TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1847.

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(From the N. Y. Churchman.)

Mr. Editor,—The enclosed lines were cut by me from a political puer of the day, and, as I deem them well worthy of an insertion in your columns, I submit them to you for that purpose. There can be dount but that the woman who thus nobly perished, if not a, prospect of the day, and, as I deem them well worthy of an insertion in your columns, I submit them to you for that purpose. There can be dount but that the woman who thus nobly perished, if not a, prospect deviction of the Roman Catholic faith; and it is highly shourdable to that faith that in these days of utilitarians in ic any yet reduce a martyr in the cause of humanity. History records the head of the controlled that is the submit of the submit of the Roman Catholic Friesthood in administering the last solemn rites for the slain; yet I much doubt that so any an act in the cause of humanity as these verses embalm, has any subserve been ever said or sung by historian or poet. I am not ignore the many acts of devotion, and or sung to elebrate female here of the many acts of devotion, and or sung to elebrate female here of the many acts of devotion, and or sung to elebrate female here of the many acts of devotion, and or sung to elebrate female here of the many acts of devotion, and or sung to elebrate for his humanity; he carried on the war with reluctance, he offered repeatedly terms of amity to the besieged; he controlled, so far as he could, the fury of the soldiers; and used every effort to preserve the temple. But the Jews themselves set fire to the temple.

THE HEROINE MARTYR OF MONTEREY.

THE HEROINE MARTYR OF MONTEREY. BY REV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, L.L.D.

When the American forces under General Taylor stormed Monte-tey, a Mexican woman was seen going about among the wounded of both armies binding up their wounds, and supplying them with food and water. While thus employed she fell. She was next day buried by the Americans amid an incessant discharge of shot from the Mexi-

The strife was stern at Monterey,
When those high towers were lost and won,
And pealing through that mortal fray,

Flash'd the strong battery's vengeful gun;
Yet, heedless of its deadly rain,
She stood in toil and danger first,
To bind the bleeding soldier's vein, And slake the dying soldier's thirst, She found a pale and stricken foe

Sinking in nature's last eclipse, And, on the red earth kneeling low, She wet his parch'd and fever'd lips; She wet his paren'd and rever a mps,
When, thick as winter's driving sleet,
The booming shot and flaming shell,
Swept with wild rage that gory street,
And she—the good and geutle—fell.

They laid her in her narrow bed, e foemen of her land and race;

And sighs were breath'd, and tears were shed, Above her lowly resting place:-Ay! glory's crimson worshippers Wept over her untimely fall, For deeds of mercy, such as her's, Subdue the hearts and eyes of all.

To sound her worth were guilt and shame In us, who love but gold and ease!-They heed alike OUR praise or blame,
Who live and die in works like these Who live and die in works like the Far greater than the wise or brave, Far happier than the fair and gay, Was she who found a martyr's grave On that red field of Monterey.

SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM. (From "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," by Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta.)

The excess of tribulation in the seige itself was predicted by our Lord in terms which were so minutely fulfilled, that the heart sinks at the recollection. These be the days of vengeance," said our Lord, (referring to the threatenings delivered fifteen hundred years before by Moses, at the very establishment of his dispensation, and thus showing that accumulated prophetic inspiration, which we have already observed in our Lord's manner of expounding and enlarging the ancient predictions,) "that all things which written may be fulfilled. But wo to them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days for in those days shall be great tribulation, such as created, unto this time; no, nor ever shall be." And history cannot furnish a parallel to the miseries then suffered by the Jews. Josephus asserts, almost in the our Saviour, "that if the misfortunes of all from the beginning of the world were compared with those of the Jews, they would appear much inferior." The number that perished in the siege was one million three hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty. The prisoners were ninety-seven thousand. The sufferings and miseries arising from the factions and divisions amongst themselves, and from the pressure of famine, were inconceivable.-Parents snatched the food from their infant offspring; ises were full of women and children, perishing by famine; the bare supposition that food was in the possession of any one, created the most sanguinary conflicts; mothers, losing every sentiment of affection, forced away the sustenance from their infants, even when they lay expiring in their arms, and no sooner had they robbed them, than they themselves were plundered of their prey; women were dragged by the hair of their heads, for attempting to conceal any ar-

dire famine, she had actually boiled for food! then foe, with their idolatrous ensigns and images, and then we may be said to pray in faith. which they brought into the temple, and placed over We may receive several benefits from using this Prophecy of Daniel connects our Lord's prediction necessary touchstone to try all doctrines by. with that part of the Old Testament revelation, as his

in itself highly improbable, and only adopted by Tiby the extraordinary exertions of the whole army." the people into "the desert, and the secret chamber;" the symbol and badge to manifest who are fit to make places in themselves the most unlikely that can be these prayers, and receive the benefit of them.

murder of their long-promised Messiah.

Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall temporal blessings, and give us very lively hopes of not yield himself to its guidance.

the temple. But the Jews themselves set fire to the portico, and a soldier, "neither waiting for any command, nor trembling for such an attempt," says Josephus, "but urged on by a certain divine inspiration, threw a burning brand in at the golden window, and

the walls raged against each other-mutual slaughter posal of that treasure to make amends and satisfaction Romans were forced, as it were, to extremities.

partly on the very ground of his not appearing as a ciples of religion. champion of their political independence, brought on We throw ourselves on the mere mercy of God in the war and the destruction of their city. For the Christ Jesus, assured that if we sincerely repent, and Jews were led to rebel against the Romans by the ex- unfeignedly believe His Holy Gospel, He will absolve pectations raised by false Christs and false prophets, us from all our sins, and receive us to Himself as souls and the same punishment which had been inflicted and cleansed from all our corruptions by the Holy upon their Messiah, the Romans most awfully visited Spirit. We endeavour, in reliance upon His grace, to themselves were crucified by the Romans in such num- with fear and trembling; but knowing that He will for the bodies. "God had blinded their minds," in answer to earnest prayer, the strength, and guidance,

siege should have been preserved by Josephus, a purgatory, but are sure that they are the presumptuous Jewish historian: and yet more so, that the narrative fabrication of men; and regarding the interval between of it given by him should be more minutely circum- our death and the resurrection, even were it a myriad stantial, and more spread out into detail, than the of ages, in comparison with eternity, to be like the account of any siege that we have in ancient history. twinkling of an eye, with humble confidence we trust It should seem, therefore, as if this historian (a Jew, that, when the time of our departure is come, we shall memorable event, and verify, to the satisfaction of the and soul, in His everlasting glory. most incredulous, the fulfilment of our Saviour's predictions. Such are the incontestable marks of a divine foreknowledge in this minute and awful pre-

The splendid arch which was erected at Rome in was not from the beginning of the creation which God day. The inscription records that "Titus had subtriumphal procession represented in bas-relief on one stick, the table of the shew-bread, the trumpets, and other spoils taken from the temple. Several coins were struck in commemoration of the conquest, many of which are extant. One, which I had for a time in my possession, of brass, exhibits on the obverse the effigies of the Emperor Vespasian, and on the reverse a personification of the state, represented, as Addison observes, as a woman in sorrow, at the foot of a palmtree, sitting upon the ground, as in a passage of the prophet that foretells her captivity, with this legend, JUDIEA CAPTA. On another, the legend round the same disconsolate "widowed queen" is, VICISTI,

REPETITION OF THE CREED. (From Tyrrell on the Ritual.)

ticle of food; a maddening phrenzy seized the people, The creed holds an appropriate place in our liturgy, and led them to the commission of acts, at the mention of which humanity stands aghast. One noble faith cometh by hearing God's word, and the Gospel lady was detected in concealing the remains of her doth not profit without faith, it is very fit, after hearown sucking child, which, under the miseries of the ing thereof, that we should make profession of our Christian faith. And 2ndly, it is equally proper, that But Jesus does not stop here; he proceeds to mark we should repeat it before we proceed to offer up our various circumstances which should take place in the petitions, as being the foundation of them, and we Ogress of the siege, which display still more distinct- "cannot call on Him, on whom we have not believed, his divine prescience. "When ye shall see the Rom. x. 14; and since we are to pray to God the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the pro-Phet, standing in the holy place—then let them which the Spirit, for remission of sins, and a joyful resurrecthe Christians obeyed. As the Roman armies advanced to compass the city, they fled to Pella, and not there is remission here, and resurrection hereafter, to one of them, so far as we hear, perished. The hea- be had for all true members of the Catholic Church,

the eastern gate, and to which they sacrificed, is most creed in public worship. 1st, The fixing it firmly in accurately described as "the abomination of desola-

2ndly, the renewing our profession of fidelity to Almighty God, and repeating that watchword which off these bonds; but the proud would hold to them Another peculiar feature at the siege was depicted was given us when we were first listed under Christ's thus: "Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, banner, declaring thereby that we retain our allegi-Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, panner, declaring the compass thee round, and keep thee in on every ance to him, and remain his faithful servants and solards. thich was also exactly fulfilled, though a thing diers, will move him the sooner to hear our prayers He will not try to change nor think of it; but this he

tus with great reluctance. The length of the wall 3rdly, We declare our unity amongst ourselves, which he threw round the city, was nearly five English miles, and it was completed in only three days, Church, by and for which these common prayers are made; those who hold this faith, and those only, have the world may be looking towards as the Millennium's only be tried thoroughly by hardships and sufferings; Again, our Saviour declared that the "false Christs" a right to pray thus, nor can any others expect to be great rising light, while they must be mourning how which should "arise, and deceive many," should lead admitted to join in them; and, therefore, this creed is they have lost their part in her glory.

of the false Christs betrayed their followers into the first place, be heartily thankful to God for revealing smallest. esert, where they were destroyed; and that, in the these divine, mysterious, and saving truths to us; and last extremities of the siege, an imposter assembled though the doxology be only set at the end of Saint thousand persons in a chamber or gallery of the Athanasius' creed, yet the duty of thanksgiving must the Russells, the Somersets, and the Cavendishes,—

with an assurance of protection, where every be performed upon every repetition of this creed also; mind; and the simple and true character of the Engmiserably perished, by the Romans setting fire to 2ndly, We must give our positive and particular as- lish Ritual has generated a simplicity and truthfulness to God, and charity even to those that they have a graceful opportunity of making a the place, contrary to the wishes of their general.

2ndly, We must give our positive and particular asplace, contrary to the wishes of their general.

3nd and an annual truthfulness and factorial a Cur Lord next predicts the final overthrow of the an infallible oracle from the mouth of God, and for new religion. The gold and purple and floating lace And therefore since we have so much need of patience the Duke of Bedford were to surrender Tavistock ewish city and state, under the well-known prophethis reason we must repeat it with an audible voice of its ministration vestments consort oddly with ideas in our present militant state, that we may persevere in Abbey, and the Duke of Beaufort Tintern—if Lord terms of the "sun being darkened, and the moon after the minister, and in our mind annex that word, of the successors of the fishermen of Galilee, and Paul performing the will of God, amidst the many and great performing the will be great performent performing the will be great performent p and the moon after the minister, and in our mind annex that word, of the successors of the fishermen of Gallee, and Paul performing the win of God, annust the many and great here toys in the hands discouragements that we meet with here, so as at Devonshire Bolton Abbey,—all mere toys in the hands discouragements that we meet with here, so as at Devonshire Bolton Abbey,—all mere toys in the hands Powers of the heavens being shaken;" which be but once expressed in the beginning, yet it must with the surplice, the "fine linen, white and clean." length to receive the promise; that which will teach of the present proprietors,—to uses at least akin to was but too lamentably fulfilled. The city was taken, be supplied, and must be understood in every article; He is told that these garments are all significant: the temple destroyed, the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroyed to fine the Jewish nation and polity terainated destroye a visible end put to the whole Mosaic eco- stand up when we repeat it and resolve to stand up coat, and the crown of thorns; Ah- good fight to the last, and to finish that course which while, it is well to accustom our minds to the idea nomy, and the signal vengeance of the Almighty God indicted and the crown of the signal vengeance of the Almighty God indicted and the country in defence thereof, so as if need were, to describe the signal vengeance of the Almighty God in the new planet, and secured to min the undisputed monor indicted and the crown of thorns; Ah— good jight to the last, and to minst that course which in this practical nineteenth of the discovery, the master and fellows believe that they are, and are pursuing a course which on many accounts will be inflicted for the greatest moral crime ever committed by a not a stoutly in defence thereof, so as if need were, to dethe description of the signal vengeance of the Almighty God stoutly in defence thereof, so as if need were, to dethe greatest moral crime ever committed fend it, or seal the truth of it with our blood. 3rdly,

a not the signal vengeance of the Almighty God shall be rewarded with an eternal crown or giory, now ever grievous it may be to our flesh; yet considering century, be made more available than they are, and the interest of the whole man it is but highly reasonthat their value, as architectural studies, would be no by a people, the ungrateful and wilful rejection an

not pass away." And accordingly every one of these obtaining all our requests. Again, since these holy

(From " What is Romanism?")

blood of Jesus Christ, His son, cleanseth us from all thereby set fire to the buildings of the temple itself." sin;" "if we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to to the old House of God, go-missing him. Titus, moreover, spared three towers which had been forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighbuilt by Herod, as a mark of what Providence had teousness," we turn from the doctrine and practice of accomplished, using these remarkable words to Jose- indulgences as an unscriptural error, robbing the atonphus: "It is under the conduct of God that we have ing sacrifice of Christ's death of its infinite fulness, and waged the war: it is God who has driven out the Jews from these fortresses, against which human force and engines of war could do nothing."

denying its power of saving to the uttermost those who come to the Father through Him. The idea of a treasure of merits, consisting of the mingled merits of sure of merits, consisting of the mingled merits of The blind infatuation of the Jews, again, contribu- Christ and his saints, seems to us nothing short of ted mainly to the catastrophe. Three parties within impiety. To maintain that a mortal man has the distook place-all subordination and discipline were to God's eternal justice for the unexpiated guilt of despurned—the offers of Titus were rejected—and the parted souls, and liquidate that portion of their debt of punishment which they have not yet paid by sufferings, It is observable, also, that the wilful and obstinate we cannot but regard as a presumption most offensive rejection of their Messiah, and their rejection of him, to the Almighty, and most abhorrent to our first prin-

who undertook to rescue them from the Roman yoke; ransomed from sin, and death, and hell, by His blood, upon them. They had crucified Jesus before the work out our own salvation; considering the purity walls of Jerusalem, and before the same walls they of God and our own frailty, we engage in that work bers, that room was wanting for the crosses, and crosses work in us by a power not our own, and will give us, says Josephus expressly, "for the transgressions of and protection of His Holy Spirit, we go on our way rejoicing, in sure and certain hope of victory and of It is extremely remarkable, that the record of the heaven. We feel no trepidation as to the torments of

THE POPE'S SUPREMACY. (By Bishop Pilkington.)

THE PERVERT'S AFTER-THOUGHTS. (From " The Journey from Oxford to Rome.")

Well he remembers the day, when in that small Chapel, where the waning summer's sun cast a melanare in Judea flee to the mountains." This warning tion, we ought first to declare that we believe in God choly light, in presence of a few chosen witnesses and with one friend beside him, he knelt before the Altar and repeated to the dictation of the solemn-visaged Priest that profession of faith required of the convert. man Church, the Mother and Mistress of all Churches," such to render, and "Its faith most constant to whilst the reference in this expression to the rule of our prayers, nor be at any time without this retain and confess entire and unviolate till his life's bind him, and the lower-principled might lightly throw he be as steadfast who feels their awful moral pressure? will do-he will tell any he finds restless and discontented in the Church of their Fathers, to consider longer and more than he did before they bid farewell and fix it still more firmly in the soul. to their home; that home, the Church, which ere long And now he has long melancholy hours to analyse patience or not.

his disappointment; and why is it? We will hastily

THE MANNER OF THE NEW WORSHIP.

Unaccustomed scenes of ceremony distract the lamities: "Ver:ly I say unto you, This generation Ghost, it will encourage us (who are members of the multitude, for to serve his God in this worship he in the Christian profession; and that creates the firm-

shall not pass away, till all these things be fulfilled. Catholic Church,) to pray heartily for all spiritual and must isolate his mind from the whole external scene, est hope of the glorious reward of it; which must

THE COMPANIONS OF WORSHIP.

This is a point of which we should speak least (remembering humbly our Master's prophecies), but which we feel most; most of all it comes home to us: -The severance of kindred ties. Undoubtedly for truth's sake, for any position that can assimilate itself to those prophecies, to forsake father and mother and brethren, and houses and lands with them, is great gain. Nor has the true mind an inclination to distinguish between private faith and feeling and public friendship. It would wear and weary such thus to make the daily life a falsehood. For peace-sake the weaker nature might incline to it, but the strong and high one says-No, it is impossible for communion and hearty fellowship to subsist between individuals whose notions on life's most important point lie "far as the poles asunder." We will then have no seeming—we will part. But in the mind of the Anglican convert to Rome rises the question-Is this all truth, and that When we read written as with a sunbeam,-"The all falsehood? and with the question heaving his heart, he walks lonelily to his new place of worship, and they,

THE PLACE OF WORSHIP.

Is there nothing in it? Is it nothing to pass by that accustomed house of prayer, when each appointed ur comes round, to seek a new and another on unhallowed by association—unmagnified by love! A traveller of our day has written:—"Were I asked what was the object of greatest interest that I had met with and the scene that made the deepest impression upon me during my sojourn in other lands, I would say that it was the sight of the Jews gathering to mourn over the stones of Jerusalem. It was a touching sight to behold, in front of the Mosque before the western wall, one of the walls which formed the holy of holics of the ancient temple, where a few of those stones remain which the Romans 'poured out in the top of every street,' it was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to witness that mourning group and hear them singing the songs of David beneath the shadow of those very stones that once rang with the same swelling chorus when Jerusalem sat on high. But not now are heard the joyous tones of old, for here every note is swollen with the sigh of Judah's mourning maidens, or broke by the sobs and smothered groans of the patriarchs of Israel. But that heart must indeed be sadly out of tune whose chords would not vibrate to the thrilling strains of Hebrew melody chanted so sad and low by the sons and daughters of Abraham in their native city. Much as they venerate the very stones that ow form the walls of the enclosure, they dare not set foot within its precincts: for the crescent of the Mos- apple of the eye: hide me under the shadow of thy lem is glittering from the minaret of Omar, and the wings." Psa. xvii. 8. blood-red banner of Mahommed is waving over their heads." We leave the heart it most concerns to make the application of this.

That grey and solemn Church, where the tablets and escutcheons of his ancestors surround the walls, be it noted, and continuing such to his death) was fall asleep in Jesus, to be raised in God's good time to and that great pew, where his young steps were led so purposely raised up by Providence to witness this possess our full consummation and bliss, both in body early and so constantly under the eye of a true-hearted father and most tender mother; where he first learned to lisp his confession and his creed with the rest, and used to sit and ponder a whole sermon time on those mysterious words,-"The hour of death and the day of judgment," "The means of grace and the hope of glory;" that old Church where his infant body was day. The inscription records that "Titus had subdued the Jewish nation, and destroyed the city of Jerusalem, which all other generals, kings, and nations, had either never tried, or had tried in vain." The triumphal processing a company of the interval of the chief church, and that the Bitana triumphal processing a company of the comp shop there should be the chiefest bishop, in authority nother baptism and another confirmation have passed of the sides of the arch, exhibits the golden candlesired that blasphemous name or authority, was the cious and fair built Church, the necessity of modern forerunner of antichrist; Phocas, the next Emperor days, which has so outdone the old in its appliances, following, granted, by much suit, Boniface the third, and architectural beauty, but oh, never in its dearness: about the year of our Lord 607, that the Bishop of where he has been with the gathered thousands, and Rome should be the chiefest bishop of all other; and heard one voice of all raised in the glorious chaunt, therefore is he the blasphemous forerunner of antichrist, as Gregory said full well. It was a worthy grant of such a wicked emperor to set up a bishop like
Sabbath morning, have revived the spirit of the humhimself. Phocas murdered his lord and master, Maurice the emperor, killed his wife and children in his symbolism, which is as far from puerility as it would own sight, and made himself emperor. Afterward he made Boniface the pope head bishop over all, and in tioned and understood and loved: where the eager Rome the chief. Thus our holy father gat his supre- multitude of famished men from the scorching highmacy by a wicked emperor, and not from Peter, as he says; but one thief set up another. Peter, Acts iii. ing, have drawn to slake their thirst at the fountain of says, "Gold and silver have I none:" but the pope the water of life—freely; where perhaps he has been says, as the devil said to Christ when he tempted him, its commissioned dispenser, and has preached sermon says, as the devil said to Christ when he temperature and shewed him all the kingdoms and riches of the after sermon, with so many earnest prayers, beforeearth, "All these are mine, and I give them unto hand and following, that they might not be lost lawhom I lust; I will give thee them, if thou wilt fall bour:—It is his no more. Another communion and down and worship me." So says the pope: but he lies, as his father the devil did.

Out:—It is his no more. Another communion and other modes of prayer are for him. And those bells, that erewhile called him each evening and morning to the privileges of the worshipper or the duty of the pastor, must peal on now: they are for him no more. But they are not unheeded. He hears them plainly enough; every chime. His ear is keener than it used to be; the wind is contrary but still he hears them.

THE CHRISTIAN'S TRIALS. (By the Rev. Francis Bragge, B.D.)

That a state of suffering is the truest touch-stone Well he remembers that it bound him with a deep vow of faith there can be no question. It is an easy matto "true obedience to the Holy Catholic Apostolic Ro- ter to believe, when times are quiet and prosperous. and it is for our temporal interest to do so: but when the clouds grow black and thick, and a storm is coming on apace, and at length becomes loud and terrible. end." True, no chains forged of iron in present days and threatens danger and destruction to such as adhere to Jesus and his truth; when, as in St. Paul's tempest in his voyage towards Rome, neither sun nor stars, no from the shame and scorn of recantation, and must not gleam of comfort in many days appears, and all hope of deliverance from the hand of man is taken away, They have tied his conscience and his soul for ever. then will be proved the truth and life of faith; which when sincere, will receive new strength by such exercise of it, and the boisterous shakings and furious blasts of adversity will but make it take deeper root,

And as faith, so patience, is best, nay indeed can and lies idle and useless when things are calm and easy; and no one can then say whether he has true

For the grace of Christian patience is much more little crosses and vexations, which attend the smoothest condition of this world; it is an even steady, re- the others are not so useless? signed enduring the greatest troubles, and severest and

needs cause the highest complacency in the midst of all the hard usage of the world.

THE PORTRAITS.

(From " Thoughts for the Thoughtful," by Old Humphrey.)

Did you ever hear the story of the two portraits! Come! I will tell it to you; for it is a striking one. A painter who wanted a picture of innocence, drew the likeness of a child at prayer. The little suppliant was kneeling by the side of his mother, who regarded him with tenderness. The palms of his lifted hands were reverently pressed together; his rosy cheek spoke else except the expenses for travelling by third-class carof health, and his mild blue eye was upturned with an of health, and his mild blue eye was upturned with an expression of devotion and peace. This portrait of young Rupert was highly prized by the painter; for he had bestowed on it great pains: he hung it up in his study, and called it Innocence.

Years rolled along, and the painter became an aged man; but the picture of Innocence still adorned his

nan; but the picture of Innocence still adorned his man; but the picture of Innocence still adorned his study walls. Often had he thought of painting a land, and £20 in a note for Ireland. There were also contrast to his favourite portrait; but opportunity had various small sums inclosed in papers from "lower schoolcontrast to his favourite portrait; but opportunity had not served. He had sought for a striking model of guilt, but had failed to find one. At last, he effected his purpose by paying a visit to a neighbouring gaol.

was seen in his hollow eye; but this was not all: vice was visible in his face, guilt was branded, as with a hot iron, on his brow, and horrid imprecations burst from his blaspheming tongue. The painter executed his task to the life, and bore away the successful effort of his pencil. The portraits of young Rupert and old Randal were hung, side by side, in his study;

and old Randal were hung, side by side, in his study; the one representing Innocence, the other Guilt.

But who was young Rupert who kneeled in prayer by the side of his mother in meek devotion? And who was old Randal, who lay menacled on the dungeour to the vacant scholarship on that foundation. floor, cursing and blaspheming? Alas! the two were one! Young Rupert and old Randal were the same. Led by bad companions into the paths of sin, no wonder that young Rupert found bitterness and sorrow. That brow which in childhood was bright sorrow. That brow which in childhood was bright with peace and joy, in years became darkened by guilt and shame; and that heart which once was the abode of happiness, afterwards became the habitation of anguish. Fathers, tell the tale to your children! Mothers, whisper it in the ears of your lisping little ones, that they may know betimes the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and the exceeding deceitfulness of the human heart. Well may youth and age walk humbly before God, putting up the prayer, "Keep me as the

ST. AUGUSTINE'S (From the Guardian.)

The revised taste for the antique and the picturesque has produced wonderful results. It is embalmed in the genius of Walter Scott; it has now leavened our literature; it has resuscitated a noble style of archiecture. Its progress may be traced from the plaster pattlements, the puny rooms, and the trumpery corridors of Strawberry Hill, to the stately pile of Windsor, and the great work of the new palace at Westminster. It has had a tendency to aid another movement, and baptism, to be purified to be a true servant of the imparted spiritual will; where he joined the youthful catechomens and was prepared for confirmation, and made his first communion:—it is his no more. A-

itself injurious by generating a sort of unreal sentimentalism.

It is true that in many of such cases the mind may be rightly satisfied with the contemplation of the remains of former ages as they are, without any thought beyond. The grandeur of the pyramids suggests no wish for the recall of forty centuries of conversion. There is a world to be learned from the conversion. There is a world to be learned from the conversion. oppression. There is a moral to be learned from the ruins of the Coliseum. The cross reared in that void arena, where millions were "butchered to make a Roman holiday," the crushed seats, the desolate corridors, never served a truer purpose than now. Stone-henge, again, stands a monument of a barbarous super-henge, again, stands a monument of a barbarous superstition. It is only valuable as a memorial of the past. But such is not the feeling with which the ruins of Christian temples should be regarded by a visitor in a Christian land.

The ruins of Fountains or Tintern, of Netley, or Furness, are something more than beautiful; -are something more than sentimentalisms. Their pious builders did not bestow toil and money in hewing stone out of the quarries, and "timber out of the thick trees," and bringing them "to an excellent work," in order that one generation might "break down the carved work thereof with axes and hammers," and that others and succeeding ones might come to gaze on the roofless nave and the broken shaft, the ivy-clad tower and the elaborate tracery, and return satisfied with having had a touching vision of graceful decay. They did not intend that the fate of those edifices should be like that of leaves in Vallombrosa-

"Unconscious they in waste oblivion lie; In all the world of busy life around
No thought of them; in all the bounteous sky
No drop, for them, of kindly influence found."

They meant them, not for the desolate ornaments of the pale moonlight, but to be illuminated by the warm rays of the sun streaming through their many-coloured vindows,-not to be inhabited by the owl and the bat,-but to be peopled with crowds of devout worshippers. They willed that prayer and praise should ascend thence continually to heaven, and bring blessings down on the nation. Yet men now-a-days feel that the scene is fair-but forget that it is sad; are content to behold God's temples in ruins in a land where Christ's Church is planted, without its ever occurring to them that they might be restored to their consecrated uses. But we hope that this feeling is passing away. The restoration of St. Augustine's, at Canterbury, is an auspicious beginning. It was a happily chosen site for a good work; and the stranger who visits the metropolitan city will rejoice to find that ancient gateway no longer a mere subject for the antiquarian, but an entrance to an active scene of conceived; and yet we read in Josephus, that many

In our use of this sacred form we should, in the enumerate a few of its parts, beginning with the than the bearing with some temper those common, when we once learn that some use has been found for earnest preparation for Evangelical labours. And one of these mouldering fabrics, may we not infer that

And may not a thought occur to those whose most pungent afflictions, when God shall please to have families were enriched by the plunder of the Church,-The time was further fixed by our Saviour, in the love of the Son, and the grace of the Holy dentities: "Various Interesting Section 1987 of the image of the section 1987 of the multitude of the both a ground of our prayers, and a guide to our that splendour is needful to attract the eye, and happy, that do thus patiently suffer and endure. This through it the heart, of the multitude. It may be so: happy, that do thus patiently suffer and endure. This do thus patiently suffer and endure. This happy, that do thus patiently suffer and endure. This but he provided in the system of examination for the B.A. degree, to give the pious sufferer the best proof of his sincerity pictures." When the multitude for to serve his God in this worship he in the Christian profession; and that creates the firm-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The Church and State Gazette says, "It is stated that the Government have resolved that there shall be no day of national humiliation on account of the famine."

THE REV. DR. WOLFF has addressed a circular to his brother Free-Masons. The following characteristic ex-tract will explain his object:—"As there now is great distress in the land, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, I am ready to deliver lectures during the week-days in dif-ferent towns of England, for the purpose of contributing towards the relief of the starving population of England, Ireland and Scotland, let them be Protestants, Roman Ca-tholics, Jews or Mahomedans. I don't want anything riages in rails, and am ready to make a commencement at

boys staying out," varying in amount from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; also four £5 notes, 43 sovereigns, 29 half sovereigns, £16 2s. 6d. in crowns and half-crowns, £22 1s. in shil-On the damp floor of his dungeon, lay a wretched culprit, named Randal, heavily ironed. Wasted was his body, worn was his cheek, and anguish unutterable send the sword, the famine, and the pestilence among

Oxford, Feb. 19 .- In a Convocation holden yesterday, the alteration in the medical statute providing that the fees hitherto paid at the time of examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, should be payable when the degree is actually taken, and that the professor and examiners in that faculty should receive a fixed annual stipend, instead of the fees hitherto paid by the candi-

Gentlemen who desire to offer themselves as candidates are requested to call, with certificates of their standing the consent of the head or vicegerent of their college or the examination for their degree in case they have not taken the degree of B. A., on Mr. Walker, at Wadham College, on Thursday, the 11th of March, between ten and one o'clock.

and one o clock.

The junior scholarship is open to all members of the university who have not exceeded 9 terms from their

university who have not exceeded 9 terms from their matriculation inclusively.

The senior scholarship is open to all bachelors of arts, or those who have at least passed their public examination, and have not exceeded the 26th term from their matriculation inclusively.

The Camden Professor of Ancient History (Dr. Cardwell, Principal of St. Alban Hall) proposes to deliver a course of lectures during the present term on Greek inscriptions, for the purpose of tracing the progress of Grecian palæography, of elucidating important points of Athenian history, and of determining the value of the Parian Chronicle.

The lectures will be delivered on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the Clarendon, beginning on Tuesday,

The lectures will be delivered on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the Clarendon, beginning on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, and they are free of admission to members of the University.

The following paper has been generally circulated among the undergraduates:—"To the Junior Members of the University of Oxford, by one of themselves, on the present Distress—At the present season of Lent, most serious Christians feel a desire to exercise greater self-deto promote still higher ends. Yet, with all this, it has its alloy. It often leads people to admire the of famine, there can surely be no one found who is not rical and ecclesiastical monuments, often becomes itself injurious by generating a sort of unreal sentimen-

which seems so hopefully to unite self-denial and useful benevolence? N. B.—The Irish Society of London, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, are prepared to furnish par-ticulars of the most miserable cases, thus enabling any college to send periodical remittances direct to the cler-

Comparative number of members of the University:-

	1846	1847
University	253	247
Balliol	309	311
Merton		170
Exeter		407
Oriel		853
Queen's		265
New College	158	159
Lincoln	190	199
All Souls	113	110
Magdalen	184	181
Brasenose	425	422
Corpus		131
Christ Church	954	964
Trinity		295
St. John's	300	307
Jesus	137	141
Wadham	308	317
Pembroke	172	179
Worcester	272	279
St. Mary Hall	85	39
Magdalen Hall	214	208
New Inn Hall	75	68
Alban Hall	22	21
Edmund Hall	108	107
A THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	5878	5930

Oxford.—Before midsummer a plan will be submitted to the Convocation to offer a University Education to a poorer class of students than at present find access to it. THE REV. JAMES GARBETT, has been re-elected Professor of Poetry, an office which he now holds for a seond term of 5 years.

The Bristol Times says-"We are glad to hear that the statement which we published last week-namely, that the Rev. Mr. New (formerly curate of Clifton), had seceded to Rome—is incorrect. Mr. New's resignation of his London curacy gave rise to the report."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN has published an address to the Clergy and other members of the Established Church, relative to a Society which has been organised for the conversion of the Irish Romanists. His Grace says-"There cannot be a more substantially unsuitable occasion for urging any one to change his religion and adopt ours, than when we are proposing to relieve his physical sickness, because all the grace of a charitable action is in this way destroyed, and we present ourselves to his mind as seeking to take an ungenerous advantage of his misery, and as converting our benefactions into a bribe to induce him to do violence to his conscience."

St. John's College.—The Adams Prize.—The Master and Fellows of St. John's College have commenced a subscription, which already amounts to £600, for the purpose of doing honour to Mr. J. C. Adams, one of their body, who they consider was the first among the mathematicians of Europe to determine from perturbations the unknown place of a disturbing planet exterior to Uranus. The sum to be raised is to found a liberal prize for the study of astronomy, to be connected with the name of Mr. Adams. The document circulated among the members of St. John's contains the following passage:—"In adopting this mode of recording Mr. Adams' extraordinary merit in originating and continuing through several years, with uncommon labour and self-reliance and skill. researches which are deservedly deemed of nationa importance, and which, but for well-known unfortunate are pursuing a course which on many accounts will thought appropriate, and will, they trust, be gratifying to Mr. Adams."

We have heard that three stamed-glass windows have just been placed in the altar of Gorton Chapel. They are the gift of the Rev. B. Basnett, and, we are told, are in acknowledgment of a splendid silver tea-service pre-sented to him some time ago by his congregation. In the side windows are various Christian emblems—in the centre the crucifixion. The whole are the work of our townsman, Mr. Gardner, and are exceedingly well exe-The parishioners of St. James's, Westminster, have

presented to the Rev. Gerard Thomas Andrewes, M.A., who has been for some years Curate of the parish, a testimonial of their respect and esteem. The present consists of a handsome book-case and chair, Macklin's Bible, Brydell's Shakspeare, and a chronometer; the total cost of which has been 520L, raised by 850 of the parishioners. A purse of 40l, has been presented by the parishioners of St. Mark's, Lakenham, Norfolk, to the Rev. J. E. Gladstone, in consequence of the smallness of his income.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.
Poetry-The Heroine Martyr of St. Augustine's, Ecclesiastical Intelligence Monterey. Seige and Capture of Jerusalem. Fourth Page.
Poetry The Oak.
The Rector's Visits; or
on the Lord's Prayer.
The English Ycomen.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the third of June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Clergy are requested to meet in full black

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese will be held at. Poronto, on Wednesday, the second of June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the business of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Com-The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the wages they would receive in the United States, and, if

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

May 2nd, Trinity Church 11 A.M. " St. Paul's 3 р.м. 9th, Rogation Sunday,

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

The Address of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan on Emi-GRATION and COLONIZATION, delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of this City, has attracted no inconsiderable share of public attention, and it claims a more extended notice at our hands than the few brief extracts from its pages which we were enabled

overstocked population, -and from a conviction, which overstocked population,—and from a conviction, which states, if he chooses; others will take his place, who will we believe is universal, that the only remedial measure buy the land, and the fund will certainly be secured, for which promises to have efficacy or permanency is a the charge upon the land will be its price. It will no large annual relief of the Mother Country by Emigra- longer be open for free grant, it will become the posses

The destitution which prevails in Ireland,-to

touchingly depicted :-"I remember Ireland when she was said to be prosper-It was towards the close of the war of the French Revolution. Tens of thousands of my countrymen were going forth to fight England's battles; and every booming cannon which pealed forth the news of England's glory, was the signal of bereavement to a thousand families. Yet was the land prosperous. War, which to other nations brought paperty. nations brought poverty, and famine, and devastation, brought wealth to Ireland. It brought wealth to the tenbrought wealth to Ireland. It brought wealth to the ten-ant and the labourer, for agriculture was extended, waste land was brought into cultivation, and there was no ex-cess of disposable labour. The poor fed well, (at least as in Ireland they call well,) though provisions were very dear. I remember afterwards, when war called not for its victims, and when there was abundance in the land; but the condition of the tenant and the labourer was reduced; plenty was no plenty to them. They were too many, and if food was cheap, they were cheaper still.— Then they wished for food to be dear; and a summer came which brought no sun, and the rain poured in for-rents upon the drenched and unproductive earth, and food the land, and rich and poor became the victims of pestilence. But still there was no deficiency of provisions in Ireland to feed the Irish; but the value of labour was gone, and the poor man had nothing of value to offer in return for sustenance. Since then the progress of Ireland has been downwards. Her political condition has been sidered chimerical to expect, and dangerous to advocate. worse. In his best times the Irish peasant lived scantily qualities, but with a regard to its nutritive and passages qualities, but with a view to quantity and cheapness.—
Still, year after year added to the wretcheduess of the land. Steam brought its giant force into action, to transport the produce of Ireland to market; roads were import the produce of Ireland to market; roads were important and communications opened to all parts of the ry is reflected back upon others, whose condition is but one step from the lowest depth, but it is misery still.

subsistence, and the years coming brought with them no increased occupation for the labourer. The time was when the Frenchman was taunted for his rye bread and soupe maigre, but even the English peasant has learned to feed upon potatoes, and to endure life without roast beef over the dangerous engine, sick and languishing from protracted and unrelenting watchfulness, and the dark and filthy mine has contained women and children yoked. At the Township of Garrafraxa, a place with scarcely ror and wonder to find such things on the earth. Formerly the flerce contention of party, the blood and vio-

woes of the poor, are almost all that we have heard from and, until at length the failure of a crop of one article of food has brought famine,—and the young man faints as he holds out his hand to ask for a morsel of food, and as he holds out his hand to ask for a morsel of food, and the children call in vain upon the father for food, until their faint wailings are hushed by merciful death, and the infant tugs at the breast of the dead mother, and the rats gnawed the unburied corpses. And is all this to be attributed to the visitation of Providence in the failure of the potatoe crop? No; but to over-population! The the potatoe crop? No; but to over-population! The is an Irishman.'"

must have educated bis children call in wailings of him.' 'He could we should have more difficulty in parting with toat their faint wailings are hushed by merciful death, and they can be should have more difficulty in parting with toat the infant tugs at the breast of the dead mother, and the work of his own hands.' 'Then,'again I said, 'I do envy you your countrymen! This is Scotch prudence, Scotch attributed to the visitation of Providence in the failure of the potatoe crop? No; but to over-population! The just as Scotch courage.' 'Well,'said he, 'it may be all just as Scotch as you like to make it, but after all the man other periodicals established with the same intent; and as the name decided upon appeared to be the catastrophe which was inevitably approaching. The consumptive patient has caught a cold, his death is hastened by a week, but his disease was inevitable death before. Strangers could see the fate of Ireland more distinctly than men to whom her misery became familiar by daily observation."

To effect the alleviation of this highly-drawn, but not over-wrought picture, it is not enough to allure the sufferers from the wretchedness of their homes, and give them the mere chance of an improvement in their ndition from the abundance, could they reach it, which the new world affords. We must not allow, much less encourage them, to trust to any undefined and equivocal relief of this nature, nor be a party to fostering the impression that it will be enough to attract them to these shores, and that, with immediate employment, the maintenance of their families will be secured. The doubtful benefit to themselves, and especially the very limited relief to the Mother Country from an emigration which has no purpose or plan beyond this, is thus justly stated:-

"The settlers in Canada would no doubt find it pro-"The settlers in Canada would no doubt find it profitable to receive a labouring population, if the effect would be to reduce wages. I mean to say that the 50,000 families which Mr. Smith O'Brier speaks of, could be easily employed in Upper Canada if they would work for even three times the rate of Irish wages. But we shall see in a moment what would be the consequence of such a movement. For, though the United States will not receive an extensive pauper population at the Atlantic cities, they will receive any number that present themselves on their boundaries was an able for service where themselves on their boundaries who are able to pay their Let us then take the 50,000 labouring men and their families. Suppose them brought out to, and up the country at Government expense, they will then hang on the Government for present subsistence till they can find employers; when they do find employers, it will be at a rate of wages probably reduced to five or six dollars a month. Then all the farm servants is Canada will find their wages reduced to the same rate. Then all these will pack up and away into the United States. Your new labourers will remain with you just until they have enough of money to enable them to go away. Then we have the control of the same rate are covered by the wild buffalo of America.

"I am told that you may drive a waggon from one end to the other of this country of the Sacket." gration displaces your old one, at your expense, all the savings of labour, all the expenditure of Government, all the private charity, will thus be employed in finding a population for the United States, and the process must continue until, by flooding the extensive continent with your labourers, you reduce the price of labour there, and

til that price reacts upon this country.
"This will never do. We have seen the same course of events on a small scale, and often. It is true that we can receive into Canada in its present improved condition, very many more labourers than ever before were Church Society's Rooms, Toronto, on Friday, the 4th

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

The wages they would receive in the United States, and, and by the way of the Miss not afford the relief we wish to gain. Therefore let us leave the labour market to itself, and not attempt by any as the place you sit in." Australian quackery to regulate matters wholly beyond our control, and utterly independent of our interference."

No: we must turn our immediate attention to their permanent settlement,-to give them at once a spur to enterprise, and the best motive for exertion. In other words, after having induced them to emigrate, we must provide for their Colonization. How this can be done, is thus candidly stated:-

"Let us return to our subject. I have got my settlers here, and I have got land for them, and I only want the here, and I have got and for them, and I only want the means of maintaining them a year in Canada, instead of maintaining them for several years in Ireland. How shall this be done? Why, simply by advancing the money, and charging it on the land. Those who require little, to be charged with little; those who require to be aided to the full extent of a year's provision, to be charged with it; their deeds to be withheld until the mo-

The settler may turn labourer; or he may go the United sion of some successful settler, or of some man of the

whose suffering condition the remarks of the able speaker were chiefly directed,—is thus forcibly and or loan of four millions, or even five millions, sterling, by the Government, to be repaid with interest, you have a million of surplus population provided for, who can be received in this country faster than all available means of transport could bring them, without any inconvenience. Would not this be an object gained worth the expenditure? Twenty millions sterling, was paid for the re-demption of the West India slaves. Are the miseries of the poor in Ireland less, or their claims on the country less, or the difficulties caused to the Government by their condition less, than in the case of the West India slaves? The emancipation of the latter was a pecuniary loss to the revenue and trade of the nation. Is it not absolutely certain that the addition of a million to the population of Canada would be a great gain in the way of commerce and consumption of British manufactures?
"There are between this city and Lake Huron, I

should think, two millions of acres which might be settled in this way. An appropriation of 50 acres to each family would provide for 40,000 families, or 200,000 peo-Twenty thousand, at least, would be required to occupy villages and towns, and thus you would have 220,000 settlers provided for, who might as well come in one year as in twenty.

"But settlements need not be confined to this quarter;

the greater part of the country between Lake Huron and the Ottawa is vacant-whole regions are without an inhabitant, and millions of men may be sustained by cultivating them. Provisions are abundant and cheap in the Upper Canada with her present products, could sustain a million of additional inhabitants at once. vastly improved; justice has been done her people, to an extent which a few years before, it would have been control but the best market is at home." try; but the best market is at home."

And to shew that there is nothing visionary in this plan, certain very interesting facts are adduced. Our and poorly; but of late the milk and the salt herring have been taken from the potato, and the potato itself has been encouraged, by the following: encouraged, by the following:-

proved, and communications opened to all parts of the country. Landlords were benefitted, but the peasant was no better. The numbers of his class were too great, his labour was too abundant and too cheap, and there was more of it than was wanted. If your horses are too many, you sell them; if your cattle are too many, you let some of them; if your fires are too many, you let some of them; if your fires are too many, you let some of them; if your fires are too many, you let some of them; if your fires are too many, you let some of them; if your fires are too many, you let some of the provided of the provided of the provided of them; if your cattle are too many, you let some of the provided of t them go out; if human beings are too many, beggary and starvation are the lot of the unemployed, and their misery is reflected back upon others, whose condition is but He was addressed by the same man some years after "Many have been the speculations upon the causes of Treland's misery, and many the plans for her relief; wards. 'Arrah, Mr. Duggan, do you remember the many the heartless scoff at her wretchedness, and many the heartless scoff at her wretchedness, and many the good and benevolent prayer for her redemption; but still there was one startling and appalling fact which barfield all speculation, and should have bainshed all hope arising from slight or ordinary measures. Every wards of new who are now sight and independent the start of the same man some years after wards. Arrah, Mr. Duggan, do you remember the man you sent to live in a fox-hole in Monaghan. God bless you, Sir, it was the best advice I ever had in my life, I have got the deed of my lot, and I have eighty head of cattle and sheep feeding on it."

"This is very like the history of thousands and tens of the start of the

arising from slight or ordinary measures. Every year thousands of men who are now rich and independent, who was adding to the millions who depended noon wages for will tell you they have had hardship and difficulty; but

Even in England infant toll has hung dozing dangerous engine, sick and languishing from Chisholm, whom we used to call White Oak, for his truth and fifthy mine has contained women and children yoked and crawling like beasts of burden. Yet those who suffered were the last to complain, they were thankful for the bread they carned and they knew no better. In like manner the Irish peasant knew not the comparative wretchedness of his lot, he saw not the unwholesome filth off the den he lived in, beggary which he saw all around him ceased to be a degradation, and his lot was happy because deeper wretchedness was in sight. It was not the peasant or his taskmaster, or his patriot advocate. the peasant or his taskmaster, or his patriot advocate, who saw most plainly the extent of his sufferings; it was the stranger, who visited the country, and storted in the midst of all this.—

Inside the house was a respectable-looking man, his wife and grown-up daughters. Their house was clean, comfortable, and abundant, and we fared well. The the stranger, who visited the country, and started in hor- books on the shelves, and one of the girls was reading, lence of a comagnity politically disorganized, sent to us toy of the settler on the road in the morning, I waited, its periodical tragedy; of late the sufferings of the poor, My first exclamation was, 'Well, Chisholm, I do envy you

and the party debate which made political capital of the was the first settler in these parts; and when he came, there was no white man between nm and 'He must have been poor, or he would not have come here?' 'Yes,' was the answer, 'he was very poor.' 'He must have educated bis children himself?' 'Yes, there must have educated his children himself?' 'Yes, there was no school within many miles of him.' 'He could we should have more difficulty in parting with that

this plan it is proposed to do, millions of our indigent paper was designed to contain, it was, after some confellow-subjects to these shores, we shall be leaving no sideration, adopted. eventual room for them,-that soon no spot will be left into which they will be enabled to wedge them- prefix the term THE CHURCH to paragraphs and articles selves, and that by vigorously following up such a which refer to ecclesiastical affairs; and if that title system of emigration, we shall by and by experience be not incorrect, while it is certainly expressive, when

America, and look to the westward of that glorious inland America, and look to the westward of that glorious mland sea, Lake Superior. I say nothing of the mineral treasures of its northern shores, or those of our own Lake Huron, but I ask you to go with me to the head of Lake Superior, to the boundary line: you will say it is a cold journey, but I tell you the climate still improves as you go westward. At the head of Lake Superior, we surmount a height of land and thou december to the real goaden. height of land, and then descend into the real garden of the British possessions, of which so few know anything. Books tell you little of the country, and what they do say will deceive and mislead you. I tell you what I have heard directly from your townsman, Mr. Angus Bethune, and indirectly from Mr. Ermatinger, very lately from that country.

Winnipeg, and into Lake Winnipeg runs the Saskatcha-van river. It takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, and the Lake Winnipeg discharges its waters towards and into Hudson's Bay.

"This river runs from west to east fifteen hundred miles without an obstruction; it is navigable for boats carrying ten or twelve tons, it runs through a country diversified with prairie, rich grass, clumps of forest, and

enough of money to enable them to go away. Then you follow the same process next year, your next year's emibarley, oats, potatoes, in short all the crops of temperate climates in abundance.

"North of the boundary line, and still keeping within a climate equal to that of Montreal on the north, and to this place in the south, you have a breadth of perhaps six this place in the south, you have a breadth of perhaps six hundred miles, by a length of eighteen hundred. North of this again you have a country and climate equal to that of the powerful states in the north of Europe. "Here is a country worth all Canada told twenty times

over. It was still more valuable until 1825, when in one of these accursed Yankee negociations, two degrees of latitude, from the head of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, were given up to our moderate neighbours. The lost territory takes in the bend of the Missour, and by the way of the Mississipi and its tributary waters the the whole territory is nearly as accessible from the ocean

But all this is pressed on grounds of public expeliency, as well as from motives of humanity. In providing thus for the permanent welfare of our fellowsubjects, we are devising the surest means of consolidating our national strength and establishing a rival to the gigantic republic in our neighbourhood. in leaving this undone, we are permitting to that republic a power in an inverse ratio to our own weakness: the consequence is thus correctly stated :-

"What, then, will be the consequence to us, if no great movement is made to people the British territories in this quarter of the world? The United States have pressed on us in the North-east; they have got to the Northward on us in the North-east; they have got to the Northward of us in the West. We are advancing slowly, our Government is speaking with complacency of their emigrants being received into the United States, and our public lands are held back from settlement, and kept up charged with it; their deeds to be withness until the more than at the rate ney is repaid with interest. The advance, including all expenses, need not, I am sure, be more than at the rate for years. Why, the consequence will be that, outflanked by a powerful population, left without the natural public lands are held back from settlement, and kept up for years. Why, the consequence will be that, outflanked by a powerful population, left without the natural public lands are held back from settlement, and kept up for years. and England will have the satisfaction of considering that she was very careful in keeping the peace, and very learned respecting the labour market of America."

In urging this step, which national considerations not less than sentiments of humanity dictate, Mr. Sullivan does not overlook the duty of connecting with our plans of emigration some provision for that moral and religious cultivation, without which physical strength degenerates into mere brute force, and animal gratification becomes the sole aim and effort of existence. Of the misery as well as degradation of any social condition which is not sanctified by religious principle, and the respect for law and order which it induces, we will not speak in detail: the last century of the history of the world is but too eloquent upon the sadness of that great truth; while the passing events of the present day offer so startling a lesson as to make it almost criminal to neglect it:-

"Well, then, in the next place I shall be told to provide Churches and Schools for the new comers. For the churches, I should like to see land given liberally; and I should trust to the people from whom the emigrants come, not to leave them without clergymen, priests and ministers. Zealous men they must be, who have their vocation at heart, and who will not turn from a settler's fare. For their support, in the first instance, and for the erection of the first homely places of worship, I should trust to the contributions of the godly and charitable in the country from whence the settlers came,—the future should be left to the emigrants themselves."

It is by no means safe to trust to the exertion of a spontaneous charity in furtherance of an object so holy and beneficial, nor should we allow ourselves to think that, as in the case of a common education, people will voluntarily-without any antecedent conviction of its value-seek the blessings of the Gospel. The Almighty, in His infinite wisdom and tenderness, did not wait till man, in the sense of his own utter misery and the dread of His judgment upon sin, sought out a remedy and supplicated for a Redecmer. This man never would have done. The means of redemption the redemption is flock, cannot be contemplated without something of melanwere provided freely, and it was one which the natural man was neither able nor willing to seize upon.

But that this remedy for sin and its consequences has been vouchsafed, changes the character of our duties, and throws upon ourselves the obligation to extend the Redeemer's kingdom and the blessings it includes. In the contemplation of this responsibility, we dare not look with indifference or coldness upon the moral world around us, nor withhold our energies from the cultivation demanded by the wide-spread spiritual desolation which it presents. We dare not, as Christians, act upon a policy merely willterian.

Your kind references to my services are, alas! far above my as Christians, act upon a policy merely utilitarian,without regard to interests beyond the comforts of the body, or the narrow limits of time. And while we help to clear up the natural wilderness around us, and bad report; but, in the discharge of such duty to you and our in planting a busy and thriving population where lately all was wildness and solitude, we must feel it to be a paramount duty to cause the Gospel's joyful sound to mingle with and sanctify the hum of activity and the bustle of worldly enterprise.

We have again to express our thanks to a correspondent of the Literary Garland for his kind wishes in respect to this journal, and for the hints which he has been good enough to throw out for its improvement. He is flattering enough to us to say, that the only objections he ever had to The Church newspaper, were its form and its name; and as these touch upon exterior circumstances only, and have no bearing whatever upon the principles or conduct of the journal, we have every reason to be satisfied with such a testimony.

For the correction of the form of the paper, we are,

are bound to act upon such arrangements as will and on no worthy occasion have I appealed to you in favour of ensure the present reading and circulation of our journal, even more than its future preservation.

It may possibly be thought that in enticing, as by fullest and most intelligible representation of what the

In secular papers, nothing is more common than to

friend of the Literary Garland will, we feel assured, be amongst the last to find fault with us.

The election for Chancellor of the University of Cambridge resulted, as we have stated, in favour of the Prince Albert, by a majority of 116 votes. By later arrivals we learn that his Royal Highness has consented to accept the honour thus conferred upon him, and that his installation will speedily take place.

that country.

"A little to the westward of Lake Superior is Lake University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Oxford Seen and Unseen," who has lately forsaken the Church of England for the Romish Communion, is not the Clergyman who resided for some time in this Province, and obtained subsequently a Living in England, -the disabilities under which he was labouring from Ordination in the United States having been removed by a special Act of Parliament in his favour. The Clergyman who left Canada for Englard is the Rev. Henry Caswall, the Author of "America and the American Church," and other valuable publications.

> Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the numes of new Subscribers to this paper.

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

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the parishioners of the Cathedral Church of St. James, in the City of Toronto, was held in that church on Monday last, the 12th inst., when an Address to the Lord Bishop, on his retirement from the Rectory, was moved by the Hon. the Chief ment from the Rectory, was moved by the Hon, the Chief Justice and seconded by the Hon. Robert Baldwin; and adopted unanimously. His Lordship having expressed his willingness to receive this mark of respect and affection from his late parishioners, on the same day at five o'clock, a numerous deputation, including many of the principal and oldest inhabitants, waited upon him at the Palace for that purpose. We have much satisfaction in presenting to our readers both the Address and the Reply. To the Honourable and Right Reverend Joun, Lord Bishop of

We, the Churchwardens and Vestry of St. James's Church, cannot allow the occasion to pass of your Lordship's resigning the Rectory of Toronto into the hands of our excellent and most esteemed Pastor, the Rev. Henry James Grasett, the present Rector, without expressing to you the deep sense we feel of the value of those long and devoted services which you have. to give in a recent number.

This is naturally, at the present moment, a subject of deep and absorbing interest,—from the distress so prevalent amongst a large portion of the inhabitants of the Empire,—from the impression which is so general, there will be plenty of men willing to purchase.—

of £4 a head, or £20 for each family of five.

"Can they repay the money? Most certainly they real increase and nurture which a wholesome distribution of the people of the empire ought to cause, we must fall at modistant period into dependence on the American Republic. Then, indeed, British subjects will come and which, during the thirty-five years that you have mimistered to the spiritual wants of the people of the empire ought to cause, we must fall at modistant period into dependence on the American Republic. Then, indeed, British subjects will come and to the spiritual wants of the people of the empire ought to cause, we must fall at modistant period into dependence on the farming the thirty-five years that you have mimistered to the spiritual wants of the people of the empire ought to cause, we must fall at modistant period into dependence on the farming the thirty-five years that you have mimistered to the spiritual wants of the people of the empire of those long and devoted services which you have.

This is naturally, at the present moment, a subject with the present which you have mimistry that they can begin to purchase.—

The interest and nurture which a wholesome distribution of the value of those long and devoted services which you have.

This is naturally, at the present moment, a subject to the present manurally at the present manurally at the present manurally at the present manurally at the pres the garden of Christ's heritage in this portion of the Empire.

The kind and benevolent feelings which your Lordship has

at all times manifested towards every part of your extensive Cure, have invested you with the reverence due to the Father of his flock, and will ever be gratefully responded to in the bosoms of those whom you have resigned in Christ to your most

We are thankful to the Almighty Disposer of events, that it is only by your Lordship's elevation to a more important station in the Church that you have been separated from the particular in the Church that you have been separated from charge of this congregation, which has endured through more than the full term of a generation. In that long period, though the inhabitants of this town, in common with the rest of Upper Canada, have, by the Divine mercy, enjoyed, in a very ample measure, the blessings of peace, health, and abundance, they have yet been made to feel the chastening hand of Omnipotence. in the vicissitudes of war and in the visitations of an appalli pestilence; and in these trials it was the happiness of thi congregation to witness in their Pastor the most striking and edifying proofs of a firm, unceasing confidence in the mercy of God; of a faithful and fearless devotion to duty, amidst access of difficulty and peril, and of that warmth of Christian charit which knew no other bounds than the limit of the ability to

With our sincere and earnest prayers for your continued usefulness in the service of our Lord and Master, we, the Churchwardens and Vestry of St. James's Church, Toronto,

Farewell. (Signed) C. GAMBLE, THOS. D. HARRIS,

On behalf of the Congregation St. James's Church, Toronto. Toronto, 12th April, 1847.

To the Churchwardens and Vestry of St. James's Church, GENTLEMEN,-This testimony of your continued affection and esteem is most acceptable and gratifying to me; but it has taken me so much by surprise, that I have had no time to collect my scattered thoughts, or to prepare any thing like a suitable reply. I must, therefore, throw myself upon that kind indulgence which I have experienced on so many occasions at

choly regret, even when softened, as in the present instance, with circumstances of a pleasing and encouraging character. with circumstances of a pleasing and encouraging character.

It is true, there is no separation of place, and I can still daily see the children I have baptised, and the friends I have united for his goodness, and take courage.

Should any members of the church in this District be see the children I have will in future be more of distance. in family joys; but yet there will in future be more of distance and less mingling with your scenes of domestic life. Such changes of social relations are, however, both natural and required in the course of time, and it is my great consolation to numerous, your Committee would remind them that it has been well said. "Where there is a will, there is a way: in doing his Master's business, and has proved himself, during many years, well qualified for the responsible position in which he is now placed; and I pray that his labours may be long

desert; for no one can be more sensible than I am of my great and manifold deficiencies, and all I can plead, is a most anxious desire to discharge my duty faithfully amidst good report and

crucified Lord, I merit no praise.

Thirty-five years have passed away since my arrival in this parish: it was at that time small and feeble, and scarcely contained fourteen hundred souls; on our first Christmas twentyfive communicants only came forward, but, blessed be God, what is the state of things now? A city, containing more than twenty thousand inhabitants, of whom nearly one-half belong to our holy Catholic Church, and furnishing a greater proportion of communicants than is usually found in other parishes of equal population; in so much so, that intelligent strangers, who have happened to be present at our monthly celebration of the Eucharist, have frequently expressed their wonder and edification at the number communicating. Truly, therefore, may you say, that the parish has grown up, as it were, like the grain of My appointment to this parish happened at the commence-

nent of a cruel war with our neighbours, which was productive of great misery and destitution, and then I had the first oppor-tunity of testing the Christian charity of my people, and which, few as they were at that time, was so very remarkable, as to attract the admiration of the sister Provinces and of the Mother as we have already stated, very willing to defer to the Country: it diffused refreshing dews over the state of the bleedtastes and wishes of our readers; and we have ing Colony, nor are its virtues, under the name of the Loyal lence of a community politically disorganized, sent to us fits periodical tragedy; of late the sufferings of the poor, and the cry of the rich, what is to be done with the poor, and the plan of the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the same time, we have a community politically disorganized, sent to us tory of the settler on the road in the morning, I waited adopted means for ascertaining, as fully as we can, they suppose their property is their own; to be done with the aggregate amount of their contributions. Seemed that the aggregate amount of their contributions, and Patriotic Society, entirely forgotten or unfelt after a period adopted means for ascertaining, as fully as we can, they suppose their property is their own; to be done with the aggregate amount of the reserve mem that the dod nas a claim upon them, and asserts that the volument of the sentiments of the sentiments of the sentiments of the sentiments of the poor, and the aggregate amount of their contributions. Seemed that the aggregate amount of their contributions, and the proof of more than thirty years. The same charity has never failed, disposed of as they please; and, then, it happens that the aggregate amount of their contributions. Seemed that the aggregate amount of their contributions, and the proof of more than thirty years. The same charity has never failed, disposed of as they please; and, then, it happens that the told of the poor, and patriotic Society, entirely forgotten or unfelt after a period of more than thirty years. The same that the dod nas a claim upon them,

distress, without being answered in the Can I ever forget that, when our noble and beautiful Church was accidentally reduced to ashes, one still more noble and beautiful rose through your pious exertions from its ruins, and was opened for Divine worship in less than ten months!

Accept, Gentlemen, the thanks of a grateful heart for this warm expression of your friendship. It will tend to sweeten the short remnant of a busy pilgrimage, for I now enter my seventieth year; and while it encourages me to believe that my labours among you have not been in vain, it enables me more fervently to pray that every happiness may be yours in this present life, and a blessed immortality in that which is to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

And even of those who contribute liberally, how often is the motive by which they are influenced to be questioned or condemned. JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 12th April, 1847.

The ceremony of instituting and inducting the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., into the Rectory of St. James in the City of Toronto, was completed on Saturday last, the 10th instant, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, in presence be not incorrect, while it is certainly expressive, when amongst ourselves the trials and disasters of an overstocked population. Mr. Sullivan thus happily disposes of this fear:

"I dare say by this time I have established my character for being visionary and over-ardent, and impatient; but I have to lead you yet farther. Just take the map of Canada but no that will not do: take the map of North hearty wish of all who have the pleasure of knowing and estimating his worth, and by none can it be felt or expressed more sincerely and cordially than by ourselves.

> NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in presenting their Fifth Annual Report, desire to express the deep sense which they entertain of the goodness of Almighty God, in permitting them to record that measure of success which he has been pleased to youchsafe to their operations during the past year. That success has not been as great as might have been expected, when we consider the advantages and peculiar privileges so long enjoyed by the churchmen of this District; but still it affords much ground for thankfulness and hope. Your Committee are encouraged by what has of late been effected, when they recollect that a few years are nothing, almost nothing, was done in the way. ago nothing, almost nothing, was done in this way; and they would fain entertain the hope, that as their fellow churchmen are led more and more each year to consider the destitute condition of many of their brethren, and to realise more fully their own abundant means of grace, they will feel it more and more, not only their duty, but their privilege, to impart for the spiritual benefit of their brethren, a larger portion of those temporal goods, of which God has put them in trust, as stewards, than they have yet felt themselves called upon to do.

During the past year public meetings, in furtherance of Paris, per Rev. W. Morse he objects of the District Branch of the Church Society, have been held in the churches at Port Dalhousie, Port Robinson, Thorold, Chippawa, Stamford, Dunnville, and the lake shore, township of Dunn. A similar meeting was appointed to be held in the church at Jordan; but it was omitted in consequence of the severe illness of the worthy Rector of that parish. These meetings were generally well attended, and had (your Committee would a salutary influence on these who was appeared to the severe illness of the worthy Rector of that parish. These meetings were generally well attended, and had (your Committee would a salutary influence on these who was a paragraphy. Churchen are Charles. Those clergymen of the District, who attended them, were assisted in their work of labour and love, at Thorold and Chippawa by Rev. Dr. Beaven, at Chippawa and

Stamford by Rev. Rd. Garrett, at Dunnville and the lake shore by Rev. F. Evans, and at the lake shore by Rev. W. Stuart Darling, and Thomas Champion, Esq., - whose valuable services on these occasions, your Committee desire here to record and thankfully acknowledge. Your Committee entertain the confident expectation that at an early day this District will be provided with a travelling Missionary, the whole of whose time will be devoted to supplying, with the services of the church and the preaching of the Gospel, those portions of the District which are without the ministrations of a settled clergy-

man. And they would make this arrangement a ground for a renewed appeal to those of their fellow churchmen within our bounds, who have hitherto done little or nothing in this good cause—to those who have given their shillings, where they ought to have given their pounds; and also to those who have failed to throw even a single mite into the treasury of the Lord. Your Committee are well aware, that the calls upon churchmen in this Diocese have increased very much during the last ten years.

The church has, during that period, been thrown more on the resources of her individual members than was previously the case; and we must expect this state of things not only to continue, but also to increase. Yet if we will look at the past, we will be enabled to derive much encouragement for the future, Since the consecration to his high and responsible office of our indefatigable Bishop, now little more than six years ago, there have been erected within this Diocese no less than 79 new churches; many have been enlarged, and than 79 new churches; many have been enlarged, and there is not one, perhaps, that has not been much improved or furnished with at least some of those things, which though not absolutely necessary, are yet calculated to add solemnity, propriety and effect to the worship of Almighty God in his holy sanctuary.

Since the establishment of the Diocesan Church Society in 1842, almost every district Branch has been enabled to raise funds sufficient for the support of a travelling Missionary within its bounds. Besides this, which was rightly considered the first work to be undertaken, the

sionary within its bothds. Desides this, which was rightly considered the *first* work to be undertaken, the Diocesan Society has been enabled to establish an excellent Depository, where the members of the church can be supplied with suitable books on very reasonable terms; to commence in a very encouraging manner, a fund for clergymen; and to contribute towards the support of a few candidates for the ministry, whilst pursuing their theological studies. Whilst, therefore, we reflect how the Lord has helped in the years that are past, we thank him

quired in the course of time, and it is my great consolation that I have resigned this large and flourishing parish into the hands of a faithful and devoted servant of God, who delights the hands of a faithful and devoted servant of God, who delights and if we are really zealous to promote God's glory, our poverty will not stand in our way. If we have not means poverty will not stand in our way. If we have not means the many standards are shall make them by self-denial, by numerous, your Committee would remind them that it has been well said, "Where there is a will, there is a way; at our command, we shall make them by self-denial, by conquering that self which in too many cases is every thing with us; by learning our duty to give freely of what God has entrusted to us for the promotion of His glory; and by ever bearing in mind, that if we do not proportion our alms to our means, we are tempting God to proportion our means to our alms." Now, if all the members of our church in this District would act upon this suggestion, then our treasury would soon be replenished, and none would feel for a moment the want of that which he had contributed. Why, then, do we so often hear of the limited contributions of churchmen to the great work in which the Church Society is engaged? It certainly is not from want of the ability; for no one who will take the trouble to ascertain how much is wanted, and the number and ability of those whose duty it is to furnish what is wanted, can doubt about the ability. It is evidently then, in too many cases, from the want of the will. And surely those who, while they withhold from the church what she wants, and has a right to expect, are extravagant in their dress, their style of living, and in their entertainments, ought not for a moment to persuade themselves that they mustard seed, from a very small beginning, to become the largest and most flourishing of any of the plants in the garden of Christ's heritage in this portion of the Empire. in the luxuries, or even in the comforts of life, ought to reflect that, by the practice of a little self-denial (which is the duty of both poor and rich), they will be enabled to spare of that which they have in order to prove the variance of the world.

2. Considering the comparatively small numbers of our people, scattered over the vast surface of the Diocese, and the great poverty of many of our Congregations in the newly-formed settlements, together with their utter destiare talents for which he must give a strict account; and

wealth on the pomps and vanities of this wicked world which, in their baptism and at their confirmation, professed to renounce.

professed to renounce.

"God proportions their means to their alms."

This is often seen. Men are deprived, perhaps, in a most unaccountable way, of those ample means of which they proved themselves unworthy stewards. Nay, it has not unfrequently happened, that men have had reason to bless God for depriving them of their wealth, when this brought by the rod of affliction to see, lament and repent of their former abuse of God's gifts to them.

And even of those who contribute libearily.

tioned or condemned. The christian duty is to give according to one's ability not for the purpose of ostentation; not in order to get a good name for himself; not because his neighbour on his right hand, or he on his left, has given; but because, as a steward of God's gifts, he is bound to be faithful, and from a sense of what God has done for him.

It becomes the duty of such forthwith to adopt the golden rule of our blessed Saviour, conscientiously to ask themselves, how they would like their brethren to act towards them if their situations were changed, and they were in want, and their brethren had the means of supplying that want. It becomes them to recollect that, for their present privileges they were originally indebted to their present privileges they were originally indebted to their christian brethren in England, who felt for them in their destitution, and sent out to them clergymen, to break to them the bread of life. to them the bread of life.

It becomes them to bear in mind the practical declara-

tions of the beloved disciple of our blessed Lord, "Herein is love; not that we loved God; but that He loved us. and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins.
Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one
another." "Whoso seeth his brother have need, and
shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him: how
dwelleth the love of God in him?" But above all, it becomes them ever to remember the greatness of His love, "who though he was rich, yet for their sakes became poor; that they through his poverty might become rich."

T. B. FULLER, Secretary, N. D. B. C. S.

Thorold, Feb. 3rd, 1847.

The congregation of Trinity Church, in Galt, at their meeting on Easter Monday, elected Mr. John Davidsen and Mr. Henry McCrum Churchwardens for the ensuing year. It was also unanimously agreed that the Church should be forthwith fitted up with pews.—Galt Reporter.

[The following are remarks which we are assured apply to every parish in the Diocese; and it is only right that the facts here stated should be generally known.—ED.CH.]

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. SIR,—In transmitting to the excellent Treasurer of the Church Society the small collections taken up is my parish this day in accordance with the late recommendation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, I am anxion, for the credit of my parishioners, to state, that they can be considered as nothing more than "the gleanings," after the harvest has been gathered in the harvest has been gathered in.

First, we had the district meeting, on the fourth of last month, at which the principal inhabitants subscribed, and very well too. Since that, the township committee has

met and divided the township into wards, in each of which collectors were appointed, who called from house to house and obtained as much as the people felt them selves able or called upon to give. In addition to this, in one important part of my parish a subscription list has been opened for the children, which has been well filled up. Thus, it must be evident, that for me nothing was left

but "the gleanings." However, if these contributions small as they are, furnish but two barrels of flour, they may be the means, in God's hands, of saving some families alive for a week or two, till other relief is sent; and in that case, will not be forgotten by Him who notes even a cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple

Good Friday, 1847.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS made in the Churches on Good Friday 1847, to be transmitted to Ireland and Scotland for the benefit of the sufferess by Pamine in accordance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of the Diocess date 18th March 1847.

Previously announced 29 collections, amount ... £276 16 2 Lloydtown, per Rev. H. B. Osler St. John's Church, Louth £3 15 0 St. Paul's Church, Chatham, per Ch. Wardens Bytown, per Rev. S. S. Strongt..... Trinity Ch. Hawkesbury, per Kev. E. Tremayne St. George's, Ch. Goderich, per Churchwardens. St. John's Ch. Sandwich, per Rev. W. Richie! -per Rev. J. C. Usher Merrickville, per Rev. E. Morris. St. John the Ev., Cayuga, per Rev. A, Townley.
Mr. Papst's (Rev. A. Sanson's Miss.) per Mr. Papst
Chapel at Queenston, per Rev. F. Lundy S....
St. John's Peterboro', per Rev. R. J. C. Taylor per Rev. Jon. Shortt
St. John's Church, Bath 43 5 0
St. Paul's do. Fredericksburgh, 1 5 0 Huntingford, 2 15 73 Zorra, lot 28, Con. 12 0 18 15 —Per Rev. F. D. Fauquier, Additional from Rev. John Pentland

> T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. 15th April, 1847. The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. J. L. Alex ander the sum of £25 5s, collected among the members of his congregation at Woodburne, Binbrook, and a few others in that neighbourhood, before receiving the Lord Bishop's circular recommending a Collection in the Church on Good Friday, which has been paid over to the Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund and the Scotch Relief Fund in the proportions directed.

56 Collections..... £383 18 11

Besides this amount a promissary note, for ten bushels of wheat was put into the plate, which will be united to the fund for the same object, now collecting in the District.

1 In compliance with a requisition from the Congregation, the same of £48 3s, had previously been collected in this Church for the same object, one-fourth of which £9 13s, stg.) was remitted to the Bishop of Aberdeen, and the other three-fourths (£28 19s, stg.) to the Archibishop of Dublin. Added to this, special donations had been made to the Isle of Achill to the amount of £1; so that in the whole this Church has contributed for this object £62 5s. cy.

1 The collection previously made in the parish amounted to nearly £909.

1 The collection previously made in the parts.

\$ 200.

\$ Omitted in last week's announcement.

The Town and neighbourhood of Peterborough had previously raised hearly £400 for a similar purpose.

The amount would have been very much larger had not the congrustion already given their contributions towards this object of the contribution already given their contributions towards this object of the amount forwarded from the village by the last packet, was between £50 and £70. The Rector also brought the subject under the consideration of his Mohawk flock at the Faster Meeting, when the Chiban S 2 sectoral Letter was read to them, ou which cheep authorized him to request Capt. Anderson, Supt. of the Indians, to apply £10s. of their funds to this object.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The following Circular has been addressed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of the Diocese of Que-

Quebec, 29th March, 1847. Reverend Sir,—At the time when public measures were first taken by the citizens of Quebec, for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland and the highlands and islands of Scotland, I forbore, after consultation with friends who took a leading part in those measures, frum any official recommendation of Collections throughout the Diocese for this object, from the Congregations of the

any official recommendation of Collections throughout Diocese for this object, from the Congregations of the Church of England. The reasons which withheld me from making such a recommendation were as follows:

1. That the call being represented as exceedingly urgent and the necessity being in consequence strongly insisted on for getting in the contributions without delay, it appeared hopeless to look for any returns within the requisite time, from the more remote Missions of this Diocese, from the two extremes of which they could Diocese, from the two extremes of which they could hardly have been received in less than two months; so that, according to that, according to expectations then entertained, remittances from these Collections could not have reac home till after the calamity would have been effectual stayed by the measures of Government and the supplie

pouring in from different quarters of the world. renect that, by the practice of a little self-denial (which is the duty of both poor and rich), they will be enabled to spare of that which they have, in order to promote God's glory and the salvation of men.

But the error, no doubt, is this: they choose to be ignorant that God has a ciaim upon them, and asserts that claim; they suppose their property is their own; to be disposed of as they please; and, then, it happens that although in reality proceeding from the great poverty of many of our Congregations in the newly-formed settlements, together with their utter destitution of Cash—so that in the case of the contributions obliged to reserve them till the season of harvest—it seemed that the aggregate amount of their contributions, and the salvation of cash—so that in the case of the contributions of the case of the case of the contributions of the case of the case of the case of the contributions of the case Com

acquainted with our local circumstances, and thus the object of demonstration of feeling—(and this, it was hoped, would prove to be the main thing required,)—would be

are more favourably situated, there would be a spontaneous movement of the Clergy and people in accordance with that which originated in the Cities, I left matters to take the

The mail, however, which has been recently received, having brought the heart-rending intelligence of the con-tinued horrors of famine, with the prospect of still aggrarated calamity, I am now prompted to suggest to my brethren, poor as most of them are themselves, and ministering as they do to poor Congregations, the duty of making regular Collections, either by charity-sermons, or by solicitations from house to house, or such other mode as may be conditions that they and their people. as may be found most expedient, that they and their peo-ple may have the comfort of doing, for Christ's sake, what Reitish Isles, which is unequalled in its kind in the annals of history. And may I not be permitted to say that I know the forwardness of their mind, (2 Cor. ix. 2.) and trust that their efforts and sacrifices will be seen to correspond to the Apostolic description that their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality—(2 Cor. viii. 2.) while my Reverend brethren themselves will, I am well assured, be thankful to bear their appointed share, as pivileged instruments, after the example of St. Paul and St. Barnabas during the prevalence of a similar scourge, is the operations of so needful a charity.

I scarcely need add that it will be imperatively necessary to use the utmost promptitude in acting upon this

sary to use the utmost promptitude in acting upon this recommendation. The fruits of your endeavours may be remitted directly to myself, and I will take care, if it please Cod that the care of the same control of the same code that the same care is the same code that the same care is the same code that the same care is the same care in the same care is the same care in the same care in the same care is the same care in the same please God, that they are correctly disposed of.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your affectionate brother,

G. J. MONTBEAL.

ing of this Association was held at St. John's on Wednesay, February 17th; when, after Divine Service and a Sermon by the Rev. I. P. White, the Rev. W. Dawes as Chairman, opened the meeting with the usual prayers. The Treasurer's Account gave the following amounts

T. B. Anderson, Esq., Treasurer, C. S.£36 0 5
Grants by District Association Committee... 44 0 11
Balance of former year 0 16 8
in hands of District Treasurer 31 6 7½

The Committee have made grants, during the past year, in aid of churches in the different missions, to the amount of £40 13s. 9d.—Berean.

PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of The Incorporated Church Society, in the month of March, 1847.

March 2, Collection at Eaton, C. E., per 0 5 0 per Rev. W. Chaderton
" Cathedral, Quebec
" Richmond, C. E., Rev. R. Lonsdale..... 0 13 2 Melbourne, per ditto .. " All Saints, Chapel, Quebec

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY. March 30-Collection, Valcartier and Stone-

omination of the Rector, and A. The Vote of the Vestry.

The following gentlemen were chosen members of the Select Vestry for the ensuing year:

W Wurtele, N. Freer,
W. H. A. Davies, Esqrs.
Hon. A. W. Cochran,
J. B. Forsyth,
H. J. Noad, Esqrs.

R. Wainwright,
Jas. Bolton,
Weston Hunt,
J. Bonner, Esqrs.
Hon. W. Walker. The Churchwarden received balance from his prede-

or, £32. 13s. 2d. to which add amount of collections 5483. 0s. 10d. The following are the Items of Expenditure,

The amount paid on account of the Male Orphan Asylum (including the sums of £85 and £50 debt Inform, and Widows 112 18 7 Paid for Burial of Paupers 23 16

Balance due to Churchwarden 0 7 £485 3 34

Comparative statement of cases relieved under their separate heads: Casual relief .. into Orphan Asylum... 16 ... 9 ...

The Churchwarden, in rendering his accounts, had the disfaction of finding that, while the poor had not been neglected the fund had been relieved from a heavy debt; and that there was every reason to hope that the funds would be amply sufficient for all the claims on them duting at ting the next year. -Berean. ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CHURCH OF

Ing of 1049 individuals received assistance from the Assoome after that their cases had been investigated by

Stationery Printing £268 18 7

The Churchwardens of Christ Church acknowledge to the received by the hands of the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, the pounds, as "A Gift for the Altar on Easterday."—

Latest News from England.

Foreign News by the Packet Ship Southerner - Decline in Flour. The packet ship Southerner gives the state of the Liverpool Flour is from 6d. to 1s. lower.

674. to arrive, 70s. aboard ship; Indian corn in good demand at done advance on arrivals, short stock rapidly decreasing.

A change of wind has caused 13 large arrivals. The MediterThere is a rumour that Parliament will dissolve in June. The ten hour bill is dragging through the House of Commons.

There b. There has been a destructive inundation in Hungary.

Very serious riots have taken place in Switzerland to prevent The Theatre Carlshrue was destroyed by fire, and 70 lives

Colonial:

IRISH RELIEF FUND.—Total amount received up to 15th April, £3581 8s. Between 600 and 700 barrels of Flour bave already been purchased, and Messrs. Perrin, Browne, and Bates, have been authorized to make further purchases to the extent of £2500, STATE OF THE BAY .- The Harbour of Toronto is now clear of ice.

THE MARKETS .- As there are no changes of importance since last week in the state of our markets here, and as our space is engrossed by other matter, we refrain from publishing our usual Table in this number.

FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES CHICHESTER .- The mortal remains of this gallant officer were deposited in a vault pre-pared in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on Tuesday last.— The funeral was very solema and imposing. The procession, which was composed of a very large assemblage of the most influential inhabitants, moved from Peter Street, the residence little they can to alleviate the effects of a visitation sent from the hand of God upon their fellow-subjects in the British Isles, which is unequalled in its kind in the annals Catholic Cathodral. The Municipal authorities attended on

FIRE .- Mr. Doel's Brewery, at the corner of Bay and Adelaide Streets, has been burnt down. The insurance in the Mutual, we understand, covers the loss.

THE FIRST MOVE. - The R. M. Steamer Princess Royal, commanded as last year by Captain Twohy, will, we learn, start on Saturday next, 17th instant, at noon, on an experimental trip to Kingston, touching at the intermediate ports.—Herald. Mr. Chapman, so well and favourably received in this city, is now in Montreal. He is spoken of by the press there as a scientific singer, who excels most that have visited that city.

We understand that vesterday the writ was issued for the election of a new member for the county of L'Islet, vacated by the acceptance of the office of Provincial Deputy-Adjutant-General by Dr. Tache.—Montreal Gazette, April 7.

Worship the MAYOR, a public meeting was held at the New City Hall, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the most efficient means of assisting the immigrants who may ar-

rive here during the ensuing season.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR in the Chair. HENRY J. BOULTON, Esq., moved the first resolution, re-commending that endeavours should be made to each farmer to take one family of immigrants on his farm, finding them a house and steady employment for one year at comparatively low wages, which would in a great measure have to be paid in provisions. By these means, if largely carried out, a numerous body would be disposed of, and would become acquainted with the needful be disposed of, and would become acquainted with the needling work of the country. He suggested that another consequence would be, the getting rid of various prejudices on all sides, and the forming a proper and mutual good opinion of each other.—

Mr. B. proposed the formation of a Society, for the purpose of assisting immigrants, especially by advice and direction, as to where they might be located or find work with the greatest advantage and the strends with vantage; and said that this procedure would be attended with far more benefit to them than giving them money, which could be afforded only in very small sums; and that if the first-mentioned object were not sedulously attended to, it could not prove

of more than temporary advantage.

Dr. McCaul, with his usual felicity, pointed out, among other matters, the advantages of segregating the new-comers, instead of congregating them. He alluded to the great necessity that existed of preparing in other ways for the new arrivals, and, among other things, of being provided with Hospital ac-

Thomson, Esq., followed. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to give their remarks.

Moved by the Hon. H. J. Boulton, seconded by the Rev.

Dr. McCAUL, and

larger number of Emigrants will arrive here during the approaching summer than in any former year, and that it is District Funds. highly important that prompt and immediate measures be adopted to prepare for their arrival, and make arrangements for their relief, employment, and settlement of their families in permanent situations in the interior of the country. Moved by the Hon. ROBT. BALDWIN, seconded by LUCIUS

O'BRIEN, Esq., M.D., and Resolved-That there be formed a Society, to be called "THE EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT SOCIETY," whose particular duty it shall be to put the Emigrants, on their arrival, in the way of procuring steady employment without delay, at moderate yearly wages, and of settling themselves and families in the interior of the country; and generally, to afford information to all persons desiring to settle in any part of the Province. all persons desiring to settle in any part of the Province.

Moved by E. W. Thomson, Esq., seconded by W. Gorrie,

Canada

Moved by E. W. Thomson, Esq., seconded by W. Gorrier, Land Canada can boast of owning the first vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, and the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, and the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, and the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, at the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, at the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, at the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, at the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, at the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, at the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, in 1831,—the machinery made in the establishment of Messrs.

Bennet & Henderson, Montreal,—draughted by Mr. John Lowe, late of this place.

The Royal William steam; the Atlantic by steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, in 1831,—the machinery made in the establishment of Messrs.

Bennet & Henderson, Montreal, Recolution, with power to add to their numbers:—The Honbles, Mr.

Lowe, late of this place.

The Royal William steam; her name was the Royal William, built by, and launched from the yards of George Black, Esq., Quebec, in 1831,—the Montreal Parket Parket Parket Parket Parket on nomination of the Rector, and A. J. Maxham, Esq., Jarvis; Thomas Galt, Wm. Baldwin, Chas. Berczy, Maurice Lam, dear Sir, yours respectful to the Rector, and A. J. Maxham, Esq., Jarvis; Thomas Galt, Wm. Baldwin, Chas. Berczy, Maurice Lam, dear Sir, yours respectful to the Rector, and A. J. Maxham, Esq., Jarvis; Thomas Galt, Wm. Baldwin, Chas. Berczy, Maurice Lam, dear Sir, yours respectful to the Rector, and A. J. Maxham, Esq., Jarvis; Thomas Galt, Wm. Baldwin, Chas. Berczy, Maurice Lam, dear Sir, yours respectful to the Rector, and A. J. Maxham, Esq., Jarvis; Thomas Galt, Wm. Baldwin, Chas. Berczy, Maurice Lam, dear Sir, yours respectful to the Rector, and A. J. Maxham, Esq., Jarvis; Thomas Galt, Wm. Baldwin, Chas. Berczy, Maurice Lam, dear Sir, yours respectful to the Rector, and A. J. Maxham, Esq., Jarvis; Thomas Galt, Wm. Baldwin, Chas. Berczy, Maurice Lam, dear Sir, yours respectful to the Rector, and A. J. Maxham, Esq., Jarvis; Thomas Galt, Wm. Baldwin, Chas. Berczy, Maurice Lam, dear Sir, yours respectful to the Rector, and A. J. Maxham, Esq., Jarvis; Thomas Galt, Wm. Baldwin, Chas. Berczy, Maurice Lam, dear Sir, yours respectful to the Rector, and A. J. Maxham, Esq., Jarvis; Thomas Galt, Wm. Baldwin, Chas. Berczy, Maurice Lam, dear Sir, yours respectful to the Rector, and the Rector of t Scollard, Jas. Leslie, S. G. Lynn, Hugh Scobie, Geo. Gurnett, Andrew Mercer, John Ewart, George Brown, J. S. Howard, Donald Bethune, Geo. A. Barber, J. H. Hagarty, Jas. Browne, W. Gorrie, Ogden Creighton, Thomas Bell, Thomas Helliwell, Terrence O'Neill, Alexander Badenach, E. R. Rutherford, for Canada all the honour you can as regards the first steam-ship that crossed the Atlantic, but the Royal William must

Connor, M. J. O'Beirne, R. Gapper, Thos. Champion, E. W. Thomson, Esquires; Lucius O'Brien, Esq., M. D.; The Clergy The Hon. H. J. BOULTON then proposed, that the Mayor should leave the chair, and that the Hon. Wm. Allan should

The Rev. Dr. McCaur. moved, seconded by the Hon. Robt. BALDWIN,

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to his Worship the
Mayor, for having called this Meeting, and for his kindness and
urbanity in presiding at the same.

The First Meeting of the Committee was held on Wednes-

day, the 14th instant, at the Court House, which was well The Hon. H. J. Boulton in the Chair.

After a good deal of conversation as to the best means of carrying out the objects of the Society, it was moved by J. W. Gwynne, Esq., seconded by Lucius O'Brien, Esq., M. D. &c., That a Sub-committee shall be formed for the purpose of immediately framing a prospectus pointing out the object and advantages of this Society, and that the same Committee shall report to the General Committee for its consideration, a plan for the general management of the Society; and that Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, the Hon. H. J. Boulton, J. S. Howard, Esq., by two men, armed with pistols, who robbed him of fifty Capt. Creighton, and John Gwynne, Esq., shall compose such Committee, and that they report to the General Committee,

on Tuesday next the 20th instant. Franklin Jacques, Esq., was added to the General Committee. Meeting adjourned to Tuesday the 20th instant.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE .- ADDRESS TO THE

Money tighter. London Bank rates, consols 88½.

The Manchester market dull—Cotton down \(\frac{1}{8}\), Sales 3500

With success,

King's College.—The Sessional Examination of the Faculty of Medicine took place last week, and on Saturday 27th a convocation was held in the University Hall to grant prizes and cocking his pistol, shouting to them to "let following is a list of the prize and honour men:—

The diea, Manchester market dull—Cotton down \(\frac{1}{8}\), Sales 3500

With success,

King's College.—The Sessional Examination of the Faculty of Medicine took place last week, and on Saturday 27th a convocation was held in the University Hall to grant prizes and cocking his pistol, shouting to them to "let him go." Two of the plasterers seized him in their arms, and threw him down. They were then both secured, and brought ble.—Bytown Gazette.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Ist Class,—Practical Anatomy,—Herod, (C. S.) Prizeman.—

2nd. Askin, (C. I. S.) Anatomy and Physiology,—
Cheekley, (R.) Prizeman. 2. Cronyn, (T.) 3. Chewett,
(W. C.) Chemistry,—Marling, (F.) Prizeman. Medicine,—2. Herod, (C. S.) Obstetrics,—Salmon, (J's.)
Prizeman. Materia Medica,—Cronyn, (T.) Prizeman.

Class, Practical Anatomy, —I. Nation, (Jno.) 2. Chewett, (W. C.) Anatomy and Physiology, —Nation, (Jno.) Medicine,—I. Chewett, (W. C.) 2. Harvey, (Jno.)—Surgery,—Hagerman, (J.) B. A., and Herod, (C. S.) æquales. Practical Chemistry,—Checkley, (R.)

After the distribution had taken place, the Vice-President addressed the students in an impressive manner, on the importance of the station they were destined to hold in the scale of tance of the station they were destined to hold in the scale of society, and the necessity there was that they should prepare themselves for it, by devoting all their energies to the acquisition of that knowledge which would render them benefactors to their species. He then meutioned that it gave him great satisfaction to hear the favourable reports given by the Professors of the diligence and seal which characterized their respective classes; and that the University authorities were determined to spare neither labour nor expense in making the Medical School equal in its advantages to any on the continent.

The Hon, and Right Reverend the President, congratulated the Professionary

The Hon, and Right Reverend the President, congratulated the Professors on the proficiency attained by the students, and carnestly recommended to the latter, diligence and attention, so that they might enter on the duties of their important profession with a proper self-reliance on their own attainments. Diligence with them was an imperative necessity, and neglect criminal—by neglecting the opportunities afforded them, they would neither be successful in gaining a reputation for themselves, nor in alleviating the miseries of others. After some further remarks from his Lordship the convocation was profreded.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DISTRICT COUNCILS.—Howeverylittle the Administration may wish to legislate for the ge-peral interests or the Province, they are certainly paying great attention to the proper government of the various Districts.
The men of Gore appear particularly so have come under offieial notice. Their By-Laws are repealed without hesitation
and their memorials receive prompt, if not favourable attention.
The following reply to a Memorial respecting a road from the
castern limits of the District to the city of Hamilton, will no
doubt be interesting beyond the limits of our own district; as
it proves that Government are now determined to allow the Councils to make improvements at their own cost. As, how-ever, the expenses of the Administration of Justice will be deministration have acted wisely in allowing the people to depend upon their resources for local improvements. Indeed, under the circumstances, any other course would be out of the question. The follow is the reply alluded to:-

Secretary's Office

Montreal, 20th March, 1847. Sir :- I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency in Council has had under consideration the memorial of the Municipal Council of the Gore District, on the subject of the state of the road from the eastern limits of the Gore district to the City of Hamilton; and that His Excellency in Council is of opinion that in the present state of the finances of the Province, it would be inexpedient to undertake any new Public works and cannot there-

nd, among other things, of being provided with Hospital accommodation, &c.

The Hon. R. Baldwin, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, and E. W.

The Hon. R. Baldwin, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, and E. W.

The Hon. R. Baldwin, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, and E. W.

The Hon. R. Baldwin, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, and E. W.

Moved by the Hon. H. J. Boulton, seconded by the Rev.

Moved by the Hon. H. J. Boulton, seconded by the Rev.

Or. McCaul, and

Resolved—That there is every reason to expect that a much arger number of Emigrants will arrive here during the apthem to construct works of this and a similar nature out of the

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, D. DALY, Secretary.

SAMUEL CLARKE, Esq. Hamilton Spectator. Warden of the Gore District. To the Editor of the Niggara Mail

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully

Niagara, March 29, 1847.

To Captain Sutherland.

Dear Sir, - I approve of your conduct in trying to maintain give way to truth. The first steam-ship that crossed the Atlantic was the Sa-

the first steam-snip that crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, of Savannah, built in New York, commanded by Captain Holdridge, sailed to Liverpool in 1819. I was often on board of her before she left. The Savannah sailed in company with one of the first of the Liverpool Liners, the James Monroe, commanded by Capt. Watkinson, which beat the steamer into Yours respectfully, JOHN BARKER.

Niagara, April 1, 1847 .- [Niagara Chronicle.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND CAPTURE OF THE ROBBERS. Our readers have read in our pages, and in those of our contemporaries, narratives which have pained and alarmed them, and ught the dread of assassination, or of robbery, home to the daily reflections and alarms of every family dwelling in our sub-urbs. All passed "unwhipped of justice," the criminal unde-tected, the injured unavenged; but long impunty led to even more extreme outrages, and the shades of night were no longer W. Grafton, schoolmaster, of St. Catherines, was set, Mr. W. Grafton, schoolmaster, of St. Catherines, was stopped in his sleigh, on his way home, on the steep ascent of the road leading from Sherbrooke-street towards Cote des Nieges, by two men, armed with pistols, who robbed him of fifty dollars. A few moments after the commission of the robbery. Mr. Sheriff Coffin and his Hooor Judge Day, came in sight. Mr. Coffin had overtaken the hon, and learned Judge, and whilst stopping to exchange a few words with him, the attention of both was directed towards. Mr. Grafton's sleigh; and they observed a man coming down the the hill, followed by the man who had drive the sleigh who ran up to Mr. Coffin, ex-GOVERNOR GENERAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Provinces of Cauada, New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. of the Provinces of Cauada, New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency:—
We, the members of the Convocation of King's College, Toronto, respectfully offer our warm congratulations on your Excellency's assumption of the government of Her Majesty's North American Provinces.

Whilst we gladly regard the successful results of your Excellency's discharge of the duties of another high and responsible office in a different part of the British dominions, as a happy and sure indication of the Entitish dominions, as a happy the Almighty Giver of all good, Canada is destined to receive to him, saying, "Give them to me," taking the two pistols from your administration of the Government, we rejoice to recognize the hereditary and personal claims of your Excellency, on the cordial good wishes, and hearty co-operation of all integrated in the progress of those pursuits, to the cultivation and promotion of which a University is especially devoted. rested in the progress of those pursuits, to the cultivation and promotion of which a University is especially devoted.

It is our anxious desire to continue to diffuse among all classes of our fellow-subjects in Canada the advantages of that liberal education which the munificence of the royal founder of King's College enables us to afford; and we feel persuaded, that in our endeavours to provide for the youth of the colony a preparation for the active duties of life, similar to that which has so abundantly supplied the mother country with men competent to discharge the duties of her highest offices, we shall be supported by the countenance and favour of your Excellency, as of one who can appreciate and has himself manifested the advantages of so beneficial a system of training.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our devoted attachment to her Majesty's person and government, and our carnest desire for the continuance of that connection to which the British colonies (and in an especial degree Canada) are so much indebted for the prosperity which they enjoy.

His Excellency's Reply.

His Excellency's Reply.

To the members of the Convocation of King's College, Toronto:

I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for your congratulations on my assumption of the government of Her Majesty's North American possessions; and I accept with gratitude the expressions of your hope and wish, that my administration may, under the blessing of the Almighty Giver of all good, be attended with benefit to Canada.

I take a deep interest in those pursuits, to the cultivation and promotion of which a University is especially devoted; and I think that Canada has attained that period in her maturity, at which they cannot be neglected without detriment to the common weal.

they had reached the brick house at the corner of Sherbrooke-street the man in the white hat ran along Sherbrooke-street about the short distance behind. At this junc—the other had fallen a s the magain, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. The steamboat Brothers commenced her usual trips on Monster of the brick house before mentioned. By this time four or five day, the 5th inst.—Chatham Gleaner.

IMPORTANT.—It has been rumoured in town these few days back, that the long pending dispute between our townsman, turned sharp upon him. In the attempt to get away, he stumbured the properties of the saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young, when he saw they had eluded Judge Day and Mr. Young have towards the brick house before mentioned. By this time four or five day, the 5th inst.—Chatham Gleaner.

IMPORTANT.—It has been rumoured in town these few days back, that the long pending dispute between our townsman, turned sharp upon him. In the attempt to get away, he stumbured her with the province, the brick house before mentioned. By this time four or five day, the 5th inst.—Chatham Gleaner.

IMPORTANT.—It has been rumoured in town these few days back, that the long pending dispute between our townsman, turned sharp upon him. In the attempt to get away, he stumbured her with the province, the brick house into the province, the brick house into the brick house into the province, the brick house into the brick house in

Anatomy and Physiology.—Askin, (C. I. S.) Prizeman. Medelivered to the police.

As soon as the affair was known the excitement became intense, and crowds followed the prisoners as they were taken to tense, and crowds followed the prisoners as they were taken to the gaol by Capt. Wiley. They are both strong powerfully-built men, six feet high. The one who fired at Mr. Coffin gave his name as James Dwyer. He was dressed in a blue round jacket and white hat; the other, who gave his name as Michael

Monagh, had on a grey coat and fur cap. The money was not found. It is supposed it was thrown away during the struggle.

-- Montreal Gazette.

PETERBORO RAIL-ROAD .- "This Town and District are incurring a heavy debt of gratitude to our able representative, G. B. Hall, Esq., for his exertions in furtherance of the Peterboro and Port Hope Railroad. He has been most indefatiga-

boro and Port Hope Railroad. He has been most indefatigable in bringing the matter into public notice, and we may add, into public favour; and all, who have heard his arguments on the subject at the late Meetings, are thoroughly convinced, that our local prosperity depends on the carrying out this great measure without delay. The salutary conviction is rapidly gaining ground, that, notwithstanding the inevitable poverty of a new District, we have still the means of raising the requisite funds, or so much as may be necessary for our share of the work.—

The Farmers are aware that their assistance is expected and they now know that their interest will be as much promoted by the enterprise, as that of the town itself. Several have come forward handsomely and inscribed their names on the Stock-Book, and some of our most respectable Merchants have announced their intention of doubling the number of their shares

nounced their intention of doubling the number of their shares necessary."-Peterboro Gazette.

if necessary."—Peterboro Gazette.

MERIT REWARDED.—Any one who has had occasion to visit the not unfrequently crowded lobby of the Montreal Post office may have marked with interest the celerity with which the distributer of letters performs his duty, and the general urbanity of maner which marks his attention to the request of every individual of every class who presents himself or herself at the place of delivery. Mr. Cooper's has been an humble and a laborrous vocation, but the manner in which he has discharged its duties has not been unobserved, nor, we are happy to say, unrewarded. Recently a subscription was entered into by the unrewarded. Recently a subscription was entered into by the merchants of Montreal, the Banks heading it, and the handsome purse of £221 5s. was made up and presented by Messrs. Russell, Workman and McIotosh, on their behalf, to Mr. Cooper, as an acknowledgment of these services—a testimony alike honourable to the donors and the donee.—News.

KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A TREE. - A correspondent in Compton has furnished us with the following particulars of the

melaneholy death of Mr. Blossom:

"A circumstance of painful interest having occurred here, and the same coming under my particular observation, I take the liberty of sending to you the particulars for publication in the Gusette. On Thursday, the 18th instant, Mr. Nathan Blossom, of Compton, in company with his son, a young man about 20 years of age,—for the purpose of cutting fire wood, a distance of three quarters of a mile from his house. They being at work a few rods apart, the young man observed that his father was on the point of falling a tree, which, anexpectedly, came in contact with a dry tree, nearly two feet in diameter, which inclined towards where Mr. Blossom stood. The son, seeing the eminent danger of his father, had only time to cry out 'take care, father,' when the dry tree fell, striking the fa-

ACCIDENT .- We regret to have to record the occurrence ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to record the occurrence of a frightful occurrence, involving the instantaneous death of three individuals, and the serious injury of several others. Between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning last, one of the stages conveying passengers from Montreal to Boston, when passing through Charon, near Royalston, sixty miles beyond Burlington, was thrown off the road at a sudden turning, and precipitated down an embankment more than thirty feet in precipitated down an embankment more than thirty feet in height. A second stage was close behind, the passengers of which immediately hastened to the spot. A young lady named Miss Hunter, of Middlebury, Captain Leary, who was on his Miss Hunter, of Middlebury, Captain Leary, who was on his way to Quebec, to take charge of the new steamboat John Munn, and the driver, were taken up dead. Two gentlemen of this city, Mr. F. H. Heward, and Mr. A. Macfarlane, were both injured, the latter gentleman seriously. A lady of Quebec, named, we believe, Mrs. Henderson, and an American gentleman, whose pages we did not have an, whose name we did not learn, were also severely injured

The IN MONTREAL.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house in St. Joseph Street, near Guy Street, belonging to Thos. Forsyth, Esq., and tenanted by Mr. Gass. So rapid was the progress of the flames that a large portion of the furniture, and a box containing money and valuables to the amount of a hundred and fifty pounds were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stovepipes; the building was insured, but the furniture was not.

Testerday afternoon, about four o'clock, the whole town was moved from its propriety by the sound of the toesin, answered.

moved from its propriety by the sound of the toesin, answered by the bells of the fire engines and engine houses. There were Antoine Suburbs. What made such a prodigious sensation we can scarcely imagine, but we thought of Sheridau's reproof to his servant when he fell down with a parcel of plates, and shewed his employer triumphantly that none of them were broken— "You confounded fool, have you made all this noise for nothing!"—Gazette.

The outskirts of the city continue to be infested by gangs of miscreants despite the warning which ought to have been conveyed by the capture of two of the most daring of their number.

About half-past 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Honoré
Lantier, son of the former at the Priest's Farm, being on his way into town on business, was accosted in Sherbrooke Street by two men, who asked him to let them ride in his sleigh. Not liking their appearance he hesitated, and was about driving on, when one of them seized him from behind and pinioned his arms, whilst the other rifled his pockets of what money they contained. They likewise robbed him of his top-coat. One of them had in his hand a jug or stone vessel with which he threatened several times to strike Mr. Lantier. After the robbery they would not allow him to return to the Priests'

Farm, but compelled him to drive on towards the city. They had the appearance of quarrymen going to their work. How long will this state of things continue? Surely some step will be taken for the protection of our fellow-citizens, or the city might almost as well be in a state of seige, since all who

venture beyond its precincts do so at the risk of being attacked and plundered,—Ibid. The Editor of the British American Journal of Medical Science, has, we observe, taken up the question of unlicensed practitioners, which was first noticed in this journal. We understand that the subject will be brought before the Medical Board at the next trimestrial meeting and that action will be taken on it. It strikes us that the proper mode of proceeding would be to submit the opinion given by the Crown Officers in England, which was published in a former number of the Courier, to the same functionaries in Canada, and obtain their opinion as to the fact, whether unlicensed medical or surgical practice, or the dispensing of medicines by unqualified persons can of cannot be punished in this country, as it has been decided it can in England, as a misdemeanour under the common law. Unless this be done, we are afraid that the judicial functionaries, particularly the magistrates, would be situate before they would convict. There is a sort of feeling that if people are fools enough to risk their lives in the hands of quacks, they as the pistol of the robber, and society should be protected from both. We trust that the Medical Board will succeed in purging the Province from the quack nuisance. We forgot, in the last number of the Courier, to remark, that on the recent case of conviction in England, the presiding Judge said, that should another person be brought before him charged with the same offence, and the Jury find him guilty, he would give him twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour .- Courier

A letter from Liberia (West Coast of Africa) states that it is reported that England and France intend to make some important alterations in their mode of suppressing the slave trade. They intend to withdraw their cruizers and make a complete colonization of the coast. The Captain of H. M. Ship Favourite has applied to the Governor of the Colony of Liberia, to know whether a Commercial Treaty can be effected between that Colony and Great Britain, in case the independence of the Colony is acknowledged, and also to obtain an exact description of the amount of coast owned or claimed by the Republic.—Ibid.

vacant space of ground between Upper and Lower Town, has at last been brought to a close. An award having been made We shall give further particulars at as early a date as possi-

to the West Station, in Donaventure-street, where they were THE WEATHER .- The thaw still continues, and the ice and snow are disappearing rapidly. The ice bridge still continues over the river, but to all appearance cannot last long. The storm of Tuesday week, of which we borrowed some particulars from the Kingston and Toronto papers, appears to have been equally felt at Ningurs and St. Catherines, with the con-comitants so unusual at this season, of thurder and lightning. The immigration of pigeons still continued, but, as the Editor of the Niagara Chronicle feelingly remarks, they fly so high that pies are a rarity .- Mont. Gazette.

THE WEATHER during the past week has been exceedingly mild, and the consequence has been the total disappearance of the snow, comparatively dry streets, and a rapid decomposition to the vicinity of Portsmouth, and should a steamer come down

harbour are ready to "put to ses." On Friday and Saturday there was a general bending of sails, and yesterday the harbour resumed something of its wonted animating summer appearance, from a very general display of bunting by the vessels in port.— Barque Eleonora; brigs Lilla, British Queen, Mohawk; schooners Bagot, Sarnia, Jesse Woods, Maid of the Mill, Sophia, Mayflower, Caledonia, Thomas A Corbet, Superior. Ontario, Henrietta, Niagara, Rose, Montreal, Rachaet, and Lord Nelson. The three latter are on the railway at Portsmouth, but nearly ready for service. The Montreal is the vessel bought by Capt. Gaskin from H. M. S., and is being completely refitted. The new schooner Governor will shortly be ready to "shew her heels" to Portsmouth harbour. There are a few smaller vessels in the latter harbour whose names we have not ascertained. It is not improbable that before the termination of the present week the barbour will be entirely free from ice .- The News, 12th April.

A letter, signed "A Merchant," appears in another part of A letter, signed "A Merchant," appears in another part of this paper, in which the writer strongly deprecates the continued opening of the News Room on the Lord's day. We are only sorry that our correspondent has made use of the term "expediency;" this term we have seen in our day used to cover the most unchristian and unprincipled schemes, and the man who uses it, and pleads the thing as his excuse, we look on with suspicion. The Post Office at London, the metropolis of the world, in commercial affairs, is closed on a Sunday; there can be no occasion for the keeping open the News Room of a provincial capital, when the business of the largest city in the empire does not require it. The sabbath day is to be kept holy, pire does not require it. The sabbath day is to be kept holy, this is the commandment, and it is the duty of Christian men

to observe it, expediency or any other such trumpery thing not-withstanding.— Montreal Courier.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF STEWART-TOWN.—Stewarttown is handsomely situated in a delightful and spacious valley, on either side of which rise lofty and beautiful hills, which renders the surrounding scenery somewhat romantic. It is built on Lot number 16, on the 7th con. line, in the township of Esout 'take care, father,' when the dry tree fell, stiking the father with its full force, across the back of the neck or shoulders and the with its full force, across the back of the neck or shoulders and the son, with great presence of mind, mounted the fallen tree, and was obliged to cut it twice before it could be removed, when he found his father a lifeless mutilated corpse. After raising him in his arms and endeavouring in vain to revive him, the young man divested himself of his outer garments and placed them under his father's head, and left him for assistance, which was rendered immediately, and the corpse conveyed to the house. Mr. Blossom was about 52 years of age.—Sherbrooke Gazette. land on which the village is situated, we are informed, some few years since, sold a town lot for £25, and lately re-purchased it

or the sum of £195 10s.

TRADES, &c. — It contains three cabinet-makers; one chair maker; three blacksmith's shops; four shoemaker's shops; two tailors; two waggon makers; two mill-wrights; one saddler's shop; one fannery; two taverus; one fanning mill factory; one straw-cutter factory; two places of worship, viz: one congregationalist, and one methodist; one cooperage; two dress makers; one straw-bonnet maker; one male, and one female school; two turning shops, (one water, and the other borsepower, laiths); three carpenters and joiners; one large grist mill, having two, run of stones; one saw mill; one land surveyor; one market gardener; one issuer of marriage licenses; one Queen's bench commissioner; one town clerk; one fire engine; one post office. A "town bell" is rung three times a-day; at six in the morning, at noon, and at nine o'clock, P.M., which answers the purpose of regulating the proper hours for labour, meal-time, bed-time, and time to rise, as well also to sound the alarm in case of fire. The main street through

The advantages which Stewart-town possesses-being surgathered groups, and echoes of hurried feet as each sped to the ket for the inhabitants of the townships in its rear, and having scene of disaster, which turned out to be nothing more than the such a valuable stream passing immediately through it—must, firing of Mr. Brault's chimney, in St. Movique Street, St.

Hulifaxand St. John (N. B.) papers have reached us,—dates to the 1st of April. The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has had a long debate on a bill for prevening fraudulent conveyances, brought in by the administration; it is to prevent the manufacture of votes at general elections. The bill was carried in

The House of Assembly in New Brunswick debated for three days on resolutions about a new organization of the Executive Council, brought in by the opposition. The resolutions were ost, 23 to 12.

lost, 23 to 12.

In Nova Scotia a bill has been passed to incorporate the "Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company." One clause gives the government the right to purchase the whole line from the company at any time by paying 20 per cent on the actual costs. company at any time by paying 20 per cent on the actual costs and another/directing the company, should the profits yield 12 per cent, and a bonus of 4 per cent, to pay the rest over into the treasury, to form part of the funds at the disposal of the Legislature. Mr. Andrew Uniacke and Mr. G. R. Young took charge of the bill. Mr. Howe suggested the clause to give the government the right of pre-emption. The capital is £5,000 in shares of £5 each. The company have the right to lay branches from the great colonial line. The bill leaves it open to the people of New Brunswick to settle the direction of the line through that Province.

ne through that Province.

A project has been started in New Brunswick for the purpose of making a marine railway across the Isthmus between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The contemplated line is etween the bend of Petticodiac and the harbour of Shediae .between the bend of Petricodiae and the harbour of Shedhae.— Such an undertaking would be productive or the most benefi-cial results to this and the adjacent ports along the Straits of Northumberland, by the increased facilities which it will afford for intercourse with the United States. From Saint John we learn that artangements are being made to commence the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway early in the spring, and that John Wilson, Esquire, of St. Andrews, is now in the United States for the purpose of engaging a competent engineer, and to make contracts for locomotives. A bill has also been introduced to incorporate a company to construct a railway from Shediac to the Bay of Fundy.—Montreal Courier.

Emigrant Settlement Society.

THE COMMITTEE of the EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT Society are requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 20th stant, at THREE o'clock, P.M. Court House, Toronto, 14th April, 1847.

DAY, the 13th day of May, 1847.

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

Hamilton, April 13, 1847.

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

CITUATED within half a mile of the Town of Vittoria, Dand within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 2544 acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, ccdar and chestnut rails; 140 acres senced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and manured to the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and manured to thirty years past on the best system of farming.—
The Land is-free from stumps and roots; the soil varying from a sandy to a strong heavy loom; with a good ORCHARD, of most kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE, large Barn, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other out-buildings. It is one of the most healthy locations in the Pro-vince. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if required. The only cause of this property being offered for sale is, the owner wishes to retire from business.

Vittoria, Talbot District,

NOTICE. TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.

ARTIES Subscribing for Shares in the TORONTO BUILD-PARTIES Subscribing for Shares in the TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY, are required to pay, in addition to the
mack Instalments and Fees, a Premium of One Pound Ten
Shillings per Share, until the first Monday in May next; after
which date an increased amount of Premium will be demanded.

W. C. ROSS

W. C. ROSS

At London, C. W., on the 2d April, (Good Friday,) Lieut,
Elliott, aged 23, of the 82d Regiment, there stationed.

At Camden Cottage, Birkenhead, on the 11th of February,
Charlotte, relief of the late Rev. Michael Browne, Rector of which date an increased amount of Premium will be demanded. By Order, W. C. ROSS,

Toronto, April 8, 1847.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERY.

BETLEY avails himself of this opportunity of expressing to the Public generally, his grateful scknowledgment of the distinguished support awarded to the late Firm of BETLEY & BROWN, and begs leave to aunounce, that having assumed Mr. JOHN KAY as PARTNER, the Business beneeforth be carried on under the Firm of BETLEY &

In soliciting a continuation of the patronage given to the former Concern, Betley & KAY respectfully intimate to the LADIES of Toronto, that a very considerable enlargement is being made to the present premises, for the purpose of making an important addition to the business, in the shape of a GENERAL BONNET and FANCY MILLINERY DE-PARTMENT, to be conducted under the management of a LADY, who has had, for several years past, the entire control

to the vicinity of Portsmouth, and should a steamer come down to day from Toronto, as is anticipated, she will experience no difficulty in making Portsmouth pier, about two miles from the city, or indeed cutting her way up to one of the city wharves, for the ice in the harbour has been wery tender. Yesterday and this merning the weather has been somewhat colder, the wind being from the north.

We have already noticed the preparations for the opening of navigation, and we may now add, that nearly all the vessels in harbour are ready to "put to sea." On Friday and Saturday harbour are ready to "put to sea." On Friday and Saturday harbour are ready to "put to sea." On Friday and Saturday harbour are ready to "put to sea." BETLEY & KAY.

Toronto, 1st April, 1847. PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON. Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d.

THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies imme-A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at

HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. March 17, 1847....

DISSOLUTION. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partner-

ship lately existing between the undersigned, as Merchant Tailors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. For information respecting the adjustment of the affairs of the late Co-partnership, reference may be made to Thos. Burgess.
THOMAS BURGESS,

MARK BURGESS. Dated 3rd March, 1847.

NOTICE. WITH reference to the above the Subscriber avails himwell of the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who so kindly patronised the late firm, and begs leave to inform them, as well as the public generally. that he intends carrying on the business in the OLD STAND. No. 9, King Street East, and that he has just OPENED OUT

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings &c., &c., and solicits a continuance of their favours. All orders received will be attended to with the utmost punctuality and despatch.

THOMAS BURGESS.

Toronto, March 17, 1847. TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Boy's PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, CORN-WALL, a Teacher competent to instruct in the usual Branches of a good common English Education. He must be a Member of the Church of England. Apply, (if by letter post paid,) to REV'D. HENRY PATTON, Rector of Cornwall. April 1st. 1847.

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. YORK STREET.

MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Bottron STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of unemitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support

which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

MR. L'SCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Youge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS. Satisfactory references can be given.

Toronto, August 20, 1846.

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

ness thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tutton, and other particulars made known on ap-

Street. Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

BOARD

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CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE EDUCATION. IN the family of a Gentleman, who has engaged a Tutor for the education of his own children, Four Youths would be admitted to study with them in all the English Branches, French, Latin, Greek, Algobro, Mathematics, with Mcreantile Accounts, Drawing and Music, if required. The course of Teaching pursued would qualify them for one of the advanced Forms in Upper Canada College. His residence is situated in the most healthy part of the West end of this City, and the

strictest attention would be paid to their morals, health, and domestic comfort.

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

Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cohor JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to sny per-

son who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. Wanted. OR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified

CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply to PETER DAVY, Esq., or DR. STEWART Bath, 7th Nov., 1846.

PIANO FORTES. THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, having

GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY FLAND FORTES, with all the recent improvements, and made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of COLLARD & COLLARD, London. For sale cheap.

THOS. CLARKSON & Co. Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY. WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave DAHE SUMMER SESSION will commence on THURS- Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted)

Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto (weather permitting) for Cobourg and Hochester, every Monday and Thursday, at Eleven, A.M., and will return on Wednesdays and Satur-

Toronto, March 22, 1847. BIRTH.

On the 3rd inst., at Jenyn Park, near Port Hope, the lady of John Tucker Williams, Esq., M.P.P., of a daughter. MARRIED.

At the church of St. Thomas, Brock, on the 18th ult., Mr. Amos St. John to Miss Catherine McCoy.

At the same place, on the 19th ult., Mr. James Waddle to Miss Catherine Gleadinning.

At the same place, on the 24th ult., Mr. David Ryckman to Miss Grace Hill. At the same place, on the 25th ult., Mr. John Hoskin to Miss Susanuah Rundel, all of the township of Brock.

DIED At Grafton, Newcastle District, on the morning of the 24th At Gratton, Newcastle District, on the morning of the 24th ultimo, John Grover, Esq., aged 76 years.

At the residence of T. W. Birchall, Esq., in Toronto, on the evening of Tuesday the 13th inst., Matilda, fifth daughter of John W. Gamble, Esq., of Vaughan, aged 4 years and 11 months. In this city, on Friday the 9th instant, Mr. E. B. Palmer,

the Parish of St. Giles, Norwich, and Vicar of Worsteal, Nor-

Secretary and Treasurer. folk. The deceased lady was the mother of the well-known writer Charlotte Elizabeth.

very much lost.
Influenced by these considerations, and satisfied, at the

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INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. RICHELIEU DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. - The Annual Meet

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L. P. White, Chambly 36 14 4
W. Dawes, St. John's 48 1 7
W. Thompson, Christieville 13 17 5

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Sweep by in awful mirth, For well it knows each blast must fix Its roots more deep in earth. Would that to me life's changes Did thus with blessings come— That mercles might, like gale of spring And that the storm, which scattereth Each earth-born hope abroad, Might anchor those of holier birth More firmly on my God!

MRS. M. WEYS.

THE RECTOR'S VISITS,

CHAPTER V. "Give us this day our daily bread."

Days and weeks passed on as usual, after the events morning to his daily work, and returned to his home you will not think me very hard, if I say that I fear their head, were seen employed in gleaning. happy and contented; the children played together there was something of pride in your resolution to "What a glorious harvest-day!" said George Frank-

with a heart often sinking under that bitter grief which apply for relief. I do not mean to say that you duty's sake." only a parent can feel. It was not that Mary was should not endeavour to keep free from it as long as ever again tempted to repine or give way to despair, you can; but then the best way to do that would be to to shirk my duty, and stay at home—only—" had indeed been taken away from the evil to come. And what did you intend to do when your money was well to suspect you for a moment. Let me just tell But her joy on earth was gone; and with all her singone?" "I do not know, sir," she said, looking upon you another thing about doing one's duty, which is BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS, cere endeavours for resignation, (and that they were the floor; "the thought of it often made me miserasincere, I most truly believe,) there were times when ble, and at other times I hoped that God would pro- ed himself to it for some time, it comes in a manner a word, a look, or some trifling incident, would awa- vide for me: but then-" and here she stopped.

mark a change; but it was not caused by sorrow only. giving in my own mind that I was not doing quite must not look to what is pleasant, but what is right; Her voice, which had once been quick, and at times right, and then the promises seemed as if they were and then the unpleasantness is not much thought of. sharp, showing the remains of a temper not entirely subdued, was now calm and soft, her manner also was means, and not upon God," I said, "though every but when a man has accustomed himself to look on more gentle, and the smile with which she always wel- morning you acknowledged that He alone could sup- them as the rightful property of another; and himself comed me to her cottage, though saddened by mourn- port you, by praying to Him to give you your daily as it were, just the collector of them, and entitled only ful recollections, was yet very sweet, and told that she bread. If you had really trusted Him, you need have to the share which remains, why it seems all reguhad been seeking for that peace which passeth all un- had no fear; for if we pray to Him, He can and will lar and natural, and one no longer finds it irksome.derstanding.

on doing, if I had not been met by Hester Williams. poverty." She came up to me hastily, saying that she was walkhouse yesterday, when the children were having their them, unless we pray to God to show them to us. It dinner from a bit of meat, and though time was when is by His mercy that you have been supported under enough for a careful, steady man, to live on. But which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable what do you say to the case of those who work hard manner, and on moderate terms. at it so, that I could not help asking her to sit down; that mercy, by proving to you that there was one tell you nothing," I said; "but what I heard from my best to help you." nothing else to say, she wished me good morning, and which was so dear to her. left me to continue my walk alone.

I knocked at Mary's door less willingly than usual, for I could not help feeling that it would be rather difficult to discover the true state of her circumstances when she so plainly wished to hide it; and yet Hester's account made me fear that she was in greater distress than I had imagined, and it would therefore be my duty to do my utmost for her. When I entered, Mary was seated, as usual, by the side of her day about the middle of August, 1842, when two manufacturing population; 70,000 men, women, and child's cot, with some work in her hand; her welcome stout yeomen of the Warwickshire corps, coming from and children, were induced to leave the green fields and was as cordial as ever, but she looked thinner and their respective homes by cross-lanes, met together as healthy villages, and go to live amongst steam-engines paler than when I last saw her, and her room was even they arrived at the king's high road. A thick mist, and factories. If we had good times again, there can more bare of its necessary furniture.

voured to bring round the conversation to the subject after the measured steps of their horses, and the clang- more of poor people transformed into manufacturers. of her own condition; till at last finding it quite in ing of their swords against the stirrup-irons, gave no- Then when a reverse came, as come it must, we should vain, I resolved to ask the question at once. "Ma- tice to each that a comrade was near at hand. The have so many more unemployed hands that we should ry," I said, "I have something to speak to you about, two yeomen were both right proper men, such as there not know what to do with. Even without these sudwhich, I fear, will pain you; and yet you know my are many still to be found in old England. One was den reverses, common sense might teach us that the interest for you so well, that I am sure you will not between forty and fifty, strongly built, with sun-burnt manufacturing system, under the present system of think I mention it from any thing but a real desire to face, and hair slightly grizzled, more with toil than reckless competition, must tend continually to the imbe of service to you. I have tried several times to age. He had a manly and determined look; yet at poverishment of the great mass of those employed. A induce you to tell me what I want to know, of your the same time pleasant and intelligent. The other manufacturer sends, we will say, ten thousand pounds own accord; but you always avoid the subject, and was considerably younger, somewhat taller in stature, worth of goods to Portugal, and gets a fair price.now I must beg you to trust me as your friend, and well-looking with ruddy complexion, and light chesnut Next year. his neighbour, who has just set up a mill, inform me why your home is looking so different from hair. The men were mounted on strong-built and engages to send the same quantity of goods for eight what it used to do, and why you yourself seem so ill, active horses, in the management of which they were thousand; and another, perhaps, offers to do it for six and as if you wanted the comforts you have been ac- perfectly at home. In point of equipment they were or five thousand. So they compete with each other, customed to?" The colour rushed into Mary's little, if at all, inferior to the soldiers of a regular and every year, though more goods are sent, less money cheeks as I spoke, and for a minute she was silent; regiment; while, at the same time, there was an or money's worth, is got in return; and the way in and when she did reply, I could see that the effort independence of look, free from any appearance of which the manufacturer is enabled to meet his en-

"I thought you would find it out at last, sir," she glish yeomen. said, "though sometimes I did hope that before that time I should be where there is no want." "But why "Bound, I suppose, like me, for Oakleigh park?" hands, and more machinery; obliging the men to buy their things at a truck-shop, which is only another

should you have such a hope?" I answered: "surely my father nor my grandfather, nor any before them, place of meeting.' ever wanted help; and I was afraid that if I spoke to and going to the workhouse; for I knew that I could "I remembered your advice last time." not always depend even upon you to assist me."-"But you could have asked for work," I said. "So they had none to give me, or only a little bit occasion- up to it." ally; and the washing I have been obliged to give up, clock; "it will fetch a good sum; and by the time it member right, before you were born." is gone, it may be that I shall be gone too."

bound to take every care of you that he can, surely on such a day as this." But there was one by whom that dying scene could you should have said something; and if it had been for every day's experience made her see that her child consult openly with persons who could give you advice.

Those who did not see her at such times could re- His mercy?" "No, sir, not that; but I had a mis- thing to leave home in the middle of harvest; but one support us day by day, as well when we have nothing, If I had used myself to make these payments grudging-For many months, during which I constantly visited as when we have thousands. He tells us so in His ly, why I should have felt vexed and annoyed every her, this was all which I observed; but after that holy word, when He says, 'seek not what ye shall time rent-day came round; and not unlikely have time, a still farther change was visible, and it was one eat, or what ye shall drink, neither be ye of doubtful tried to cheat the parson of his dues; and, instead of which pained me much, and yet which I scarcely mind. For all these things do the nations of the going cheerfully to Church, and respecting him as liked to notice. The cottage, which had once been world seek after, and your Father knoweth that ye God's minister, and so profiting by his instruction, comfortably furnished, began to look shabby; the have need of these things. But rather seek ye the should, perhaps, out of spite to the minister, have robchairs, one by one, were missing; there were fewer kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added bed God of His worship, and myself of His blessing. plates on the shelves, and even fewer pictures on the unto you.' (Luke xii. 29, 30, 31.) But then there Depend upon it," said Hartley, warming with his subwalls; the only ornament which remained being the must be no secret dependence upon any of this world's ject, the true way to go through life with satisfaction is handsome clock, which Mary had often pointed out to goods: there must be no proud shrinking from con- to stick to one's duty, and endeavour, each day, by me with pleasure, as being the wedding-gift of an old fessing ourselves to be in want, and asking counsel of God's grace, to do properly what one has to do in one's uncle: and added to those symptoms of poverty, there our friends: for the spirit of pride, Mary, was that station. Of course a man is not to expect to be withwas an expression in her countenance which told of a which cast forth the angels from heaven, and will hin- out his troubles; but the troubles that God sends are

herself,-for I knew that she took in washing, and replied; "God in His mercy has given me in abun- and say whether God Almighty does not intend that had sufficient to employ her; and now that she had dance the comforts of life, and yet I do not feel at all men should live in happiness and comfort. Then only herself to provide for, her expenses could not be more secure from a temptation to want of faith than look at the riotings and tumults which overspread the very great. I often tried to make her tell me the rea- the poorest of my neighbours. There is just as much land, and see how man puts from him the peace and son, by remarking the absence of something which I distrust of God's providence, and self-dependence, in quiet which he might enjoy, and brings misery and ruin had been accustomed to see; but she always avoided sitting down to a plentiful dinner without remember- upon his own head." answering, if possible; and when compelled to speak, ing that it is entirely God's gift, and may be taken "I am not disposed," said Frankland, "to dispute would only say that she had wished to part with it .- from us in an instant, as there is in being uneasy for what you are saying. Young as I am, I am old enough The neighbours seemed to know very little more than the morrow, and dreading lest we should be left to to know that the happiest and safest manner of life is WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, myself; all that they could tell was, that Mary was starve. God has promised us our daily bread; and to be contented with one's lot, and do one's duty not so strong as she used to be, and had been obliged whatever may be our poverty, if we trust to Him, He peaceably; only you must excuse me for remarking, to give up some of the washing; but she made no will provide for us: but He has not promised us luxu- that we may, perhaps, be disposed to view things in complaints, and of course they supposed she had suf- ries, and if we think we are in the smallest degree rather a favourable light; indeed, we should be unmore secure because we possess them, we may greatly grateful if we did not. Our lot is cast in pleasant I could not bear to remain in ignorance, and one fear that they will all be taken from us. Tell me, places. An English farmer, with two hundred acres morning resolved to go at once and plainly ask her if Mary, did you remember this when you had, as you of the best land in Warwickshire, at a fair rent, is ra-I was right in supposing that she was suffering from thought, the certainty of every thing you wanted?— ther better off than a poor Lancashire hand-loom poverty: but then her evident unwillingness to speak | Did you ever pray that God would give you your daily | weaver." to me made me besitate; and although on my way to bread with the feeling that it depended only on His the cottage, I hardly know what I should have decided will, and that you might at any time be brought to

Mary's voice almost failed her as she answered: "I ing to the rectory for the purpose of seeing me .- have been very wrong, sir; I know that while my hus-"And what was your business, Hester?" I asked .- band lived, I believed that I could never be in dis-Mary. I dare say you know more about her than we trust in Him more fully, and to show you that every offence. all do, for she keeps very close; but indeed, sir, I am thing, however trifling, is entirely His gift." Mary very much afraid she is sadly in want." "I have sighed deeply. "My faith has been very weak," she to the bottom of it yet, Mr. Hartley. You say many I should not have dreamt of offering her what she your many trials, and that your hope has every day what do you say to the case of those who work hard could get so much better at home, yet then she looked been firmly fixed on Him: and now He has added to for six or seven?" and she seemed so thankful, and ate so heartily, that point in which you failed. You will, I am sure, six or seven shillings a-week, it often happens that I spoke of it to my husband afterwards, and we both from this time, pray far more earnestly that God will his wife and children get a great deal more, and make agreed that things must be very much changed with give you your daily bread. And now you shall tell up a pretty good living amongst them. It is notorious her, and that we would ask you about it." "I can me more about the state of your affairs, and I will do that a great many of the turn-outs have ample wages,

you makes me still more anxious about her, and I We passed another half-hour in conversation, for half their time, and have more money to squander certainly will see her, and try to make her tell me if Mary had no longer any concealment; and before we riotously. I have heard of a weaver putting his wife she is really in need." Hester seemed half disap- parted, I had arranged a plan by which I hoped to get and children on board wages, and spending the greater pointed at finding me as ignorant as herself, and asked her some constant easy employment, which would ena- part of his earnings on his own dissipation; and this several more questions; but finding that I really had ble her to live with tolerable comfort in the home man would be sure to be amongst the first to strike

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

A MORNING RIDE.

sir!" she exclaimed eagerly; "my best friend upon ed? We shall have plenty of time to jog on quietly they get for them. The rottenness of the system is

"That was just the reason I set out so early," said any one, they would talk of my leaving my cottage Frankland; for that was the name of the younger .--

You are a wise lad, George," said Hartley. "Why as to the matter of that, perhaps I should I did, sir: I went to several of the ladies near; but not have thought of it myself, if you had not put me

because I have been so weak lately; and so I reckon- follows the advice of his elders will act more discreet- number of our superabundant population might be ed that if I sold my things, I might live upon that for ly than a clever fellow, who follows his own devices. some time; and I began to eat only potatoes, and Not that I mean to speak any thing against your clesuch things as did not cost much; but now almost verness, George, or to set myself up as the wisest man all the money is spent, and rent-day is coming: but in these parts. Only I have had twenty more years home. Something might be done also by cultivating I can still part with that," she added, pointing to the over my head than you; and was a yeoman, if I re- the waste-lands-

The two friends paced on leisurely in friendly chat, There was something in this simple story that -now stopping a moment to tighten a girth, now ex-STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. touched me very deeply; and yet I could not help changing a few words with the labouring men who were to point out very gently the fault I thought she had full of ripe shocks already cut; others where the lacommitted. "I can feel for you most truly," I replied; bourers had been at their work since sunrise, or even last mentioned. The sun rose and set; the flowers "and can quite understand your dread of leaving your sooner; not a few where the harvest had been carried, blossomed and died; the labourer went forth in the cottage and going among strangers: and yet I hope and whole families of children, with their mothers at

on the village-green, and their voices sounded merrily keep your want to yourself. There was no occasion land; "I should like to know how many acres of corn on the evening breeze; and, to all outward appear- to talk of it to your neighbours, who could do you no will be carried before sunset. It is rather disappointance, that which had occurred was as if it had never good; but to the clergyman of your parish, who is ing, I must say, to have to turn out after these rioters

"I have made it a rule through life," said Hartley, never be forgotten,—the mother, who with so deep a thought best for you to go to the workhouse, great as "to do my duly at all risk, and inconvenience. And joy had welcomed her infant at its birth as her most the trial would have been, if God should have sent it, I may add, for the encouragement of youngsters like precious treasure, who had so fondly guarded it in and if you had prayed to Him, He would have taught | you, that I have never repented doing so. If inconhealth, and so earnestly prayed for it in sickness, and you to bear it with resignation. You would not have venience arose for the time, I have always looked back who now sat by the empty cot in her solitary cottage been less loved by Him because you were obliged to with satisfaction on any sacrifice which I made for

"Pray do not think that I intended for a moment

"I am sure you did not, George; I know you too worth knowing. It is, that when a man has accustomnatural to him; and he does not think of doing otherken her grief as bitterly as in the first days of her loss. "But what, Mary?" I asked; "did you distrust wise, and has no regrets about it. It is not a pleasant heart ill at ease, and even discontented with itself.

What was the cause of this I could not imagine; I "Ah, sir!" said Mary, "I know you are right; but men, are apt to bring upon themselves. Look around not a tenth part of those which wilful, discontented had always considered Mary as quite equal to support you have never known what poverty is." "No," I at the glorious harvest as it falls beneath the sickle,

Hartley paused a moment before he answered .-What I have said is true, nevertheless. Many a labouring man, without more than the average wages of a Lancashire weaver, is as happy and contented as his master or landlord."

Frankland was a shrewd fellow, and had often talk-"It was not my business, sir, but my neighbour's," tress like others." "And now," I said, "God has ed with his elder companion on subjects like the preshe replied; "I wanted to talk to you about poor taken every thing from you, to make you put your sent, and knew that he might argue with him without

"I don't know," said he, "that we have quite come thought so for some weeks," I replied; "but she has said; "and yet, sir, I hoped that I had been trying a labourer does well, and lives contented and happy never spoken to me about it." "No, sir, that is her lately to do what was right." "I believe sincerely without more than the average wages of a Manchester way, she will never speak of herself; and though I that you have tried," I replied, "but 'the heart is de- weaver. That I have no doubt is very true. I am West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, have had some notions at times, I should not have ceitful above all things,' and it is very long before we told there are some workmen who get more than thirthought so much of it, if she had not come into our can know all our faults; indeed, we never shall know ty shillings a-week, and some not more than six or house yesterday, when the children were having their them, unless we pray to God to show them to us. It seven. The mean between these two sums might be

Hartley. "I take it, that where a man gets only and only want an increase in order that they may play for wages. However, don't think that I mean to deny that there are vast numbers of the manufacturing population very badly off indeed, far worse than they ought to be in a rich country like this, where there is so much wealth and luxury. I only wish I could see how the evil could be remedied. We have got to that pass that good or bad times are alike injurious. In the good times of 1836 and 1837, I believe it is a It was early in the morning of a glorious harvest- fact well known that 70,000 hands were added to the which the sun's rays had not yet had time to disperse, be no doubt in the present rage of speculation, that a We talked of many things, and I constantly endea- prevented them from seeing each other, some time number of new mills would be erected, and multitudes recklessness, which would have marked them as En- gagements, and furnish the goods contracted for, is by lowering the wages of his workmen, employing fewer

"To be sure," replied the other; where else should way of screwing them; so that the harder they work you look upon me as your friend?" "Oh! yes, yes, I be going, after the summons which we have receiv- the poorer they get; the more goods they make, the less earth: and yet I could not bear to tell you. Neither together, and bring our horses cool and fresh to the obvious to common sense. The impossibility of its continuance is a matter of demonstration. Every one must wish most heartily that the workmen got good wages, and were doing well; but how it is possible under the present system I do not see."

Frankland. "Why should not Parliament pass an act to check the excessive rage for speculation, by which the fair trader is ruined, the workman cheated of his fair remuneration, and no one reaps advantage, "Not the less wise for that. A young man who at least any permanent advantage? Then a good sent every year, and settled comfortably in the colo-This would not only relieve the mother country, but furnish fresh markets for those who stay at

Hartley. "Well, I hope some of these remedies may be adopted. There are wiser men, I trust, than you or I at the head of affairs; and if not wiser men, One there is at least who knows what is best for us. thinking that it was not quite a right spirit which had in- going to their work. As the mist dispersed before Meanwhile our duty is straight before us, namely, to duced Mary to conceal her poverty; and I wished much the sun, they could see, to the right and left, fields assist those in authority to keep the peace. It is quite certain that no good can come of rioting-that only makes things ten times worse than they need be."

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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.

A PPLICATIONS for Insura to be made to the undersign premiumafor the renewal of polici Cloth.

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province

registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands is the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

Eight Hundred Thousand

ACRES OF LAND

IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS

AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open a

BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the lat February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus

save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most health.

and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubles

its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Hu

on District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility

Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information

for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Sett

their Friends.

their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disputations of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Lot. Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 E. half 11

W. 1 17, W. 1 27 nden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 . Cornwall B. half 14 Part N. half 20 , 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, 3 & 4. 18, 22, 24 & 3 W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 13, W. half 14 E. half stown North Crosby . E. half nce Edward Picton [Town] South half I 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 on & St. Ma N. half 1 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply, -if by letter, from front from the following of the followin

> Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE.

FRANCIS M. HILL.

FRANCIS M. HILL,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of sever in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the District. Lot. thurst 22, 24, 25, 26, 2 W. half 11 W. half Sombra ..

TABLISHE

River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free qualars,—to

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

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

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS John Doel, Charles Thompson, John McMurrich, James Beaty,

John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie. Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith,
J. H. PRICE, Esq., President J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail mu July 5, 1843.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are reque to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to rec MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

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

The Church

S published by the Managing Commutter, at TORONT6 every Friday. TERMS:—FITTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, Tell Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

stant Di