Publi-

PERMANENT CATALOGUE. NEW TRACTS.

SUPPLEMENTAL CATALOGUE.

Peggy Bowen; or. The Sponsor
Persia, (with cuts)
The Two Johnsons
Useful Arts and Manufactures of Great Britain—
No. 1. Manufacture of Paper

2. Manufacture of Glass
3. Manufacture of Glass
4. Manufacture of Sugar.
5. Manufacture of Cotton, Part I.
6. Do. do. Part II.
7. Manufacture of Linen Yarn
8. Manufacture of Woollen Goods
9. Manufacture of Woven Goods, Part I.
10. Do. do. Part II. Bleaching
11. Do. do. Part III. Bleaching
12. Do. do. Part III. Calico Printing
12. Do. do. Part IIV. 18. Do. Steel
19. Do. Pottery
Nos. 1 to 12. cloth boards
Useful Arts employed in Production of Food.
Clothing.
Construction of Dwelling-houses
View of the various Methods employed in representation of Plano-spheres, on a Sheet, coloured.
View of the various Conical and Cylindrical Projections employed in Maps, on a Sheet, coloured.
Reward Books in Packets, No. 8, containing 12, 32 mo.

Lessons derived from the Animal World—the Rook...
the Dog
the Spider
the Lark
the Rein Deer, the Horse, the Camel the Ant
the Bee, Part I.....
Part II... A fine Edition, in 2 vols., with additional cuts

A fine Edition, in 2 vois, with administration of the Life of Alfred the Great (Sketches of).

Eastern or Western Hemispheres (from Cruchley's Atlas), on a Sheet, 14 in, by 14 in, plain ...

14 in, by 14 in, coloured ...

on Millboard, both sides, 14 in, by 14 in, coloured ...

one side, 27 in, by 14 in, coloured Educational Maps for the use of Schoolmasters, in 3 Parts
Ditto. Introduction from ditto., 18mo. cloth
Alice Forester. or the Old Nurse.
Country Walks in the Seasons.
British Colonies. (Canada, with Maps)
Forest Trees of Great Britain, Parts 1 @ 5
Do. do. Bound in 1 Vol., Cloth Do. do. Bound in 1 Vol., Cloth
Wonders of the Sea Shore.
Do. Animal Kingdom
A Peep at St. Petersburgh.
Do. Constantinople
Arthur Granville, or the Gifts of God, (addressed to o Theology eken Burners, a Tale by Lady Calcott

Bracken Burners, a Tale by Lady Catcot
The Water Course
Widow Gray and her Son Harry
Wilmot's Life of Joremy Taylor
Scripture Natural History
Nor way, &c.
The Thunder Storm The present Stock of BIBLES and PRAYER-BOOKS, is very

Toronto. 1st June, 1848. UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY.

First Loan Meeting. TNSTALMENTS to the Upper Canada Building Society, will be due on the First of every month. The First Instalment will be Due on the 1st June.

A LOAN MEETING Will take place at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, on the First Tuesday in July, at Seven, P. M., when the Directors will proceed to Loan or Advance Five Hundred Pounds (or such further sum as may be decided upon) of the Funds of the Society, which will be put up to competition in single sums of One Hundred Pounds, and disposed of at the highest offer. By Order, E. SHORTIS,

Secretary & Treasurer. Albany Chambers, Toronto, May 26th, 1848. Reference is directed to the 3rd and 27th Rules. By the former it will be seen that the Society allows Interest to accumulate to the Credit of Shareholders who desire to pay in advance; by

CORPORATION SALE.

the latter, that loans can be granted in any part of Upper

THE following Lots on the MARKET BLOCK, the proproperty of the Corporation, will be Leased by Auction, on MONDAY the 5th day of JUNE next: On East Side of Church Street :

ON FRONT STREET: Lots A, B, C, D, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. on Colborne Street: Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

The Leases will be for a period of 42 years; afterwards renewable for terms of 21 years, continually, otherwise the Lessees Buildings to be erected according to Plans adopted by the Common Council, before the 1st day of November, 1849. Any further information may be obtained, upon applicatio The Sale will take place upon the Lots at 12 o'clock noon.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. R. McCLURE, Auctioneer. Chamberlain's Office, }
Toronto, May 23rd, 1848. }

Address Box 32, Post Office, Toronto.

Toronto, May, 1848.

THE SALE, as Advertised above, is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 13th JUNE, at the same Time and Place. GOVERNESS WANTED. REQUIRED in a Private Pamily in this City, a RESI DENT GOVERNESS, competent to teach Music and the usual branches of an English Education.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF NEW HATS.

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

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

SPLENDID VELVET NAP HATS,

Light, Elegant, and Durable, Imported this Spring, Direct from Europe, to which he solicits their attention.

P.S.—Geutlemen's Summer Hats on hand. London Hat Warehouse,

Toronto, 25th May, 1848.

REMOVAL.

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

lately occupied by the nist Office.

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

A. & S. NORDHEIMER. Toronto, May 8, 1848.

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

NEW MUSIC, Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillest Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of all lovers of good and new Yord and Instrumental Music.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER Toronto, May 8, 1848.

To Millers, Merchants, and others. OR SALE, a valuable Span of HORSES, WAGGON, and HARNESS, complete. They are suitable for mit-rs or country merchants, being powerful and fast travellers. Price,—£57 cash; or £60, six months' credit on approved

ceurity. Apply to Mr. CRUMPTON. Yonge Street, Toronto.

To Market-Gardeners and others. TO LEASE for a term of years as may be agreed upon SEVEN ACRES of LAND, situate at the head of Spadina Avenue; it is in a high state of cultivatio

worthy the attention of parties wanting land. Possession given 1st September. Apply to Yonge Street, Toronto.

Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION. October, 1849, to April, 1819. H. H. CROFT, ESQ., Chemistry. - Five Lectures in the Week. W. C. GWYNNE, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology. - Five Lec-

tures in the week. JOHN KING, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine. - Five Lectures in the week.
WILLIAM BEAUMONT, F.R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week.
W. B. Nicol., Esq., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Five Lectures in the week.

HENRY SOLLIVAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anstomy. - Five Lectures in the week. The Pees for each of the above are £3 10s. per course of Six Months; or £5 10s. perpetual.

GEORGE HERRICK, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—Three Lectures in the week. The Fees are £2. 10s. per course of Six Months; or £4.

LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence. - Three Lectures in the week. H. H. CROFT, Esq., Practical Chemistry .- Three Lestures in

the week ered on October 23rd, 1848. H. BOYS, M.D.,

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POLICIES granted by the Colonial Company in the Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profits, according to the particular year in which they have been opened.

At 25th May, 1848, the Lists for the present year will be closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date, will secure a share of the Profits at the investigation in 1854, cor-

responding to SEVEN YEARS.

The mode of dividing the Fronts of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt such a plan as shall conduce on equitable principles to the interests of all concerned in the fustitution.

THE BONUS, when declared, can be added to the sum payable at death, or applied in present value towards reduction of the Annual Premium, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other. The Company have already Assured nearly £250,000 Sterling : and the successful progress of the Institution generally, has been very remarkable, showing how greatly the extension of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been ap-

preciated there.

In order to secure the Benefit of the present year's Entry, it necessary that all Declarations should be signed on or before 25th May next.

By Order of the Directors,

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada. AGENT AT TORONTO:

JAMES HENDERSON. OFFICE: -4, Duke-Street. TORONTO SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in THE SECOND EXHIBITION or PAINTINGS, in OTL and WATER-COLOURS, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURE, MODELS, and other works of Art, will take place at the OLD CITY HALL, Tokonto, on the first Monday in Jana next. Specimens in the above Departments, by Modern Artists, intended for Exhibition, are required to be sent in on or before the 29th May next, after which date none can be received, unless by special permission of the Managing Committee, while the Secretary is prepared to receive any works which it is proposed should be exhibited at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, No. 78, King Street, from this date until the date previously mentioned.

By order of the Committee.
PETER MARCH, Secretary.
79, 561 Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

MARYLAND.

HAS THE GREAT AUTHOR OF NATURE provided us with no remedy for Consumption—and the diseases leading thereto which are so fearfully common in our country? Has He left us to find relief from that fatal scourge by ransacking other lands? No, it is not so. The best—Nature's own remedy, is ready at our hand. The Wild Cherry and the Pine furnish us with a cure, where a cure is possible. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, formed by shemical extracts from Wild Cherry bark and tar, relieves all cases of consumption, and effectually cures it where it has not progressed so far as to be beyond cure—subduces the most inveterate cases of the Asthma, even of 30 and 40 years standing—stops raising of blood, after other remedies fail—and removes every kind of affection of the Lungs and Liver which our climate induces. The remarkable efficacy of this wonderful medicine, in many diseases hitherto deemed incurable, has excited among physicians great curiosity as to the precise nature of its ingredients. Let purchasers beware of finitations and counterfeits.

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

BIRTHS.

In St. John, N.B., on the 18th May, the wife of G. M. Jarvis, Esq., of a son.

May 4, at 51, Torrington-square, London, the wife of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, a daughter.

May 3, at the Parsonage, St. Peter's, Stepney, the wife of the Rev. T. Rowsell, M.A., a daughter.

At St. George's Square, Toronto, on Friday, the 2nd inst., the lady of John Beverley Robinson, Jr., Esq., of a son.
June 3, at H. M. Observatory, the wife of Capt. J. H. Lefroy Royal Artillery, of a daughter. MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, on the 2nd May, by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, Lieut. Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, Grenadier Guards, to Catherine Mary, Second daughter of the late Sir M.

95-563-7 S. Stewart, Bart.

ADDRESSED TO CHILDREN. CHAPTER III.

"Ten thousand thousand precious gifts My daily thanks employ; Nor is the least a cheerful heart, or is the least a cheering.

That tastes those gifts with joy."

Addison.

"Arthur, where are you going?" asked Mrs. Granville one afternoon, as her little boy entered the draw-

ing-room, ready equipped for a walk. "I am going with Edward to walk on the comm

mamma: and I came to see if he was here." window, "have you looked at the weather lately?-

Those black clouds threaten us with a wet afternoon." house, manuma," said Arthur, "there, there is nothing as long-suffering as He is strong and mighty, that He but blue sky.

"It was but half-an-hour ago that the sky on this side of the house was clear too, Arthur," said Mrs. Granville, "but gradually it has become overcast with clouds, which the wind is now fast driving to the other side. It will not, indeed, be prudent to venture out." "Oh, but I dare say it will clear soon," said Arthur, trying not to see the large clear drops that slowly made their appearance on the window-panes.

entering the room, and unbuttoning his great coat as one would have thought, to produce joy, if not gratihe spoke. "I had intended lengthening my walk to tude, in the heart of a child who had no real cares to the other side of the common, but the black clouds drove me home again, and I see I am only just in time." The drops on the window-panes had now formed a bounties, and makes the heart to return ingratitude

variety of wide streams, which Arthur would have been Instead of thankfulness to the Gracious Giver! blind indeed not to have perceived. At length a tor- ther happiness Arthur also deprived himself of. He rent of rain, beaten by a strong south-west wind against saw a shepherd with a flock of sheep, which reminded the house, left no room for further doubt as to what him that his mother had promised to tell him some the weather was likely to be for the rest of the after- anecdotes of the shepherd's dog, but his discontented

Arthur leaned against the window-seat in gloomy thus he lost the privilege and pleasure of conversing silence, watching the sky, and fancying every moment with his mother. that he saw a break in the clouds, but all in vain; the penance on the window-seat.

came on. Come along; I have coaxed Catherine at the door of one of them, telling Arthur at the same into helping us to paste the rest of the prints into time that she was going to see a sick man: Agues's large scrap-book. It is just the amusement for a wet afternoon.

"I am quite tired of those prints," said Arthut, "I don't wish to paste any more.'

"Tired!" repeated Edward, coming towards him, "why what a funny method you took of showing that you were tired last Saturday, when the tea-bell rang before we had time to finish them, and you began

to do them to-day; I want to go out."

"But as there is no chance of our being able to go out," said Edward, "won't you come, Arthur?-Catherine is waiting down stairs, and she has given up her drawing for this afternoon, on purpose to cut I wish I could hear you were better." the margins of the prints even for us."

"I never knew anything so tiresome as the rain," said Arthur. "Just because I wanted to go out !" "Come here, poor miserable child," said Mrs. Granville, " I want to speak to you."

"Arthur, have you so soon forgotten? Who sends

silently down stairs. But his silence was no longer that of discontent. His good humour quickly re-

When nearly all the prints had been securely and neatly fastened into the book, and the little boys were in the act of congratulalating each other on the prospect of bringing their work to a happy conclusion, and of surprising Agnes with it at tea-time, the tea-bell

"Why, is it six o'clock already?" exclaimed Ed-

from her seat. "Oh! how tiresome!" whined Arthur. "If we

had only a quarter of an hour more-

Arthur stopped, for his brother and sister were already on their way up stairs to tea, and if he had followed his usual practice, Arthur would have loitered some time longer, indulging in his discontent, but he recollected that if he had not wasted his time in the early part of the afternoon in lamentations for the rain, he might have had full a quarter of an hour to finish the prints now. He therefore, perhaps for the first time in his life, made a determined stand against his fretfulness; and, running cheerfully and briskly up stairs, took his seat at the tea-table, scarcely half a minute after the rest of the party. Edward and Catherine were rather surprised, though they made no remark; they thought they had left him to pour out his lamentations to empty sir for the next ten mi- Granville, perceiving that the effort of talking had

Arthur was much elated at this his first attempt at I overcame a fit of discontent to-day, and feel so happy, that I mean to overcome them all to-morrow."

The rays of a bright summer sun awoke Arthur lovely day. The wind had changed in the night, the their eldest sister, the girl who had opened the door clouds had passed over, and, alas! with them Arthur's to Arthur and Mrs. Granville. She, after laying a resolutions disappeared, as we shall presently see .- very homely cloth upon the table, advanced to the fire Nothing occurred during the first part of the morning which could possibly cross his inclinations and likings. The bread and butter could not have been nicer, nor king the lid from a large saucepan, "mother has made the Latin lesson easier than it was that day. His fa- us some broth to eat with our potatoes." ther dismissed him from the study half an hour earlier than usual, as he had an engagement at a quarter be-

as he flew rather than ran up stairs to the drawing-room, "I quite forgot that I meant to try not to be discontented to-day. Well, I've not grumbled yet; tites to eat their dinner. and if it is so easy to be contented when you don't try, or even think about it, it will be very easy indeed

when you do try." Here the thoughtless child began to whistle, and, throwing open the drawing-room door as wide as the

hinges would admit, skipped up to Agnes' sofa. "How soon you have done lessons!" said she. "Yes," said Arthur, "Papa is going to Mr. Smith's at a quarter to twelve."

"You will get a nice long walk, then," said Agnes.

"A walk, Agnes?" "Yes," returned his sister. "Mamma said she would take you for a walk, and told me to tell you to thur had had ample opportunity to observe that the get ready as soon as you came up stairs."

"But I had rather not walk," said Arthur. "Where "In her dressing-room," said Agnes. "But, dear

Arthur, pray do not go and annoy her by grumbling. Arthur! stop a moment."

to-day, need I?"

ARTHUR GRANVILLE: OR, THE GIFTS OF missed your walk yesterday, and papa does not think this fine weather will last long; the wind is getting have been interested. But I had a particular motive round to a rainy quarter again."

"I wish it would get there at once, and stay there," muttered the silly child, "for I don't want to go out me afterwards of something you have seen which you at all to-day."

"Go and put on your things, Arthur," said Mrs. Granville gravely; and Arthur slowly obeyed. For the first ten minutes he walked a few paces

slowly behind his mother, without uttering a syllable; and who can tell what a sad scene of sinful thoughts we should have witnessed if we had had the power to look into Arthur's heart during those ten minutes !-It was a true word which David spoke when he said, "God is provoked every day." Surely when He looks "My dear child," returned his mother, going to the into the heart of a child in which discontent is suffered to dwell, when He sees His gifts not slighted merely, "But if you could only see the other side of the of ill humour, it is only because he is as patient and stays His hand from cutting off the mercies so ungratefully received. The bright blue sky, and the fresh breeze that blew in Arthur's face, the happy birds and insects which were rejoicing in the sunshine and which, if they could have found language, might have put him to shame for turning into grievances what filled them with happiness; the flowers and the trees, the blooming hedges and sparkling streams;all these beautiful objects provided by a bountiful "What a storm is coming!" said Mr. Granville, Father for the good of His children, were calculated, evil thing is sin, which throws a veil over God's rich

I know not how long this state of things might have wind increased, the rain-drops thickened, and that continued, had not a pack of hounds and a party of imagination would have been bright indeed, which huntsmen crossed the common, about a hundred yards could have discovered any symptoms of a fine evening. before Mrs. Granville and Arthur. Certain it was Arthur had wasted about a quarter of an hour in this that their appearance had a wonderful effect upon the mood, when Edward suddenly opened the door wide latter. All grievances seemed to have taken wing in enough to admit his head, and, looking round the room, a moment; and when the hounds were out of sight he at last espied Arthur, undergoing his self-inflicted they furnished abundant topics for his thoughts and conversation for the next half-hour. At the end of "Why, Arthur, here you are! I thought you would that time they reached the further side of the common have come down into the play-room, when the rain where stood several cottages. Mrs. Granville knocked

fit was not yet over, and he chose still to loiter behind:

"And may I go up and see him too, mamma? O

am I to stop down stairs?" inquired Arthur. "You may go up, I think, Arthur; that is, if the oor man is not much worse than he was the day be-

fore yesterday.' A girl about thirteen with a baby in her arms now opened the door, and Mrs. Granville having ascertained from her that her father was much the same and would be glad to see her, walked up stairs followed by Arthur. "Well!" interrupted Arthur, "but I did'nt want The bed-room door was opened by a cheerful though very poor woman, the wife of the invalid, who gave them a hearty welcome. "I am glad to hear you are no worse, Richard."

said Mrs. Granville, approaching the bedside, "though "I thank you kindly, ma'am," said he, "I shall be

glad to be better too, if it is God's will. He knows best what's good for us." "Very true, Richard, and it is that thought, doubt-

less, that has given you so much comfort in your suf-Arthur went to his mother, who said in a low voice, ferings hitherto, and will continue to do so."

"Nothing else could do it, ma'am," said Richard. Arthur was silent for a moment, and then, lifting need. Sometimes, ma'am, when I am so low and need. reading it to me, still I like to look at it, and I say to myself, 'there's my coffer,' and it is not an empty one, turned, and the two brothers spent a happy afternoon either; no, it is larger than the biggest chest of the richest king on earth, and it is brimful of the treasures given me by the King of kings. And, ma'am, however much I take out of it, it never gets more empty. "It is indeed a valuable possession," said Mrs. Granville. "Earthly treasures may flee away, but they carry nor with them those 'good things which

God hath prepared for them that love Him." "No ma'am, never," said Richard, "and I'm think-"It has just struck," answered Catherine, rising prize our heavenly treasure more. I'm sure, before I ing that when earthly things do go away, we learn to was ill, in the midst of all my blessings, I thought 1 loved the Lord Jesus, and so I did; but, ma'am, it was not till some of these blessings; even the precious blessings of health and strength were taken from me,

that I learned to prize Him as I do now. I only wish I could love Him more." "And your coffer," said Mrs. Granville, smiling, and laying her hand on the Bible,-"your coffer furnishes you with the promise of eternal life, through that same Saviour, and in heaven, you know, you will

"Ah yes, ma'am," said Richard, "even if this life were as dreary and comfortless as some folks will have it that it is, what would it signify if heaven follows it?" Richard's eyes glistened as he spoke, but Mrs.

nutes, and now they hardly knew how to account for tired him, rose to depart. While she stayed at the the good-humoured cheerfulness which seemed to fill door to inquire of his wife about medicine and nourishment and other comforts for her husband, Arthur glided down stairs, not being much interested in those mastering his own inclinations; and when he kissed his matters, though he listened with deep attention to the mother before retiring to rest, he whispered, "Mamma, previous conversation. He sat down on the lower step of the stairs, and the door of the room opposite being half open, he was a quiet spectator of what was passing within. The baby was asleep in the cradle, and the early the next morning, giving him the promise of a other children, a party of six, were in the room with

where some cookery was going on. "Here is a nice treat for you to-day," said she, ta-

While she proceeded to pour it out into a large bowl, her brothers and sisters looked on, some with silent, others with noisy delight; and when the ope-"O dear! I quite forgot," said Arthur to himself, ration was concluded, they all stood up in a reverent

"What a nice dinner!" said one of the youngest. "The potatoes are always nice," said the eldest boy, "but broth makes them better still."

"Yes," said the eldest sister, "and, as father would say, how thankful we ought to be!"

"We have said grace," said a rosy-cheeked little "Anne means," replied one of the elder ones, "that

we ought to say grace with our hearts as well as with Here the conversation took another turn, and Mrs.

Granville came down stairs, not, however, before Arbroth was much poorer in quality than that which sometimes appeared at the dinner table at home, and which, if it was not greeted with an audible "I don't like broth," was sure, at least, to cause a perceptible change in the expression of Arthur's countenance.

As they walked home, Arthur had a great many But her brother did not stay to hear her affectionate remarks to make upon his visit to the cottage, and remonstrance. He found his mother writing, and, his mother was soon made acquainted with all the going up to her, he said, "Mamma, I need not go out particulars of the scene he had witnessed from his station on the stairs, as well as of the conversation he "I think you had better go out, Arthur. You had heard.

"Well, Arthur," said his mother, "I am glad you in taking you with me to-day. Often when you go to a shop with me, or to call on some friend, you tell would like to have. Now, have you seen any thing to-day that you would like?"

"No, mamma," said Arthur, "but I think if those children were to come and see me, they would ind a number of things they would like to have."

"Very likely, Arthur. But there was one thing ossessed by that poor sick man and his wife, and, from your account, by their children also, which is of more value than any earthly riches,-I mean content-

(To be continued.)

LAST YEARS AND DEATH OF ARCH-BISHOP USSHER. (From The Guardian.)

The Primate appears at this time to have been imressed with the idea of his approaching dissolution. In his almanac he noted every year, opposite his birthday, his age, and in January 1655-6, he wrote, "Nov aged seventy-five years, my years are full," and a little below he wrote in large letters, "Resignation" About the middle of February he left London for Regate, taking his last leave of his friends and relations. On his arrival there he resumed his task of finishing his "Chronologia Sacra" with as much diligence as the weakness of his eyes permitted; but their failure impeded his progress so much that he determined, if he lived, to employ an amanuensis. Dr. Pan went down to visit him in the following March, and preached before him. After the sermon the Archbishop, as was his usual practice, conferred with him in private, and said, "I thank you for your sermon; I am going out of the world, as I now desire, according to you text-To seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God." On the 20th of March the Archbishop had spent all

the earlier part of the day in his study, and when the light failed him, he visited a lady who was dying in the house, and occupied the time till supper in giving her advice, and preparing her for that journey which he himself was the first to take. At supper he complained of a violent pain in his hip, which was supposed to be a return of the sciatica with which he had been afflicted. The next morning the pain affected his side, which it then appeared arose from pleuritic inflammation. Medical aid was ineffectual, and after several hours of acute pain, his strength was so much reduced that it was manifest he could not long survive. He prepared for the awful termination like one to whom the thought of death was familiar, and having joined in prayer with the chaplain of the countess, he addressed those around him, and exhorted them to prepare for death in the time of their health and strength. He then took leave of the Countess of Peterborough, and having expressed his grateful thanks to her for her continued acts of kindness to him, he executed the last remains of his strength in giving her spiritual counsel, as the best return he could make; he then requested that he might be left alone to his private devotions. The last words he was heard to utter, were " O Lord, forgive me, especially my sins of omission." Soon after he sunk to rest about eight o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st of March in the seventy-sixth year of his age and the thirty-fifth of his episcopate, having been four years Bishop of Meath, and thirty-one years Archbishop of Armagh, the hun-

Advertisements.

dredth Bishop of that See from St. Patrick.

RATES.

Sixlinesandunder, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½ d. each subsequent insertion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotta first and Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Town 1st Nova Scotta first and Research as well as in yariomants of the United States is will be Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for alladvertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused,

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

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings, ADELAIDE STREET.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. JAMES BICHET, ACCOUNTANT.

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

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

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

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

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, FROM LONDON,

COACH BUILDERS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street.

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

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.

ALSO, A SELECTION OF SUPERIOR VESTINGS.

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. 57 Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

CASH FOR RAGS. THE Subscribers will pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

RICHARD SCORE. MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. tyle, 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 most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS.

(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Accordedns and Business Boston Business Gold and Silver bought.

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 inds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

> THAWOM TH. IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate
Ware, Table Cuttery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. §c.

92-563.

WILLIAMS & HOLMES'S CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

Church Street, South of King Street. THESE CARRIAGES have been built expressly for this Market, at the well known Establishment of J. M. WILLIAMS, HAMILTON, and will be found to be the best as-sortment of Carriages ever offered for sale in this City. The above will continue to be supplied from the same source, until materials can be obtained for manufacturing the same here-For the durability of this work, reference will be given to those in this City, who have previously purchased of him at Hamilton.

CHURCHREVIEW ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven, Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and January. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review

has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distingushed Presbyters of the Church. The first num-PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for Canada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office.

EDUCATION.

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

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

oarders receiving instruction in Music, Drawing, and French, in addition to the English Studies, per annum, REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg, Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto, and G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. April 12th, 1848.

MRS. JAMIESON. TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC, RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentle-men of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to

receive pupils at her residence, No. 60, YORK STREET, where she will be prepared to impart her Finished style of Writing,

and a competent knowledge of the FRENCH ACCORDEON, IN TWELVE LESSONS.

Terms for Course of Writing, £1; do. for French Accordeon, £1 10s.; one half in both cases payable in advance. MRS. JAMIESON is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references in town, among others, she has received the kind permission of the following Gentlemen to refer to them: Alex.
Murray, Esq., Messrs. Moffatts, Murray & Co., Wm. Wilson,
Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal, and Charles Jones, Esq.; and
to show convincing testimonials of her success as a Teacher,
from many cities in the Province and the United States.

Toronto, May 5th, 1848.

94-563-tf.

EDUCATION.

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

QUEBEC ACADEMY.

14, Esplanade.

A PRIVATE AND SELECT SEMINARY. THE undersigned, PRINCIPAL and PROPRIETOR of the above Institution, designs (D.V.) opening on the 1st May next, the capacious and commodious premises connected with it, for the purpose of BOARDING, AND EDUCATING A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG GENTLEMEN in the various branches of Classical, Mathematical, and Polite Literature. Unaffectedly grateful for the kind and generous confidence so

unhesitatingly reposed in him since he has been engaged in the tuition of youth, Mr. Clarke will exert his most earnest endeavours faithfully and conscientiously to fulfil his increased responsibilities, and will scrupulously make it his undeviating aim, so to train up those who may be entrusted to his care, that they may realize the combined character of the Christian, the Scholar and the Gentleman.

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

Its situation is one of the most delightful and salubrious in

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

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

Each Young Gentleman will be furnished with a separate

apartment, but will be expected to provide himself with a bed, bedding, and towels.

Fifteen Pounds will be charged quarterly, payable in advance, but there will be extra charges for instruction in Music, Drawing, and the Modern Languages, and also for Pew Rent and Washing.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY A and has taken a house, No. 20, Wdliam Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

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

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education MRS. POETTER has had the honour of finishing. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Kingston.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOULTON & G. S. DAINTRY, Esq., Cobourg. SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover,

wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the GERMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms 20, William Street.

Toronto, May, 1848.

A LIVING.

WORTH £300 a-year, well paid, within 18 miles of Dublin, near the Railway, with very light duty attached, would be EXCHANGED for a Rectory or other Permanent Clerical appointment, in the Province of Upper

Apply to the Rev. T. POPHAM, 22, Henry Street, Dublin. INDIAN CHURCH, CARADOC.

ONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built during the ensuing summer, in the Mission of the Rev. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. College, or at The Church Society's House, King Street, by the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent of Timity Church, Toronto, April, 1848.

BAZAAR.

BAZAAR will be held in the Town HALL, NIAGARA, in the month of September next ensuing, for the pur pose of procuring funds to repair and complete the Tower of St. Mark's Church, and to purchase a new Organ.
Contributions of Fancy and other Work will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, who have kindly consented to preside at the Tables:—

Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Boulton, Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. W. H. Dickson, Mrs. Powell, Niagara, April 20th, 1848.

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

Any information will be gladly received, and may be addressed to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector, Darlington. Our Exchanges will oblige by copying, 19th May, 1848.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Doca Stock thereof to £40,000.

WM. VYNNE BACON, Second of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital

Toronto, 25th January, 1848. BOARDING. MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pubits

attending College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.— Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

NATIONAL LUAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND. A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphap.

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

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

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

LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE.
CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE.
HON. JAMES. E. SMALL, Standing Counsel.
Dr. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examiner. EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Poronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the

W. C. ROSS, Managing Agent. 26-546 Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about

1,500,000 Acres of Land, in blocks varying from 1000 10,000 Acres, dispersed throughout most of the Townships Upper Canada. Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province; it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. The Lands are offered by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS; r for SALE, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash and

Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

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

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his

Lease into a Freehold, and of course stopping payment of fur-ther Rents, before the expiration of the term, upon paying the Purchase Money specified in the Lease. The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the

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

Settlers' or Savings Bank Account. In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provient Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, QN DEPOSIT. Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, QN DEL GSEE, and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "SETTLERS' PROVIDENT OF SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS", thus affording to the pra-SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT,"-thus affording to the prudent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he Leases, whenever the chooses to do so, within the term of Ten Years; but should had harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit

him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases. There will be a Vacation of Six Weeks at Midsummer, and a Fortnight at Christmas; during which, should any Young Gentlemen remain in the Establishment, they will pay at the rate of One Pound a Week;—and none will be received for a period less than a year.

J. S. CLARKE.

J. S. CLARKE.

J. W. DALY, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.

1-4 Webruary, 1848. There will be a Vacation of Six Weeks at Midsummer, and a

THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

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

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21st AUGUST, 1847.

CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Solicitors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. Dickinson THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon

LIVES, and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also S In addition to the various advantages offered by other Com-

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

Assurances can be effected either with or without partici-

CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALL

Age. With Profits Without Profits. Half Credit. 2 2 9 1 14 7 1 17 6 2 16 7 3 6 2 2 14 8 2 17 3 17 1 3 4 0 3 7

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 Paris David Buchan Port Sarnia Malcolm Camer Quebec Welch and Davies..... St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell Woodstock William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford.

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

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co.; 111, WATER STREET, NEW YORK. HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND

FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whate, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms: Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.

New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

25-546

WOOD.

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

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

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

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. THEPROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy-five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, espable 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 for £260 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. PRICE £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

-A180-A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads.— PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not taken, it will be sold separately.

-Also-ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. Price £700; of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor, King Street, Toront's.



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

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warchouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manus factories, &c.

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

July 5, 1843.

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