### poetry.

"GOD PRESERVE THE QUEEN!" A HEMN FOR THE TIMES. BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

> How glorious is thy calling, My happy Fatherland, While all the thrones are falling, In righteousness to stand!
> Amid the earthquakes heaving thus To rest in pastures green—
> Then, God be praised who helpeth us,
> And—God preserve the Queen!

How glorious is thy calling! In sun and moon and stars To see the signs appalling Of prodigies and wars—
Yet by thy grand example still
From lies the world to wear,
Then, God be praised who guards from ill, And-God preserve the Queen!

Within thy sacred border, Amid the sounding seas, Religion, Right, and Order, Securely dwell at ease; And if we lift this beacon bright Among the nations seen,
We bless the Lord who loves the right,
And—God preserve the Queen!

IV. Fair pastures and still waters e ours withal to bless The thronging sons and daughters Of exile and distress; For who so free as English hearts Are, shall be, and have been? Then, God be thank'd on our parts, And-God preserve the Queen!

Though strife, and fear, and madness Are raging all around,
There still is peace and gladness
On Britain's holy ground. But not to us the praise-to us Our glory is to lean On Him who giveth freely thus, And-God preserve our Queen!

O, nation greatly favoured!

If ever thou shouldst bring A sacrifice well savoured Of praise to God, the King; Now, now let all thy children raise, In faith and love serene, The loyal, patriot hymn of praise, Of-God preserve the Queen! Albury, Guildford, April 8.

THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA.

Translated (for The Jersey Times) from the German of Schiller. BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

Afflavit Deus, et dissipati sunt. ELIZABETHAN MEDAL. She comes, she comes, the southern haughty fleet,

Borne on the bosom of the groaning main, With shackles laden and a hated creed, And threatened thunders from a thousand mouths. Big with the world's destruction she bears on, A swimming host of towering citadels, (Such as the sea ne'er looked upon before) Her boastful name—The Invincible Armada. How loud the title by the spreading fright, She strikes on all around; Old Neptune, awestruck, with majestic pace

Behold, she nears! each gale, each storm, is hushed. See, where she floats right opposite thy shores, Thou happy Isle! Fair Ruler of the Seas, Great-hearted, proud Britannia!
'Tis thou they threaten, with their galleon hosts:
Woe, woe to thy free-born gallant sons! See, where she floats! A thunder-laden cloud.

Who won thee, say, that high and priceless gem That made thee Queen of Nations upon earth? Did'st thou not conquer, from thine own proud kings, Of nation's laws the wisest ever known? The Magna Charta, that turns your kings to citizens, Your citizens to kings?

The sea's proud sway; Hast thou not wrung it from a million foes, In bloody battle on the foaming main?
Who won it for thee? Blush, ye nations all! Who, but thy mind, thy spirit, and thy sword? Thou doomed one! Mark those grand batteries yonder: Mark! with forebodings of thy glory's fall; Throughout the world all eyes are strained on thee, In anxious fear. Each freeman's heart beats high, And every good and beauteous soul bewails,

In sorrowing brotherhood, thy glory's fall! God, the Almighty, cast his eye on earth, And saw thy foes' proud Lion-flag unfurled; Saw, threatening, open thy too certain grave. Shall, said He, shall my Albion pass away, And perish thus my noblest heroes' stock? Oppression's rocky barrier crumble down, And last obstruction 'gainst a tyrant's power Be swept away from off this hemisphere? Shall manly worth's firm bulwark be destroyed?

first to renounce their allegiance to the throne. The most sacred rites of their faith are offered up in solemnizing the establishment of the Republic. In one instance the whole Clergy appear at the vestibule of the parish church, unexpected and unsolicited, to bestow a solemn benediction on the bloody banner of the Revolution.\* And all this before anything was known as to the fate of the King, or without a thought being entertained of its being possible that the ruler of the nation might still oppose the progress of anarchy. What a commentary on the character of both ruler and people! Can any one even imagine the possibility of an analagous case in these countries? In order to conceive such a state of things, we must first picture to ourselves Queen Victoria leaving the metropolis in consequence of the proceedings of a riotous mob; and in the next place, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the London Clergy at once transferring their allegiance to the ringleaders of the sedition.

\* The Clergy, on the invitation of the Archbishop of Paris, have selected two candidates for the approaching elections, who will be supported by the considerate compassion and soothing sympathy of their attendants!

In mustration of the archbishop of Paris, by the considerate compassion and soothing sympathy of their attendants!

In mustration of the archbishop of Paris, by the considerate compassion and soothing sympathy of their attendants!

It is the time now to speak to them the celebrated Abbé Lacordaire, and the Abbé Deguerry, Curé of St. Eustache; and more recent accounts inform us that the Bishop of Langres has also come forward as a candidate for the eux-memes,

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TO

by his inferior clergy, has publicly blessed the Arbre de la Liberté, lately erected in the Place du Chatelet. Pointing to a crucifix, the minister of religion used these words: "Our Divine Redeemer descended from heaven to preach to us Fraternity and Equality, and the cross upon which he suffered for our sins was the first Tree of Liberty! !?"

the remarks there made on the state of society in France are so striking that we feel we shall perform a "Hence (writes Mr. McCulloch,) when it is said that but all may please:" "a small unkindness is a great full and fragrant breast. She nurtures them with "the witness to the principles on which it is proposed to be we find the following observations:

"It seems to be the opinion of the higher powers in France, that religion was of great service as a political The fru and moral engine, as long as the people were ill-instructed, and while the science of legislation was but little understood, but now that constitutions and codes have been perfectionness by human experience and skill, that Christianity has been constitutions and codes have been perfectionness by human experience and skill, that Christianity has been constituted as a constitution of the constitution of t anity has become obsolete as a safeguard of political ment? On the Church in Ireland, during the last persons from saying disagreable things unnecessarily, in which they ought to go, and their feet learn to love institutions, and that a religious foundation is no longer twenty years, every possible indignity and discourage- if they reflected upon the pain they gave. Some have necessary to the fabric of government. Certain it is that the throne of France has at present no religious basis; and that the Church has not only been severed from and that the Church has not only been severed from and that the Church has not only been severed from and that the Church has not only been severed from and that the Church has not only been severed from the State, but after a very few years from that severance, to the most unjust and oppressive imposition of the selves upon preserving their own equanimity. I have which took place in 1830, finds itself placed in a condition of direct and active opposition to it."—p. 15.

Dr. Wordsworth records an interesting conversation with a French literary friend, who, among other matters, observed, that since the days of Louis XIV.

facility, from the cheapness of instruction, for transition from the lowest ranks of society to the highest:—'My of Drs. M'Hale and O'Higgins;—and then let the our over tempers and manners; and study the harm- of Drs. M'Hale and O'Higgins;—and then let the servant there,' he said, 'who has just left the room, thinks that there is no social position which, if circumstances are favourable, he may not reach. Look at the leading the room of the Spirit, that shall strengthen them to bear it on through life. And, in personages of the present Government,—why should not any young man, if he has ordinary industry and abilities, become a professor in a college; and why should not any professor become a Villemain, a Guizot, or a Cousin? Hence there is no one of common powers and enterprise who does not think that the highest offices are open to him, especially in revolutionary times; and hence there is no repose or contentment, but a perpetual restlessness incessant disquietude for the present, and insatiable ambition for something higher."-p. 40.

At the public distribution of prizes at the University of France, the following conversation took place:

"I had a neighbour sitting next me at the concours, who but favourable to the maintenance of the powers that be; and their demand for the music of the revolution elicited from him many expressions of regret at the democratitemper which prevails in the University. He appeared to think that the monarchy was losing strength with the rise of the new generation. He asserted that the King would not venture to make his appearance in such a popular assembly as the present, from apprehension of personal danger. He asked me whether I was in Paris at the anniversary of the glorious 'three days;' if I had been, he said, I should have seen that when the King appeared at the window, no one in the crowd cried 'Vive le Roi!' and not one even 'posa son chapeau' in return."-p. 63.

Alluding to the unsuccessful attempt of the King to dissolve the Polytechnic School, Dr. Wordsworth remarks with much acute insight into the real state of affairs in France:

toms of the fact, that the present dynasty, having exhausted its popular resources, and outlived the pressure of the gaged in these investigations and meditations, I have e critical posture of transition from a democratical character to one of military rule. But it is much to be feared, that, having been raised on the popular principle, and having been compelled to encourage that principle in infelicity of temper which manifests itself in offensive all the great institutions of the country, and especially in manners, against which we are not cautioned, and exthose of education, and to act in a republican spirit in its relations to the rising generation,—witness, for instance, the adulatory language which Louis Phillippe employed to this same Ecole Polytechnique (which he has now dishanded) in his ordonnance of 1830, on account of its services in defending Paris, that is, ejecting Charles X., and overturning the monarchy,—it is, I say, to be feared that the present government will hardly have strength, with rent which it has let forth; and that it will feel the force for its own aggrandizement, if not in its own person, yet in that of its immediate successors."-p. 87.

The bearing of the following passage on the present state of things is, indeed, most remarkable:

"Indeed the development of antichristianism in various and contrary forms, which at present strike the eye so forcibly at Paris, cannot but fill the mind with the most awful apprehensions with regard to the explosions, which, in all human probability, will take place in this country in a very brief period of time, and will not only shake the social and political fabric of France to its foundations, but will convulse the institutions of neighbouring countries."-p. 169.\*

of which the following is a specimen:
"Pour ce qui est de savoir ce qu'ils ont appris de morale et

vous en religion? Rien. "Entrez-vous parfois à l'église? Janais.
"Quelles sont vos œuvres de charité? Aucune.
"Que faites-vous le matin? Je fume.

Et le soir? Je polke."

Now all this indicates a system rotten at the core, more in accordance with modern ideas to discuss the homilie. Many who consider it jesuitical, to "please the brook forgotten, where your summer Saturdays so of old; it was not so with the Greek, the Spaniard.

late Poor-law, whereby they are now ground to the generally observed that those who are most reckless bies that soothed their infancy; and they are swayed of refusing to the design of the offence they give to others, are exasperated by it in childhood. Her hand is like their mother's, approve to become an original purchaser of land, and, as our rulers, of late years, to let the Church die of ex- the east slight, or disrespectful look, or disparaging when it led them through the fields at evening twihaustion,—to cause its revenues to fade away by de- word and feel the most implacable resentment against light, or to the house of God on the fresh morning of that the new community will have at least a fair start in haustion,—to cause its revenues to fade away by degrees,—in a word, to starve it from the country. But let the supposition be made that the Church were to disappear from Ireland to-morrow; that her loyal and disappear from Ireland to-morrow; that her loyal and faithful teaching were no longer to instruct the people plair and resent it.

word and feel the most implacable resentment against the sacred day; and they are guided by it in their youth. They cannot tell when they first knelt in disappear from Ireland to-morrow; that her loyal and is a hallenge, they provoke hostility, and then company to instruct the people plair and resent it. no son had succeeded his father on the throne of let the supposition be made that the Church were to The are constantly throwing the gauntlet, every look youth. They cannot tell when they first thought of "He added," (proceeds Dr. W.), "that France was one of the most dangerous countries in the world for its rulers, the most difficult to govern, because there is the greatest ference to such topics were to proceed from the lips introcert our view. ference to such topics were to proceed from the lips introcert our view, and rectify whatever is amiss in

#### CHRISTIAN MANNERS. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

Mr. Editor: - As I suppose you have no objection to the occasional introduction of a dissertation upon and agitation of mind, in the social system of France; the minor morals in the Banner, I take the liberty of sending a few desultory remarks upon good manners, hoping that some abler pen may do justice to this im-

portant but much neglected subject. When I study the Epistles in the New Testament, sad fict of their inherited depravity, it every where I am forcibly impressed with the spirit of Christian admis. The solemn truth, that without holiness none I am forcibly impressed with the spirit of the sympathy with the principles of the proceedings of the day. He was a young man, and had a book with him to read in the interval of waiting, before the commencement of the ceremony. He appeared to think that the spirit of the Jeunes Eléves was anything that the spirit of the Jeunes Eléves was anything the complished scholar. We read with delight the spirit of the sympathy where presents. It never, shall see the Lord, it every where presents. It never, shall see the Lord, it every where presents. It never, for a noment, loses sight of the great plan of God, in the comment plan love and courtesy which pervades them. From the shall see the Lord, it every where presents. It never, complished scholar. We read with delight the Him who died for them, and rose again. Yet it adwritings of St. John, which are characterized by that dresses them in no harsh words. It lays upon them meekness of wisdom, that persuasive gentleness, and no hard yokes. It never overloads, it never worries that winning suavity which captivate the hearts of all them. It approaches them with the arguments of in the days of your youth. It is you that I would that winning suavity which captivate the hearts of all who study the addresses of the beloved disciple.—
But we magnify the triumph of divine grace, when we observe its influence in converting the blunt, rough fisherman St. Peter into the courteous Christian. I dare not assume the prerogative of the Omniscient, in pronouncing upon the spiritual state of my fellowsing resolution. It approaches them with the arguments of all them. It approaches them in the language of love. It addresses them in the language of love. It addresses them in the language of love. It asks, of all, their all; and, yet, in words which have to give your hearts to Him. You that are not yet His at all, devote yourselves this day to Him in holy Baptism. You that are His in Baptism, resolve, this day, to give yourselves anew to Him in Confirmation. You that in Confirmation have received the spiritual state of my fellowsing them. It approaches them with the arguments of all them. It approaches them in the language of love. It asks, of all, their all; and, yet, in words which have to give your hearts to Him. You that are not yet His at all, devote yourselves this day to Him in holy Baptism. You that are not yet His at all, devote yourselves this day to Him in holy Baptism. You that in Confirmation have received the Spirit's sacred seal, determine now to go to Him, as Majesty's dominions. It was a command which, we need not say, was obeyed with alacrity and delight, as it will have to give your hearts to Him. You that are not give your hearts to Him. You that are not give you thearts to Him. You that are not give your hearts to Him. It approaches them with the arguments of love. It asks, of all, their all; and, yet, in words which have to give you thearts to Him. You that are not give you thearts to Him. You that are not give you thearts to Him. You that are not give you thearts to Him. You that are not give you thearts to Him. You that are not give you thearts to Him. You that are not give you thearts to Him. You that are not give you thearts t pronouncing upon the spiritual state of my fellowsinners, but I cannot consider any person as radically
sinners, but I cannot consider any person as radically
converted, who is not anxious to please, and careful
not to give offence. When engaged in our self-examinations, we will find it a very profitable exercise
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to search t to search the concordance for all those texts which our coninculcate the duties and graces in which our conshe teaches no self-sacrifice. Her only lesson is,
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you list forever. been forcibly struck with the variety of precepts in- as Satan did when he would tempt our Lord: "Rejoice terspersed through the Epistles which inculcate good O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer manners. There is no vice in the disposition, or thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of horted to practice the contrary virtue. As many ap- which gives to human life its end and equipoise; "but pear ignorant that such duties are enjoined, in Holy know thou, that for all these things God will bring Writ, I will submit a few of them to their considera- thee into judgment." tion. To the proud and self-sufficient, I would recommend these texts: "in honour preferring one misleads the young. There are systems that are another," "let each esteem others better than him- called religious, that are quite as dangerous; antagoself," &c. To the rough and unfeeling, "having com- nist, it may be; but antagonist in error. The system passion one of another, be pitiful, be courteous," &c. that forbids a smile; the system that takes all the To the meddler and mischief maker, to study to be rose-colour from life; the system that would hang the quiet, "and mind their own business," "what is it to universe in sack-cloth. It may succeed in making thee? follow thou me." To the quarrelsome, "follow peace with all men," "as much as lieth in you live crites, or infidels, of men. They may begin with peaceably with all men," &c. To the rude and careless, "honour all men," "give to all their due," &c. And, between these opposites, there lie in wait, for How little attention is paid to this important subject youthful hearts, innumerable shapes and shades, that in the education of children! How few are taught lay their claim to Christian names, while they show correct manners upon Christian principles! If mo- any thing but Christian principles or Christian tempers. thers would take half the pains to cultivate good There is the theory, that leaves the child to his own manners in their children that they waste upon their way entirely, till he comes of age, to answer for himdress, they would more effectually promote their useself; as if the Devil would have grace to wait as long and misery, the inevitable result of waste, indolence, While irreligion and infidelity were thus growing fulness, their happiness, and their success in life.— as that; and the theory that would stimulate and terup among the mass of the people, the events of last year afford a fearful comment on the morality of the FRANCE AND THE GALLICAN CHURCH.

From the friend continue of the guident and the control of the grossesse peculation of M. Teste and Parmentine,—prominent members of M. Teste and Parmentine,—prominent members of the Guizot administration,—are freely in the minds of all. In fact, the whole body of the Freenth naive report of the fallen dynasiy does not appear to leave had a friend. The words fallerly and lower that no link of Christian Fellowship, no time to have been to lattered from the French wocabulary. We are told that one of the chief envised that one of the chief envis hards whose foundation was thus undermined, was already showed to that the fallen whose foundation was thus undermined, was already showed to the Provisional Government has arisen from the French wocabulary. We are told that one of the chief embarrous hards and the control of the mitomal movements we wish to say nothing at present. Time and experience alone can the beevely kingdom, which Jesus Christian federated would enlighten their judgments, and diminish their would enlighten their judgments, and defined and the economic of MM. Test and Parmentia of the follows in the follows physing at the truest gentility lies," it would enlighten their judgments, and definition of love in the leaves of the mitomatic plants are the sold clients of the mitomatic plants are the sold of the But we may surely expect that the Church of France we no half-educated or depraved portion of our popuble manners a powerful auxiliary, if not a sine qua non. But we may surely expect that the Church of France we no half-educated or depraved portion of our popuwould hold stedfast to the cause of order. No such thing. France here affords us, perhaps, the most remarkable "development" of modern Popery.

The new Church of France we no half-educated or depraved portion of our population ready to imbibe the fiendish precepts of an inlation ready to imbibe the f by Providence with so sublime a mission among the manifestation of interest in their daily concerns, and It is text and sermon both. It addresses the young. by Providence with so sublime a mission among the nations. With what force must they recur now to the nations. With what force must they recur now to the nations of all, when we look around us for some stay in these troublous times? There is but one solution of this problem, uncongenial though it be to a modern of the Church and Schools, and providing an expression of sympathy in their joys and sorrows, and serminon both. It addresses the young. It appeals to their heart. It speaks to them of their settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or middle settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or an expression of sympathy in their joys and sorrows, will will win their bearts, and induce them to listen with settlements with the seeds of a felon population, or to settlements with the settleme

the Great Shepherd, than volumes of unpalatable were shadowed from the heat of noon, forgotten? Is synonymous with a return to savage life? It was not of Bradford Peverell, near Dorchester.

and it would not be difficult, even on such data, to blessings of free trade, or to pass laws to confer poli- others or their edification," do not hesitate to wound were spent? Have you forgotten your father's smile? or the Englishman of the Stuart times. It need not form a theory to explain all that has occurred. But tical power on Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics, ra- their feelings by unseasonably uttering disagreeable Your mother's tear? And will you not remember be so now. That it has been so of late is our diswe fortunately have what is far better than after-wisdom, ther than to deliberate as to the spiritual welfare of truths, n harsh tones, accompanied by offensive mo-your Creator now? Will you refuse your Heavenly grace. namely, the remarks of an able, and, what is more to the neglected masses of our population. We shall be rose loos. They erect themselves into censors and Father, when he says, "My son, give Me thy heart!" It is, therefore, not without reference to the colour the purpose, a religious observer of events in France, told, of course, that giving due weight to the Church dictator, and miscall their rudeness "dealing faithful- And how well in keeping with the voice of Scrip- of the events through which we are now living that we when the system which is now no more was at the will displease the Socinians, the Quakers, the Jews, ly" withthem. These must be some of the good peo-

zenith of its vigour and its power. We refer to the among our legislators. We would simply reply- nle with whom, Hannah More said, it will be time Church with children. She takes them all, at their a scheme which has been set a-foot for founding a set-Diary of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, written nearly look at the example of France. "Chacun," says the enough to become acquainted in the next world.— first breathing, to her arms. She sprinkles them in the next world. four years ago, in the summer of 1844; and some of French Charter, "professe sa religion avec une égale They ar willing to benefit others, but will not conde- their Redeemer's name with the baptismal water, for it, Canterbury—a name redolent of English antiservice to the public by directing attention to them. the Roman Catholic is the dominant religion in France, offence." Bishop Dehon who possessed a very dis-And in the first place, as to the relation of Church and all that is meant is that it is the religion of the greatest criminating judgment, united to great politeness, and with convenient food. She guides their tottering feet. State, as laid down in the vain and arrogant philosophy number of the population. The pastors of other sects, primitivesimplicity of manners, deprecated and repof the day, so fatally prevalent even among ourselves, Jewish as well as Christian, are supported by the Go-robated flattery, but recommended Christians to ex-voice in prayer, and learn to pray. They hear her and in which we read also the names of Lord Ellesvernment, as well as those of the Roman Catholic press the affection and respect they felt towards others voice in psalms and sacred songs, and learn to sing. mere, Lord Ashley, and Lord John Manners. The by spearing AGREEABLE TRUTHS. Bishop White, They listen to her old majestic Creeds, and they fall intention is-we quote from the document they have The fruits of this system have convulsed society to who excuplified the beauty of holiness, and was a in upon their hearts. They join in her deep peniten- issued :model of manners, and captivated all hearts, and con- tial litanies, and they are inwoven with their souls. To turn next to our own land, we would ask, what the mutual relation of the Church and the Governthe model of manners, and captivated an adequate supply of course our own Church, accompanied by an adequate supply of clisted all denominations, by "speaking the truth in their lives. They are catechized by her, in the way love," said it would be sufficient to deter benevolent their lives. They are catechized by her, in the way love, "said it would be sufficient to deter benevolent their lives. They are catechized by her, in the way love, "said it would be sufficient to deter benevolent their lives." is the mutual relation of the Church and the Govern- love," said it would be sufficient to deter benevolent their lives. They are catechized by her, in the way ment has been lavished. Her property plundered,— an unfortunate knack of saying whatever they know pledges. She keeps ever before them their baptismal duties. She keeps ever before them their baptismal

lies, in our social intercourse, and in the church.

THEWAY OF THE CHURCH WITH CHILDREN. (By Bishop Doane.)

"Temember, now, thy Creator, in the days of thy youth."

There is nothing more observable in Holy Scripture, than he way in which it deals with children. The

Unhappily, the world is not the only teacher that

mining, or the railway operatives? It is, no doubt, accents! "His very foot has music in it, when he can feel yet, and it can remember. It has not for-

"Pour ce qui est de savoir ce qu'ils ont appris de morale et de religion, ayez la complaisance de vous addresser aux élèves de religion, ayez la complaisance de vous addresser aux élèves de religion, ayez la complaisance de vous addresser aux élèves de religion, ayez la complaisance de vous addresser aux élèves de religion de bachelier sous le bras, et vous allez voir avec leur diplôme de bachelier sous le bras, et vous allez voir aux minute de cartn with verdade de accommendation, and that the benevolent persons who are uncleared in America, or land yet unappropriated with fragrance. He hung the heavens with majesty. He with fragrance. He hung the heavens with majesty. He minds of the young against religion by their repairements to supply the deficiency are encountered in the sunny islands of the sunny islands of the sunny islands of the sunny islands of the greatest difficulty in attempting to raise the volting manners. I have traced the origin of infidelity But further still, the Curé of the adjoining parish, attended y bis inferior clergy, has publicly blessed the Arbre de la "Monsieur le bachelier, à qui j'ôte mon chapeau, que savez in the youthful mind to the repulsive manners of un the youthful mind to the repulsive manners of un the youthful mind to the repulsive manners. I have traced the dright of the educated traced traced the dright of the educated traced traced traced traced traced the dright of the educated traced nominal christians. The exemplification of a benign is it you that shall forget Him? Is it by you that He Christian temper, in a cheerful affectionate manner shall cease to be remembered? Is it you that shall will persuade more young people to enter the fold of not love Him? Is the tree, where your first sports

"n many things we all offend;" let us therefore service is an habitual service. The Cross, which was impressed upon their brow in Baptism, the catechising viour by promoting peace and good will in our fami- strengthen them to bear it on through life. And, in their first Communion, they embrace it with a fuller

and more fervent love, and make it theirs forever. " Mere human energy shall faint, And youthful vigour cease;
But those who wait upon the Lord
In strength shall still increase.

They with unwearied step shall tread The path of life divine; With growing ardour onward move, With growing brightness shine. On eagle's wings, they mount, they soar, On wings of faith and love; Till, past the sphere of earth and sin, They rise to heaven above."

Beloved children, the sons and daughters of my heart, whom God has given to me to feed and guide, by grace through faith, unto salvation, you have perceived my meaning, you will anticipate my desire. is you that I would have remember, now, your Creator,

"Now, in thy youth, beseech of Him, Who giveth, upbraiding not, That His light in thy heart become not dim,
And his love be unforgot;
And thy God, in the darkest of days will be, Greenness, and beauty, and strength, to thee."

THE WANT OF THE AGE. (From The Guardian.)

wards and rigots of Indiage, are the great specimen of the social revolution; Germany, Italy, and Poland represent its national phase. Our own Chartism is also a budding sprout of the former, though nipped, as we trust, effectually by the "killing frost" of Monday week: and to this, too, the Irish traitors more properly belong, in spite of the claim so unsuccessfully put in for their share of the assistance promised to "the reconstruction of oppressed nationalities." For a Celtic movement would not rejoice in Saxon leaders, or clamour for Saxon alms through John Taum. Want, and poverty and misery, the inevitable result of waste, indolence, and improvidence, are the real movers of an agitation, which must therefore be ranked as Social rather than National.

Of the national movements we wish to say nothing

what can our rulers place their hopes for our own the Republic. Among the first who submitted were the Republic. Among the first who submitted were the Republic. Among the first who submitted were the Republic of the Repub the Republic. Among the first who submitted were the two confidential Aides-de-camp of Louis Phillippe.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol bas preservation of order? Are there no troubled spirits among the two confidential Aides-de-camp of Louis Phillippe.

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this problem, uncongenial though it be to a modern philosophy:—our only bulwark is Relicion. The philosophy:—our only bulwark is Relicion. The bost safeguard of the British monarchy, the purest best safeguard of the British monarchy, the purest board of the British monarchy, the board of the British monarchy, the purest have been the event and been the world of the pure the world of the presence of the Church. On the measure and acknowledge the would be induced to examine and acknowledge the special pure the world of the presence of the posteriors. It is the first the presence of the post of the presence of the post of the presence of the post of the p accents! "His very foot has music in it, when he comes up the stairs." From what a vast amount of gotten, yet, that it has a father. It is not ashamed, and are there none yet higher who seek in vain sufficenced. In illustration of the nature of the religious education in indescribable sufferings might invalids be exempted yet, to confess a mother. It yet can yearn. It can cient scope for energy and conscious genius, none who want of Church Accommodation at Knights. yet, to comess a mother. It yet can yearn. It can yet be grateful. It still can love.

The considerate compassion and soothing sympathy of their attendants!

It is the time now to speak to them of their Creator. He should now the speak to them of their carth with verdure. He filled the air starve or struggle in our crowded island, while forests starve or struggle in our crowded island.

"I, to herd with narrow foreheads, vacant of our glorious gains, Like a beast with lower pains!"
But why, we ask, should colonization be considered

"I, to herd with narrow foreheads, vacant of our glorious gains, Like a beast with lower pains!"

take down and rebuild (with the exception of the tower) the parish Church of Allington, near Amesbury. It is also intended to take down and rebuild the parish Church

"To form a settlement, to be composed of members of extending them in proportion to the increase of population.
"As, by preserving unity of religious creed, the diffioided, we shall be enabled to provide amply and satis

factorily for that object.
"The committee of management will have the power that power will be carefully exercised, it is hoped that ineligible colonists may be almost entirely excluded, and

Surely we have here all the elements of a thriving colony; a Church, an ordered society, with its several grades in kindly relation, and a selected band of founders. Evil, of course, cannot be excluded from any human society; but our colonies hitherto have been too often concentrated evil; here there is at least the endeavour to procure concentrated good. Our best wishes go with the effort. It is, indeed, a green spot in the glare around us-a gleam on the horizon telling of a serene though distant future, behind the storm-clouds which now blacken the whole heavens.

For practical purposes we subjoin the closing notice of the document from which we have quoted :-"Those who are desirous of purchasing land in the settlement, upon the terms which have been described, or of promoting in any way the objects of the association, are earnestly invited to communicate with the Secretary. H. M. Lefroy, Esq., 41, Charing Cross, London."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE FORM OF PRATER.

and concludes with the contession that without God's and, me of ourselves, We now venture most respectfully to ask whether it is intended by the Government that the people shall believe what they say, or whether the prayer is to be considered as it is described in its title-page—nothing more than—"A

If the thing be nothing but a form, we humbly consider that the worthy Archbishop and the people of England have been put to a vast deal of trouble to very little purpose. If Government are, however, in earnest in calling upon the community to pray to God for certain benefits unattainable without His aid, we contend that the country is most illogical in its proceedings. We are told that Scripture has nothing to do with legislation; Christian The revolutions which are now agitating Europe from the acknowledged Word of God; yet we are also may be divided into two main classes. They are either Social or National. The affinities of blood, or the wants and rights of hunger, are their several watchwords. France is the great specimen of the social to the Christianity of the country, and subversive of belief

REBUILDING OF OLD CHURCHES .- It is proposed to

New Churches.—At the last meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, grants were made towards the building of new Churches for the new district of Oxenhope, Bradford, in Yorkshire, and of St. Jude, Bristol; for rebuilding the Church at Thurmaston, near Leicester; enlarging the Church at Veryan page. Jude, Bristol; for recoulding the Church at Veryan, near Leicester; enlarging the Church at Veryan, near Tregony; and improving the Churches at Stoulton, near Worcester; Mansfield Woodhouse, near Mansfield; Catsfield, near Battle; North Thoresby, near Louth; and the Temple of Juggernaut, was lost by a

COLONIAL CHURCH INTELLIGENCE. SYDNEY.—The sum of one hundred pounds has been placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Sydney for Church building purposes in his diocese.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Syndicate appointed to consider whether it is expedient to afford greater encouragement to the pursuit of those studies for the cultivation of which professorships have been founded in the University, and if so, by what means that object may be best accomplished, have made the following record. ed, have made the following report:-

ed, have made the following report:—

The Syndicate, admitting the superiority of the study of mathematics and classics over all others as the basis of general education, and acknowledging therefore the wisdom of adhering to our present system in its main features, are nevertheless of opinion that much good would result from affording greater encouragement to the pursuit of various other branches of science and learning which are daily acquiring more importance and a higher which are daily acquiring more importance and a higher estimation in the world, and for the teaching of which the University already possesses the necessary means.— sible to that holy rite until the In accordance with this view the syndicate recommend the full age of fifteen years:—

A.—That, at the beginning of each academical year, the Vice-Chancellor shall issue a programme of the subjects, places, and times of the several professors' lectures for the year then to ensue. That all students who, being candidates for the degree of B.A. or for the honorary degree of M.A., are not candidates for honours, shall, in addition to what is now required of them, have attended, before they be admitted to examination for their respective degrees, the lectures delivered during one term at least by one or more of the following professors—regins professor of laws, regins professor of physic, professor of moral philosophy, professor of chemistry, professor of anatomy, professor of modern history, professor of botany, Woodwardian professor of geology, Jacksonian professor anatomy, professor of modern history, professor of botany, Woodwardian professor of geology, Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy, Downing professor of the laws of England, Downing professor of medicine, professor of mineralogy, professor of political economy; and shall have obtained a certificate of having passed an examination satisfactory to one of the professors whose lectures they have chosen to attend. That all students who, being candidates for the degree of B.C.L., do not pass the examinations for the first class in that do not pass the examinations for the first class in that faculty, shall, in addition to what is now required of them, have attended, before they be allowed to keep their act, the lectures during one term at least, by one or more of the following professors—regius professor of physic, professor of moral philosophy, professor of chemistry, professor of anatomy, professor of modern history, professor of botany, Woodwardian professor of geology, Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy, Downing or the professor of medicine professor of mineralogy, proprofessor of natural and experimental philosophy, Downing professor of medicine, professor of mineralogy, professor of political economy; and shall have obtained a certificate of having passed an examination satisfactory to one of the professors whose lectures they have chosen to attend. That this regulation shall apply to all students answering the above descriptions who shall commence their academical residence in or after the Michaelmas term of the year 1849.

B.—That a new honour tripos he established to be

B.—That a new honour tripos be established, to be called the "Moral Sciences Tripos," the places in which shall be determined by an examination in the following subjects:—Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Modern History, General Jurisprudence, the Laws of England. That the examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos land. That the examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos be the regius professor of laws, the professor of moral philosophy, the professor of modern history, the Downing professor of the laws of England, the professor of political economy, together with one additional examiner to be nominated by the vice-chancellor and appointed by grace of the senate; and, in case any of the above-mentioned professors be prevented from examining in any year, deputies, to examine instead of them, shall be nominated by the vice-chancellor, and appointed by grace of the senate. That the examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos shall commence on the second Monday after the Tripos shall commence on the second Monday after the general admission ad respondendum questioni, and shall continue four days. That all students who shall have passed the examinations, and kept the exercises required for the degree of bachelor of civil law, or of bachelor of physic, or who shall have passed the examinations entitling to admission ad respondendum quastioni, may be candidates for honours in the Moral Sciences Tripos, the Clergy. next succeeding such examinations. That the candidates for honours in the Moral Sciences Tripos, whom the examiners shall deers northy of an hander, shall be are ranged by them in three classes, the places being determined by estimating the aggregate merits of each candi-

shall be determined by an examination in the following subjects :- Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Geology. That the examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos be the regius professor of physic, the professor of chemistry, the professor of ana-tomy, the professor of botany, the Woodwardian professor eology, together with one additional examiner to be inated by the vice-chancellor, and appointed by grace That the examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos shall commence on the sixth Monday after the general admission ad respondendum quæstinoi, and shall continue four days. That all students who shall have passed the examinations and kept the exercise re-quired for the degree of bachelor of civil law, or of bachelor of physic, or who shall have passed the examinations entitling to admission ad respondendum quæstioni, may be candidates for honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos next succeeding such examinations. That the candidates for honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos whom the examiners shall deem worthy of an honour shall be arranged by them in three classes, the places being determined by estimating the aggregate merits of each candidate in all the subjects of the examination. And that in these classes marks of distinction shall be affixed to the names of such of the candidates as have shown eminent proficiency in particular subjects. That the first examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos, under the regulations now proposed, shall take place in the year 1851.

The Annual General Meeting of The Church Society, will be held on Wednesday, June 7th, at the Old City Hall, in this City. There will be Prayers in the Cathedral at 1 o'clock, P.M.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto will take the Chair at 2 o'clock.

D.—That with a view to encourage attendance at the lectures of the mathematical professors, and to secure a correspondence between those lectures and the mathema tical examinations of the University, and also as a means of communicating to the students themselves, from a body of experienced examiners and lecturers, correct views of the nature and objects of our mathematical examinations, the Lucasian professor of mathematics, the Plumian pro-fessor of astronomy, the Lowndean professor of geometry and astronomy, and the Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy, together with the moderaand experimental philosophy, together with the moderaand experimental philosophy, together with the modera-tors and examiners for mathematical honours for the time the transaction of business connected with the interests in the present day the institution must be retained in its ceding, be constituted a board of mathematical studies; whose duty it shall be to consult together, from time to time, on all matters relating to the actual state of mathe matical studies and examinations in the University, and to prepare annually and lay before the Vice-Chancellor a report, to be by him published to the University in the

for the promotion of it, further recommend—

E.—That all persons who present themselves for ex
Cold an amination at the theological examination, established by grace of the senate, May 11, 1842, be required to produce dice—must be that heart which, unmoved, could condiee—must be that heart which, unmoved, could con-ring one term, at least, by two of the three theological professors, viz., the regius professor of divinity, the Mar-garet professor of divinity, and the Norrisian professor of and more refreshing spectacle, than that of a band of a Apostle—sneer and carp at doctrines and

Bishop Hampden will hold his first ordination at Here-

A public meeting was held at Exeter-hall, on Friday evening, to hear from the Rev. J. Shore, of Berry Pomeray, a narvative of the proceedings taken against him by the Bishop of Exeter. The Hon. A. Kinnaird was in the bring their young ones to the font, because they "The vial, Rev. chap. xvi., verses ing, to hear from the Rev. J. Shore, of Berry Pome chair. The Rev. Baptist Noel and Rev. Thomas Mortimer were advertised to attend, but the Bishop of London interfered, and the former gentleman abstained, but the latter paid no attention to the admonition of his Diocesan, and was present amidst a number of dissenting ministers aiding and abetting the schismatic priest. aiding and abetting the schismatic priest.

The Bishop of London, during the past week, has consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. Matthew, in the City-road, and another dedicated to St. Jude, in the parish of Whitechapel; the latter made the hundred and twentyeighth his lordship has consecrated. His lordship has also licensed a temporary church, called St. Mark's, in St. Paneras parish, containing 600 sittings, making the fifth provided by the the vicar, the Rev. Thos. Dale, under his Parochial Church Building Fund.

majority of 4 to 57.

### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.  Foetry.—God preserve the Queen. The Invinctble Armada. France and the Gallican Church. Christian Manners. The way of the Church with Children. The want of the Age.	English Eccles. Intelligence. Fourth Page. Poetry.—The Floating Straw The Ascent of the Jungfrau. Garner.—Rev. Chas. Brad Rev. Henry Melville, Bishop Horne; Rev. J. Irwin, B.D.
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CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS .- FIRST DIVISION.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that imply an assent to the particular tenets which were it may be understood that Candidates are not admissible to that holy rite until they shall have attained for instance may communicate for the first time, in a

1848,	June.	where which is paid to see the first	
Friday,	9,	Binbrooke, 11 A.M.	
Saturday,	10,	Dundas, 11 A.M.	
mind block if it		Ancaster, 3 P.M.	
Quaday,	11,	Tuccaráro, James 11 A.m.	ì
		Mohawk Village, 3 P.M.	
Monday,	12,		
		Mount Pleasant, 3 P.M.	
Tuesday,	13,	Vittoria, 3 P.M.	
Wednesday,	14,	Port Rowan, 10 A.M.	
		Port Burwell, 4 P.M.	
Thursday,	15,	Vienna, 10 A.M.	
Friday,	16,	Dereham, 10 A.M.	
Saturday,	17,	Malahide, 11 A.M.	
Sunday,	18,	St. Thomas, 11 A.M.	
and delivery		Port Stanley, 3 P.M.	
Monday,	19,	Dunwich, 11 A.M.	
Tuesday,	20,	Westminster, 10 A.M.	
at sellowed.		Delaware, 3 P.M.	
Wednesday,	21,	Muncey Town, 11 A.M.	
Thursday,	22,	Wardsville, 12 noon.	
AND STATE OF THE S		Bell's, 4 P.M.	
Friday,	23,	Zone Mills, 10 A.M.	
		Dawn Mills, 3 P.M.	
Saturday,	24,	Morpeth, 11 A.M.	
Sunday,	25,	School-House near Col.	ı
		Lyttle's, 10 A.M.	ı
The state of the s		Tylbury West, 4 P.M.	į
Monday,	26,	Mersea, 11 A.M.	ı
		Colchester, 3 P.M.	ı
Tuesday,	27,	Amherstburgh, 11 A.M.	
Wednesday,	28,		
		Irish Settlement, 2 P.M.	
Thursday,	29.	Travelling.	
Friday,	30.	Chatham, 11 A.M.	
	July		
Saturday,		Walpole, 2 P.M.	
Sunday,	2,		
Monday,	3,	Errol Plympton, 11 A.M.	
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	-1100		
		to direct special attention to the	
		he above emended List contains, in	
the appointm	ents	between Vittoria and Malahide.	

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next Sermon on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, being the first for the seventh year of the Society, may be preached on TRINITY

At the adjourned meeting, held on 17th May, for date in all the subjects of the examination. And that in these classes marks of distinction shall be affixed to the names of such of the candidates as have shown eminent proficiency in particular subjects. That the first examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos, under the regulations now proposed, shall take place in the year 1851.

C.—That a new honour tripos be established, to be called the "Natural Sciences Tripos," the places in which shall be determined by an examination in the following a country by the Committee for the general consideration of the Clergy and laity throughout the Diocese, he recommended that no final decision on this subject should be made until after the annual meeting of the Society: it seeming to his Lordship most desirable that the utmost unanimity should prevail, with regard to a subject so important as the settlement of the Widows and Orphans' Fund on some practicable and satisfactory footing.

> THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Sunday the 30th July next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, having previously obtained permission to offer themselves, are desired to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (July 26) at 9 o'clock, A.M.

The Annual General Meeting of The Church

Chair at 2 o'clock. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the DIOCESAN PRESS will be held at the Church Society's House at Toronto, on Thursday the 8th June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the election of a Managing Committee (the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Chaplains to the Lord Bishop, being ex officio members), and for

# CONFIRMATION.

Our zealous and indefatigable Diocesan has published, it will be seen, an extensive programme of appointments for Confirmation. May Jehovah nerve ent or Easter term of each year. appointments for Confirmation. May Jehovah nerve faith, so that nothing further The Syndicate, having respect to the great importance and brace his servant for the laborious undertaking,—the LAYING ON OF HANDS?" of the study of theology, and with the view of giving increased efficiency to the regulations already established

Cold and rationalistic-or sadly warped by preju-The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that separate vows made for them in Baptism—assuming the Cross RUSH IN, WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD. The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that separate graces for adopting the regulations proposed in the parts A, B, C, D, E, respectively, of the above report, will be offered to the senate early in the Michaelmas term of the momentous combat, against sin, the world, and the

> Leaving out of view the Scriptural warrant for the sacrament, it is plain that these can only be certiof discretion) by their making their own, -believingly and deliberately,—the obligations undertaken for

address which the officiating Bishop must make to the

candidates for this sacred rite. "Do you here in the presence of God, and of this congregation, renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your Baptism; ratifying and confirming the same in your own persons; and acknowledging yourselves bound to believe, and to do, all those things which your Godfathers and Godmothers then undertook for you?" To these most explicit and solemn questions, every candidate for Confirmation must deliberately answer I Do. Should the reply be in the negative, the administration of the staff will soon receive an accession of four clergymen. rite would be at an end, so far as the recusant was concerned. The officiating Bishop would be contrained to pass him by, and to regard him as one who wittingly, and ex animo, rejected the fundamental requirements of the Gospel of Christ.

Some sectarians, indeed, who have departed from Scriptural and primitive usage, in this matter, are in the habit of urging, that by receiving the Sacrament of the Holy Communion, the baptized sdult takes upon himself the obligations and vows, come under for him in infancy, by his parents, or other sponsors. To this the obvious objection presents itself, that participating in the Eucharistic feast, does not necessarily rehended in the baptismal formulary. A person Meeting-house, and yet deny the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost from Father and Son, in which faith he was baptized; -nay more, he may participate in the symbolic bread and wine, whle at the same time, with Servetus, he blasphemously degrades Emanuel to the status of a created being Of course no Congregational or Presbyterian minister holding sound Trinitarian views would aduit the avowed heretic to the ordinance, but still these platforms do not provide for a formal and detailed confession of faith on the part of the candidate. Such faithfulness and orthodoxy of the examinator.

Confirmation, as far as may be, guards against ccurrences such as we have imagined above. The catechumen, as observed, must deliberately give a statement of his belief, and relieve his sponsors fron their responsibilities. True, like Simon the sorceer, he may be a hypocrite and an infidel at heart, but that is a matter between himself and his God :- To his own Master he stands or falls.

We need hardly say that Confirmation is practiced by the Reformed Catholic Church, for reasons much more imperative than those of expediency-strong as we have seen those to be. The Scriptural warrant for the rite is as plain and explicit as anything contained within the compass of the sacred volume. It is unnecessary for us to do more than cite the two cases recorded in the VIII. and XIX. chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, viz., those of the Sanaritan converts baptized by Philip, and the certain disciples of Ephesus who had been baptized "unto John's baptism." In both of those instances, the administration of the Sacrament was followed by an Apostolic benediction and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost.

of this rite at first was frequently attended with miraculous powers. But so also we read was prayer Post Office. and preaching, which yet no one ever though: to be only temporary ordinances. To fancy therefore that the invocation of the Holy Spirit, with the imposition of hands, was to cease when the extraordinary effects of it failed, is too groundless a supposition to be put in the balance against the weight of so sacred and positive an institution."

The neglect with which some modern sectarians have come to treat this most reasonable, most edifying, To -SUNDAY, the 18th of June,—the proceeds to be ap- and truly scriptural rite, furnishes material for one THE COMPLETENESS OF THE CHURCH AND plied to the support of the Widows and Orphans of of the saddest pages in the history of human perversity, and demonstrates how one error paves the way It is hoped that the proceeds of this Sermon will for another. Primitive order having been once violated by the Society to meet all claims upon the final or the present year.

My dear Sir, —Some time ago you kindly placed in my hands a little work, by the Rev. John Hooper, Rector 5 proscription of Confirmation, followed amount as a therefore, beg the favour of your consideration of a few necessary consequence. God's Word testifying to the

> Many distinguished schismatics, however, had the honesty and moral courage to record a widely different verdict. John Calvin, in particular, was most unequivocal in his testimony, as the following striking extract from his writings will show.

> Speaking of St. Paul's delaration in his Epistle to the Hebrews (vi. 1, 2.) that the laying on of hands was a doctrine as well as Baptism, the famous Genevan teacher observes:

> "He connects the imposition of hands with Baptism, because, as there were two classes of catechumens so was the ceremony also twofold. For those who were from without did not come to Baptism without first deslaring their profession of faith. In them, therefore, catchetical instruction used to precede Baptism. But the children of the faithful, since they were adopted from the womb, and belonged by right of promise to the body of the Church, were baptized while infants; yet these also, after their infancy was past, and they had been brough up in the faith, offered themselves for catechetical instruction, which in their case was thus subsequent to Baptism. Recourse, however, was then had to another symbol, namely THE LAYING ON OF HANDS. This single lassage abundantly proves that this ceremony, as to its origin, flowed from the Apostles, though afterwards per into superstition; just as the world almost inviriably degenerates from the best institutions to corruptions of them. For they [the Romanists] set up the fiction that it is a sacrament by which the spirit of regeneration is conveyed, a fiction by which they tore Baptism to pieces; for that which properly belonged to Baptism, they transferred to the imposition of hands. Let us then be assured that, by its first authors it was instituted to be a folemn rite of prayer, as also Augustin declares: By this symbol ndeed they wished to approve the profession which young persons, having passed their childhood used to make; but nothing was further from their thoughts purity, but the superstition must be reformed. And the tendency of this passage is to sanction the baptsm of infants. For on what account should the same detrine be called in the case of some the doctrine of Baptism, and in others of the Imposition of Hands, except that the latter having already received Baptism, were instructed in the so that nothing further remained in their case than

Would that all who identify themselves with John largely accompany "the laying on of hands" about to Calvin would be more anxious to learn the real sontiments of that far-famed man. Erroneous, as on several points he unquestionably was-how favourably divinity, That the regulation now proposed shall first divinity. That the regulation now proposed shall first come into operation at the theological examination in the it may be, by a grey-haired recruit—) ratifying the Speaking comparatively, we may well say—Thus rools

## INTERPRETATION OF PROPHECY

Some months ago we published an extract from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Robert Flening, in the year 1701, predicting the overthrow of the French Monarchy towards the close of that century. The Confirmation, it must commend itself we should think, following quotation, from the same discourse, is very to the unsophisticated judgment of every believer in remarkable, when viewed in connection with the pre-

"The vial, Rev. chap. xvi., verses 10 and 11, which is to be poured out on the seat of the beast, or the dominions that more immediately belong to, and depend upon the Roman See; that, I say, this judgment will probably begin about the year 1794, and expire about 1848, so that the sacrament, it is plain that these can only be certi-orated to them (in the event of their coming to years of discretion) by their making their own,—believingly 606, he cannot be supposed to have any vial poured upon his seat immediately, (so as to ruin his authority so sigthem by their sureties; and receiving (when it can be nally as this judgment,) until the year 1848, which is the obtained) the imposition of hands from one regularly commissioned so to do.

That this is the view which the Anglican Church takes of the matter, is plain, from the preliminary CLERICAL ACCESSIONS

The Rev. Septimus Ramsay, well known in this Province as Secretary of the Upper Canada Clergy Society, has arrived in New York, on his route to To-Mr. Ramsay, we understand, purposes devoting himself to the work of the ministry in this Diocese.

We learn, likewise, from the Antigua Weekly Register, that the Rev. H. N. Phillipps leaves Antigua in the course of the present month. Last week we mentioned the intended embarkation of two ordained missionaries for the Diocese, so that the ecclesiastical

### EMIGRATION.

An excellent and important letter from that zealous and devoted man, Mr. De Vere, appears in the last number of the British Canadian. It was our intention to have inserted this useful document, accompanied by a few comments of our own, but want of space this week has unfortunately hindered our doing so. The different—we have reason to believe—from the almost ininterrupted tide of disease and pauperism with which our Province was inundated last year. There will, no doubt, be cases of severe, and, perhaps, infectious sick.

And here again, I cannot but think that persons holding the property of the former extensions of the former extensions. emigration during the approaching season will be very different—we have reason to believe—from the almost our Province was inundated last year. There will, no doubt, be cases of severe, and, perhaps, infectious sickness; but no repetition, we trust, of the former extensive wretchedness,-no second pouring in upon us of a helpless and plague-stricken population. There is a better prospect of greater honesty and humanity in landlords, mercy and tenderness in ship-owners, and considerate legislation on the part of the Imperial Government.

#### THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

This joyous anniversary was observed in this city as a general holiday. Nearly all the places of business were closed; labour—except all such inevitable and incessant toil as that of the Press-was suspended; a profession we grant is frequently insisted upos, but and cheerful relaxation everywhere prevailed. We this to a great extent is contingent upon the individual are happy to believe that this demonstration of respect and affection for our gracious Sovereign, was as cordial as it was general. During a time like this, of wide-spread political disturbance, -of popular excess and national revolution, -of hollow-hearted treachery and insane fanaticism, such as the French Revolution has exhibited: during such a time of "rebuke and blasphemy," it is encouraging to meet with anything which serves to assure us that the hearts of British North American colonists are still beating warmly and vigorously with the pulse of loyalty and truth.

### CHURCH REVIEW.

We have received the 1st No. of the Church Review and Ecclesiastical Register-a Quarterly Magazine published at New Haven, Connecticut, devoted to the interests of the Church in the United States.

We shall take an early opportunity of noticing this publication more at large, and in the mean time beg to refer to the advertisement which will be found in an-

MR. REFORD, our Collector, is now on a Collecting Tour through the Eastern part of U. C. We "It is true," remarks Wheatley, "the ministration shall feel much obliged by our friends preparing for his call. Mr. R. will find a Letter for him at the Montreal

### Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not rethe opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

(For The Church.) -, Esq., Toronto. ITS MINISTRY

remarks which I wish to make upon it. I do so through known circumstance, that for some time all bishops Province, and elsewhere.

I was much pleased with a large portion of its contents,

as, though tinctured with somewhat of mysticism, it sets forth, with pleasing distinctness, the "truth as it is in I repeat, therefore, my dear sir, why should we sigh forth, with pleasing distinctness, the "truth as it is in Jesus" with respect to many doctrines too little understood, and, therefore, lightly valued in these days. But yet, I regret to say, it also contains what appear to me serious errors, especially two, namely: That the Church is "in cartivity," because miracles are no longer wrought in it, and—That the Ministry is incomplete, because apostles, prophets, evangelists and pastors are no longer within the Church; it is, as you will remmember, this:

And he gave some apostles, and some prophets, and "These areas are not longer are not received." These

cessary brevity of a public journal will admit, that these notions are errors, and thus prove that the Catholic and Apostolic Church of England is as complete in its organi-ation and powers as was the Church in the days of the

1. First, then, as to the alledged imperfection of the Church, because its members have no longer the power of performing miracles. It has long appeared to me, that those who make this objection, lose sight of the chief object of miraculous gifts, which was not the benefit of the dences of certain doctrines, or of the Divine commissio of particular individuals. Now, that miracles are an nger required as evidences, either of the truth of our most holy faith, or of the authority of the Christi Priesthood, will not, I imagine, be asserted by Mr. Hooper. For the former being founded on the Bible and the teaching of the Catholic Church, and the latter deriving its visible authority through a clearly defined line of apostolic succession, both are proved by an unanswerable amount of evidence, which is altogether independent of, and, indeed, superior to, any that could be derived from present miraculous acts.

Why, then, having fulfilled their office in supporting the truth of Christianity, and establishing the authority of its ministry, when they were required as evidence, should it be viewed as any want of completeness, or as manifesting the absence of Divine favour, that miracles are no longer in the Church, when, in fact, their work

Perhaps, my dear Sir, you may feel disposed to vindidicate their desirableness for the sake of the sick or be-reaved members of Christ, who need consolation now as much as in the days of our blessed Lord's manifestation in the flesh, and for whom He feels, thank God! as tenderly as for those whom He and His apostles succoured by their miraculous powers. I answer, in the first place, that, as before intimated, even during the days of the Redeemer's sojourn upon the earth, the relief of the indiwas but a secondary object. This his remarks upon raising Lazarus, upon the case of the man born blind, at the marriage at Cana, and on many other occasions sufficiently prove. It is true that the great benevolence of the Redeemer's character led Him to choose works of mercy, as the most frequent opportunities of exercising these miraculous evidences of His Divinity, but that was all, the main end being evidence, not pity. And then as to the dispensation of faith not being yet fully revealed: the way to the through way to the throne of mercy, on occasions of temporal sorrow, was not opened as it is now, and therefore there was the more occasion for these miraculous acts, even as

simple deeds of mercy.

It appears to me, however, quite inconsistent with the Divine dignity, and with His revealed mode of proceeding, to suppose that it ever formed any part of His plan ing, to suppose that it ever formed any part of His plan to give miraculous powers as a regular ordinance of His Church. In the Divine arrangements respecting this life, visible cause and effect are, with very rare exceptions, associated together, and to this rule the bodily wants of His elect form no exception. It would be strange if they did,—for the world, and all its concerns, were originally planned, and are ever carried is a operation, and to the planned. planned, and are ever carried into operation, not for the sake of the ungodly, but for the well-being of His elect—His Body, the Church. Habitually to interrupt this order, therefore, for the sake of individuals amongst the very class of people for whom it was adopted, surely manifest singular inconsistency, or want of right

wisdom in its first organization!

But such a system of miraculous interference would, as it appears to me, tend to weaken, for wont of use, the faith of those for whom it was exercised, expecially those for whom it was exercised, especially now that the way to the mercy-seat is fully opened. Thus, for instance, it is our duty to use all the aid that earthly physicians can afford us, and then to ask, with undoubti th, for the blessing of God in Christ Jesus to rest upo those means. Having done this, the Christian oug feel the most perfect confidence that his Heavenly Father will give the health which is sought, if He sees that it can be granted without injury to him; and that, consequently,

\* London . W. F. Pointer, Printer, 342, Strand,

if not given, it is from no indifference on the part of his

of the Church, it would be, one of its standing ordinances, and the very opportunity of this blessedness would, to a very considerable extent, be lost, as the faithfulness of God in answering the prayers of His saints would be continually brought to the test of the outward senses.— In fact our dispensation is altogether one of faith, not of sight, our reward being that, when faith has accomplished its perfect work, it shall be lost in sight amidst the beatific visions of eternity. Even in His own blessed Sacrament of Bread and Wine Christ is discerned to be "verily and indeed taken," not by sight but by faith. Yea, does not all Holy Scripture teach us that the less we have of sight and the more of faith in our religion here, the more Keeedingly glorious will be our reward hereafter! Hence, my dear Sir, I judge that it is altogether a mis-

taken idea to suppose that miracles were ever designed to be a standing ordinance, or that the Church is imperfect

2. I now proceed to examine what I stated to be the

and here again, I cannot out think that persons holding this opinion fall into error by confounding names with things,—as I doubt not that in the three-fold ministry we have these offices in actual existence, though under different appellations. This I will endeavour to prove, confining my remarks, however, for the sake of greater confinin ciseness, chiefly to the Apostolic office,—as it is that, the absence of which the author in question, and those who think with him, principally lament,—and, in fact, the same class of arguments will apply to all the rest.

I admit, then, that the twelve Apostles excelled their

were the personal and bodily companions of our blessed Lord, and were commissioned to lay the foundations of the Christian Church. But that, in these exalted disthe Christian Church. But that, in these exalted distinctions, they could not, in the nature of things, have any successors, every one will, of course, readily admit. I will, therefore, at once proceed to show that in no other respect were the Apostles officially distinguished from our Bishops.

The only other difference, then, which existed between the apostles and the ordinary presbyters of the primitive Church, lay in those powers of ordaining, confirming and ruling, which both you, my dear Sir, and Mr. Hooper will readily admit have belonged to those chief presbyters

readily admit, have belonged to those chief presbyters whom we now call bishops, in every age of the Church; as is most clearly proved by the Epistles to St. Timothy and Titus, by other parts of Holy Scripture, and by the universal testimony of the Church itself. Why sigh, therefore, for apostles in name, when we have them in

Perhaps, however, our author would say that the apos tles had the power of discerning spirits, which is neither possessed by our Bishops nor claimed by them as a privilege of their office. I reply, first, that as this gift was one of those miraculous powers which was especially designed to protect the infant Church, and as an evidence signed to protect the infant Church, and as an evidence of the truth of Christianity for that especial period, it is, as I have before showed, no longer required:—and secondly, that it does not appear to have been confined to the apostles, and was not possessed even by them on all occasions; consequently it is clear that it formed no part of the apostolic office, and cannot, therefore, be any proof of their official superiority to bishops.

Again, it is possible that he would argue that the apostles guided and ruled the Church by their personal authority with infallible correctness, being directly inspired to do so by the Holy Ghost. But this is certainly an er-

to do so by the Holy Ghost. But this is certainly an erto do so by the Holy Ghost. But this is certainly an error, though I imagine it is a common one. That the
apostles frequently and even generally were individually
guided, in different cases, by direct inspiration is, I think,
not to be doubted, seeing that they were with Christ, the
foundation of the Church. But that individual inspiration
was never supposed to be a standing ordinance of the
Church, by which it was ordinarily to be guided, is evident from the fact that even during the lifetime of the
apostles, it was not to them alone, but to "the apostles,
and elders and brethren" combined that the decision of and elders, and brethren" combined that the decision of every important question was left. That the apostles had no constant inspiration, and that therefore it formed no part of their official qualification to the apostleship is fur-ther evident from the disagreement in judgment between Saints Barnabas and Paul, and from the reproof given by the latter to St. Peter. Thus, then, neither does the oc-casional inspiration of the apostles show them to have possessed any official power or superiority beyond that which the Catholic Church has ever taught as belonging to her dinary bishop

That the apostolic office, as a regular ordinance of the Church, is identical with Episcopacy, is further evident, is not confined to the twelve; and also from the well course. The Church paper, because I think the erroneous views called apostles! Thus Theodoret, who flourished early in the fifth century, writes, "That formerly the same land, but are held, one or other of them, by many in this Province, and elsewhere."

And thouse now called both presbyters and bishops; and those now called bishops were then called apostles." And Pacianus, a writer in the fourth century, affirms the same

apostles, prophets, evangelists and pastors are no longer found as distinct offices under those names.

My intention is, therefore, to show, as fully as the necessary brevity of a public journal will admit, that these early days, when such a holy and self-denying zeal pervaded the Church, that there was no want of support for any number of ministers or officers who could in any way advance its interests, by devoting their whole time and labour to its service; it appears exceedingly reasonable to suppose that numbers of individuals, especially amongs those who were possessed of those miraculous gitts, so useful in laying the foundations of Christianity, but who were not called to the regular ministry of the Church, would be commissioned by the apostles and rulers to exercise their gifts and graces for the good of the infant Church, even to the entire relinquishment of all secular occupations. But that such persons never formed a part of the regular ministry, or were ever considered as be necessary to the completeness of its sacred functions, is evidenced to my mind by the following reasons:—

First, That several of these qualifications, offices, and gifts were possessed and exercised by the same individuals: thus the whole of them were found in St. John; many of them met also in Sts. Peter and Paul, and others many of them met also in Sts. Peter and Paul, and others named in Holy Scripture. It is manifest, also, that these different offices were not confined even to any one order in the ministry, as Philip, the deacon, is called also an "evangelist," and St. Timothy, who was a bishop, is instructed by St. Paul "to do the work of an evangelist." Secondly, That although the offices in question are spoken of as blessings to the Church, we have no account

spoken of as blessing of or instructions concerning individuals being set apart for them, as we have of the three acknowledgedly divine orders. It is impossible, therefore, that they should be distinct sacred orders, seeing we have no instruction for

From the whole, then, I gather, that all the distinctions of office mentioned in the New Testament, are and always were included in those now styled bishop, priest, and deacon; though, as before admitted, some of them might be occasionally exercised alone in the first ages of the Church, but that then, as now, they were all chiefly found viduals upon whom he exercised his miraculous power in the regular ministry, one being distinguished for his pastoral care, another by his aptness to teach, another by his zeal, which led him as an evangelist to carry the news of Christ to distant places. With this interpretation of the Bible, of the primitive and early Church.

Thus, my dear sir, I believe, for the reasons now stated, that Mr. Hooper is very seriously and injuriously mistaken, in supposing that the Catholic Church is in a state of bondage and inefficiency, from the want of miraculous powers and of a full and complete ministry; for, as I hope I have satisfactorily shown, I doubt not that our pure and apostolic branch of the Church enjoys, through the goodness of God, a dispensation of lively faith far superior to the fleshly and visible evidence of miracles; and possesses in its bishops, priests, and deacons, the whole of the ministerial offices of the primitive Church in all their divine fullness, and in all their holy official in all their divine usefulness and integrity.

Believe me, truly yours,

A CATHOLIC.

Canada West, 10th May, 1848.

## To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,—During a temporary sojourn in your beautiful city, I have frequently attended Divine Service at the new "Church of the Holy Trinity;" and before I leave, would pay a heartfelt tribute to the exalted benevolence of the unknown founder of that neat and tasteful edifice.

Wherever it is heard, the Liturgy of the Church is a grateful service to every Episcopalian. It is peculiarly so at the "Church of the Holy Trinity." The style of its architecture, and the respectable and devout aspect of the congregation who assemble within its walls, harmania well with the monize well with the associations connected with the Liturgy, and enhance the feeling of solemnity with which every son of the Church listens to its honoured and revered accents. But these are considerations which apply with equal force to the other churches in Toronto. The feature of the "Holy Trinity" which challenges un-bounded reverence for its munificent founder, is, that its seats are free to all who desire to occupy them.

Amongst them we look in vain for the successor of M. Cheva-lier; and in fact political economy must for the present be con-desired as theoretically, as well as practically, extinct amongst

In every city there are multitudes altogether debarred Saviour, but that the same result would have happened had the Himself been visibly present with him in the flesh.

Now, my dear Sir, here is room for the blessedness which Christ pronounced on those who should not see and yet should believe; but let the power of healing be, as Mr. Hooper seems to think that, in a more perfect state of the Church, it would be, one of its standing ordinances, and the very opportunity of this blessedness would, to a tute a large congregation, could never hope to pay the price of seats in the Cathedral, without trenching upon the means required for the secular education of their effectives.

It is a strange doctrine that none but the comparatively wealthy can be guaranteed the privilege of a due and orderly observance of the Lord's day, in the Church to
which they are attached both from principle and prepossession; yet such is the practical effect of the system of
pew-selling or pew-letting. It is nothing less than an
avowal that those who are equal in the sight of God, are
not equal in His earthly courts; that those who are professors of the same faith, and fellow-travellers towards
the same eternal state, are not entitled to equal facilities
in their progress to His everlasting rest.

in their progress to His everlasting rest.

In my own country, this infinitely worse than antidemocratic doctrine is universally practised upon. I shall return thither with renewed hostility to it. I can never again make the responses from a freehold seat without compunctious visitings, when I shall have to reflect that there are others when your seasons and there are others when your seasons are seasons. there are others whose smaller interest in this world is a bar to their access to the Sanctuary where my highest hopes are encouraged. I would make the freedom of seats a cardinal principle, a doctrine, imperative upon every church of every diocese. When this shall be done, then, and not till then will the noble founder of the "Church of the Holy Trinity" receive his most fitting earthly reward.

Your obedient servant, AN AMERICAN EPISCOPALIAN.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS—SEPPUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 1848.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Missionaries. Previously announced, in No. 175, amount... 376 0 0

Town Line, Brooke £0 12 9

Williams's 0 5 9

Warwick Village 0 6 6
—per Rev. Jas. Mockridge 1 5 0

St. George's Church, Guelph £3 18 9

Church in Puslinch 0 9 4

Eramosa 1 5 ..... 0 18 5

181 collections, amounting to .....£382 11 6
T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, 25th May, 1848. The Treasurer also has to acknowledge the following: Mrs. Andrew Hewat, donation to the Widows do. ..... 1 6 3 do. ..... 11 3 6 do. ..... 1 11 3

THE LATEST NEWS! BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL. Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. London, Saturday, April 29, 1 o'clock, P.M. The following are the prices at which Consols were sold to-

Paris, Friday afternoon, April 28th. Considerable alarm had been caused in the French Capital by an apprehended democratic movement on the part of Ledru Rollin and his party. It was expected to take place this day. The funds which had previously been regularly rising, had, it is presumed, in consequence of this alarm fallen, the Three's to 451; the Five's to 671

The farther examination of the Election list continued to show a large majority on the side of the moderate party. Offi-cial intelligence received in Paris states that Moldavia was in

National announces that the Provisional G has abandoned the plan of scizing upon the Railways upon own responsibility, but that the question will be submitted to the decision of the National Assembly.

From the Dublin Pilot, Friday, April 28.

A numerous meeting of magistrates was held this day at the Court House, Kilmartain, to declare their loyalty to the Queen, their determination to preserve peace, and also to take into consideration to the call deration the present excited state of the country, and to call

pon the Irish Government to suppress the present indiscrimi-nate possession and manufacture of arms.

The meeting was presided over by Lord Brabazon, Lieut. of The Hon. Mr. Preston moved the address which was seconded

y Col. Carroll, M. P. Amendment moved by Mr. Fitsimon to the effect that while Expressing their devotion to her Majesty, and their determina-ion to support law and order, that meeting called upon the Government for large remedial measures for the country.

The amendment was negatived. Great excitement pervaded the public for the result. The loption of the address is considered tantamount to proclaiming

Government intend appointing a qualified short-hand reporter for every city and town, to attend political meetings and report the proceedings officially for information of the authorities, with a view to subsequent legal references.

Southampton, April 29th.
The Hindostan, Captain Lewis, has just arrived from Alexantria and Malta, with the remainder of the Indian mails.
The death of Mehemet Ali is hourly expected.
On Wednesday there were serious disturbances at Rouen.
Two or three of the people killed and experiences. I'wo or three of the people killed and several wounded.

## From our English Files.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF FRANCE. (From The Times.)

The abundance and the singularity of the intelligence which reaches us every day from France far exceed the power of attention which can be given to it either by the public or by ourselves, especially at a time when all Europe rings with change, and our domestic affairs call for something more than mere literary notice. But there has been no day in the history of the French Republic unmarked by the rapid progress and deopment of all the properties which were from the first moment attributed to it by dispassionate observers; and although our French contempararies have lost that copious and explicit eloquence with which they were wont to enlarge on the grievances of the country, their silence is more expressive than their remonstrances, and we know to what influence they have surendered their power. M. Emile de Girardin still kept up a courageous expression of opinion in the Presse; but an enemte threatened his establishment, The Government told him that they had neither the power nor the will to protect a hostile printing-press. The very compositors and pressmen took alarm at the idea of stemming the current of arbitrary power, and one of the first symptoms of the reign of liberty is the intimidation of all the disaffected journals. We noticed the other day the able and patriotic endeavours of M. Michel Chevalier to discuss the great questions of the organization of labour, and to expose the deplorable fallacies and mischievous delusions which M. Louis Blane instils into the public ear at the Luxembourg. M. Chevalier's replies were moderate in tone, and in every way worthy of his position as Professor of Political Economy at the College de France—the only chair of that science existing in the country. It was not found easy to confute his arguments. but it was less difficult to be avenged on his person, and this gentleman has consequently been deprived of his professorship by the Government. It is less surprising that M. Guizot should have been ejected from the Chair of Modern History, which he still held down to the Revolution; but instead of conferring it on the able Professor who has acted in M. Guizot's place for many years, we find a M. Henri Martin has succeeded to the post, and the same gentleman figures amongst the Re-publican candidates for the National Assembly as "an historian" by profession. France is undoubtedly so rich in that branch of literature, even amongst her living statesmen and writers, that we were the less prepared to encounter an obscure name in so conspicuous a position. In former times we have seen several professors rise to the functions of Ministers in France, but there is something burlesque in the resolution of the present Cabinet to invert the operation and turn professors because they hold office. The Moniteur announces, however, no

demned it s The tim The old loa a barren fa impost of 4 is positively cial cities. on. We p repute the low," says from a com that system ruin of priv production yet sanction financial ar the railway property— Monstrous that the ra

the French

We are distinctly will become commodition so dire a ca of the Fre with which high wages that all the of the poli Republic this kind, on white p This docum Republica ings, we n ing laws of inflammat tion, hono

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the French people. The inquisitors of the new faith have con-

The time is now fast approaching when the pecuniary re ces left in the Treasury at the Revolution will be exhausted. The old loan has ceased to be paid up. The new loan remains a barren failure. The regular taxes are paid with reluctance, and are not paid beforehand except in Paris. The additional impost of 45 centimes (near 50 per cent. on the regular taxes,) is positively refused as illegal by the rural districts and provincial cities. The stock of bullion in the Bank of France decreases, and, in short, the progress of financial ruin goes steadily on. We pointed out some weeks ago the exact and inevitable course of this decline, and we now read in a French journal of repute the precise confirmation of our predictions. "We are now," says the Journal de Débats, "but two steps removed from a complete system of paper-money, and if we enter upon that system we shall not get out of it again short of the total ruin of private persons and of the State, after having past through the most rigourous distress; for it would be the suspension of production and of exchange." The plan proposed, though not yet sanctioned by the Provisional Government, seems to be a general seizure and incorporation with the State of all the great cial and trading companies, such as the Bank of France, the railways, the canals, mines, &c., and the issue of a vast amount of paper by the State on the alledged credit of this property—in short, a pure inconvertible system of assignats.—
Monstrous as such a proposal appears, we are inclined to think
that the rapid disappearance of the precious metals will render
some such scheme inevitable, and it will be the form given to

the bankruptcy and ruin of the nation.
We are unable to sound the depth of that abyss, or to forsee distinctly what the condition of a nation of 36 millions of me will become when credit, productive power, and the exchange of commodities are suspended; and we still avert our eyes from so dire a catastrophe. But if anything can aggravate the case of the French people, it is the incredible infatuation or deceit with which their leaders continue to promise them halcyon days, high wages, luxury, and independence, and to tell the people that all the miseries they have hitherto endured are the result of the political system they have overthrown. These are the lies placarded on the walls of Paris, which it is treason to the Republic to contradict. We have now before us a handbill of this kind, entitled the "Bulletin de la Republique;" and printed on white paper, the distinctive mark of official proclamations, reover, with the words, "Ministère de l'Interieur. This document is one of those semi-officially circulated, as we understand, by M. Ledru Rollin for the purpose of exciting the Republican party. A more disastrous appeal to popular passions, and a more delusive pledge to remedy all human sufferings, we never read; for after having laid to the charge of existing laws. With a miscaine of a more men's let be included. ing laws all the miseries of a poor man's lot, heightened by llammatory description, the working classes are told that "henceforth society will give them employment, food, instruction, honour, air and daylight—it will watch over the preservation of their lives, their health, their intelligence, their dignity. It will give an asylum to the aged, work for their hands, confidence to their hearts, and rest to their nights. It will watch over the victus of their daughters, the requisite newsign for over the virtue of their daughters, the requisite provision for their children, and the obsequies of the dead." In a word, this exceptional and transitory Power, whose very form and existence are still undefined, announces some necromantic method of interposing between mankind and all the laws of his existence on this globe —of suspending the principles of human nature, as it has already done those of society—and of changing the whole aspect of human life. No delusions can be so en word is too good for them; they are frauds; and these frauds are put forward by men who know well enough that the effect of the present crisis is, and will be much more hereafter, to plunge the very classes to whom these promises are made into the lowest depths of human suffering. Tell them rather that this freedom of which greater souls than theirs have been enamoured, must be purchased, if at all, by self-denial, by patience under hardships, by modesty, by forbearance; and that this visionary scheme of social regeneration is as baseless as that dream of Mississippian wealth with which Law hoaxed the same credulous people more than a century ago. Lay the condition of the nation bare before them. It might sober the most intoxicated fancy; for that is what must be encountered and endured. Such ills are in themselves great enough; but how infinitely more bitter it is to be told, with a Satanic confidence, that these very throes and torments are the foretaste of an

One remedy there might indeed be (and it is the only one earthly paradise! the case admits of ) to these delusions, and one mode of ascertaining what the real wants and wishes of the nation are -we mean a real and honest representation of the community, invested with full powers, and deliberating without restraint. Unhappily every fresh piece of information we receive with reference to the elections for the National Assembly demonstrates that all the resources of Government intimidation are in full operation to secure the return of one exclusive class of canttes-and those, we venture to affirm, the candidates of the real minority of Frenchmen. A fortnight before the election these lists of Government candidates for the whole of France are openly published in the National—a Government paper, and the whole strength of Republican authority, supported by clubs, commissaries, and a one-sided press, is employed to support these lists. The fact is openly stated by M. Ledru Rollin in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The inference we

It has been our duty to lay before the public from time to time within the last twelve months the flowers of rhetoric where-time within the last twelve months the flowers of rhetoric where-time with the mouthers of confederation hall have besprinkled their with the mouthers of confederation has a confederation has sent the mouther of confederation has a confederation has a confederation has a confederatio with the mouthers of confederation nail have besprinked their audiences. We need not present them again. Their odour remains behind. The phraseology is too familiar in its general terms to require any repetition of its details. Every body knows what those strong-tongued gentry, Messrs. Meagher and Co., have been calling us for a long time. Well, in the midst of this ruffianism—while the rifraff of Dublin are daily recommended to "treat us to a taste of the pike"—a Roman Catholic hierarch quietly sits down to write a letter to Lord John Russell, rebuking him for his hesitation to provide Parliamentary relief for the masses which the scarcity of this year seems about to add to the victims of last year's famine. Of course it would be out of the nature of things that John of Tuam should keep his hands out If there is any mischief brewing, of course he of hot water. If there is any linearies and selection that the distance is and what method more likely to spread disaffection than to add to the existing elements of international affection than to add to the existing elements of international affection than to add to the existing elements of international affection than to add to the existing elements of international affection than to add to the existing elements of international affection than to add to the existing elements of the elements of the existing elements of the existing elements of the discord the obloquy of indifference to a famine? But it would perhaps have been difficult in Ireland to find a stronger testinony to the essential value of the Union than is unintentionally afforded by this ecclesiastical agitator. It is on the English Government that he relies for the sustenance of his flocks-English government that the associates of his sedition are so constantly reviling—it is the English Government which has digality that he refers the diseased and hungry peasantry who can get no relief in their own land from their own people. We should like to know what course would be taken by his colleagues, either ecclesiastical or political, when the Republican flag had been hoisted over the presidential chair of Mr. Smith O' Brien, and the indigence of Ireland appealed for relief to its native Legislature? Again, when his Grace charges the Premier with indifference not only to the famine and its consequences, but also to the recent evictions and ejecments, we would ask him with what indignation would an Irish Parliament visit the oppressions of the landlords if that Parliament were chosen as it used to be; and what would be the remedies that it would devise for Irish distress if chosen as the Dublin triumvirate would have it chosen? already incurred the censures of the English people for its pro-digality that he refers the diseased and hungry peasantry who

We cannot quit his Grace without pointing out two instances of especial effrontery in his letter. In the first place, he has the intrepidity to assert that all the cruelties practised on the Irish tenantry have failed to elicit from Parliament anything more than the "chilling assurance that there was nothing illegal or unconstitutional in the deaths" of those who perished by a rigorous ejectment. How false this is everybody who heard or ad Sir G. Grey's and Sir R. Peel's indignant speeches on Mr P. Scrope's motion is sufficiently aware. Yet such are the figments by which a dignitary of the Romish Church condescends to foster the malignant passions of alien hate, and to keep alive the fatuous passion for a native Legislature, in which the condition of the poor would be miserably overlooked, or more miserably understood!

Again, could anything be more out of time and keeping just now than for a Romish Bishop in Ireland to affirm that "the Established Church is one of the most salient springs of her We had thought that the events of the public calamities?" ast year had extinguished the embers of slumbering hostility between the Churches-that danger and infection and death faced by the clergy of the two Churches in common had united them in a common bond of amity. What would the people of Ireland have done last year without the Protestant clergy of Ireland? We might cite instances of extraordinary devotion and self-denial on their part—we might tell of scholars and gentlemen living on bread and water, literally sharing their last crust with their parishioners—literally giving all to the poor; we might specify illustrious examples of this sort, but we forbear. We content ourselves with asking what was the amount of money transmitted week by week for months together from congregations in England to the parochial Protestant clergy of Ireland? Yet, after all given and received—begged and bor-rowed—this Church, which takes not one jot from one single poor tenant, and which is amenable to the legal support of the poor, is held up to popular opprobrium and hatred as the "sa-lient spring of Irish calamities" by a hierarch whose only for them is the stale, unthankful cry, "GIVE, GIVE,

The United Irishman of this day (Saturday) contains another | 0 long letter from Mr. Mitchell, addressed "to the Protestant far-mers, labourers, and artizans of the North of Ireland." After

of Peers in College green; but Ireland for the Irish. I scorn and spit upon 'Repeal of the Union.' The 'Queen, Lords, and spit upon 'Repeal of the Union.' The 'Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland' will never be seen in bodily form upon this earth; 'the golden link of the Crown' is as great a humbug as the great Peace principle of the 'mighty Leader of the Irish people,'"

Since the above was written, intelligence has arrived simultaneously from Hamburg and Rendesburgh, of an engagement taneously from Hamb

The Nation of to-day speaks out still more plainly :-"The time of the sword (it says) has come; the cant of the nstitution is obsolete as Ogham stones. It is come; and we will show that the religious spirit of this people, like the cloak of the Crusader, carries beneath its cross a soldier's heart and warlike equipage. We love not the prospect of civil war, but our dread of it is dead—it died in the famine. It is time for Ircland to strike; she has negociated in vain for half a century. In her name we choose—and we beseech Heaven to sustain and bless our choice—civil war, rather than submission to English tyranny! We choose this course with deliberation, and after full reflection on all the duties which attach to us, in our gene-

ration, and we call on the people to prepare for the battle.

England has thrown down her gage! Thus Ireland takes it STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

(From Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.) London, April 28, 1848. Next to the affairs of France, in point of interest and importance, is the contest now waging between the Prussians and Danes, respecting the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein.

It appears the efforts of Lord Palmerston, on the part of the British Government, to bring about a friendly adjustment of the quarrel, and prevent the renewal of hostilities, have proved of no avail. Both parties are eager for the contest; and it is to be feared that both have gone too far to turn back. According to the last accounts, the German Confederates have at length crossed the Schleswig frontier, and renewed the war, and a battle is reported to have been fought a few miles from Rendsburgh, the result of which was favourable to the Germans; yet they have purchased their victory somewhat dearly, brought into Rendsburgh in the course of the afternoon. army of the Confederates, according to the most authentic ac-counts, consists of about 30,000 men, inclusive of 7,000 cavalry and 2,000 artillery. The Danish Government has decreed alry and 2,000 artillery. The Danish Government has decreed the detention of all Prussian vessels lying at Copenhagen, and has given orders to the ships-of-war to capture all vessels bearing the Prussian flag. The neutrality of Hamburgh and Lubeck will be respected so long as it is maintained, in fact, so long as they do not act offensively against Denmark. The effects of this most disastrous conflict will, of course, be severely felt by the commerce both of Prussia and Hanover; that of the latter country alone, now upon the seas, amounting to not less than 5,000,000 dollars, the greater part of which will in all

probability be captured, or detained in Danish ports. The German papers speak of most frightful excesses having been committed by the insurgent Poles in the Duchy of Posen. Cruelty, murder, spoliation and massacre, have all had their victims; and the consequence is, that the Poles have forfeited much of that sympathy which was felt for them and for their cause by the other nations of Europe. A plan is in formation for the re-organization of Posen; but according to a decree of the King of Pression of the South according to a decree of the King of Prussia, of the 20th inst., those districts of the Duchy in which the German population and language are pre-dominent will not be included in it, but are to be united to the German Confederation. Indeed, such is the mutual hatred and hostility of the Prussians and Poles, that it would have been impossible for the two races to co-operate in any system of self-government. The last accounts from Posen speak of great apprehension being entertained by the German population of a threatened demonstration of the Poles on Easter

By the last number of the Warsaw Courier, we are informed that a deputation of Polish noblemen was about to proceed from that city to St. Petersburgh, to petition the En estore to Poland the constitution it had prior to the revolution of 1830, and to adopt measures to incorporate with it the other portions of the kingdom now in the possession of Prussia | rent year;

and Austria. The internal condition of Prussia continues to present the same sad aspect. Agitation, though not of an alarming character, prevails every where; the contest respecting direct and indirect election, keeps up the political ferment; and the excitement prevailing among the working classes has received fresh fuel in the shape of a new journal calling itself the "Political Socialist Journal for the Working Closses," the spirit of titical Socialist Journal for the Working Closses," the spirit of which is highly mischievous, and calculated to increase the existing irritation between the class of workmen and their employers. The positions and the changes which it advocates are all of the most absurd, unreasonable and impracticable kind.—Meantime, trade and industry are slackened, credit contracted, and hunger and want of employment breed fresh discontents. The clements, too, have conspired to increase the amount of disasters. Heavy and continued rains have vised the material of the foregoing statements of Income and Expenditure, your Committee beg to state that it has been incumbent on them to recommend a tax of one shilling and three unbent on them to recommend a tax of one shilling and three pence in the pound on the assessed value of the property in the city and Liberties, in order that the undoubted liabilities of Education and Schools, which your Committee (not being in possession of the course your Worshipful Council may deem fit to adopt, relative to the report of the Committee on Education and Schools, which your Committee of the property in the current year may be may be met, independent of the tax for Education and Schools, which your Committee of the current year may be may be met, independent of the tax for Education and Schools, which your Committee of the current year may be may be met, independent of the tax for Education and Schools, which your Committee to the report of the Committee on Education and Schools, which your Committee to the report of the Committee of the current year may be may be met, independent of the current year may be may be met, independent of the current year may be may be met, independent of the current year may be met, independent of the cur Meantime, trade and industry are slackened, credit contents, and hunger and want of employment breed fresh discontents.

The elements, too, have conspired to increase the amount of disasters. Heavy and continued rains have raised the waters disasters. Heavy and continued rains have raised the waters are under the rivers above their banks, and the neighbor trade of the course your Worshiptul Council has to adopt, relative to the report of the Committee on Education) beg to leave an open question

As regards the payment of Corporation Notes now in circumstance and the rivers above their banks, and the neighbor to be course your Worshiptul Council has the course your worshipt of the Rhine and other rivers above their banks, and the neighbouring lands are wholly submerged by the overflow; while the cellars and streets of Cologne have been inundated to such an extent, that passengers have been conveyed from the steamers to their hotels, in the lower parts of the town, in boats. What is yet more important, the confidence of the people in their King, appears to decrease daily. A recent number of the Cologne Gazette, published an address to his Majesty, praying (?) him to order his guards to march to Holstein; thereby evidencing their desire to decrya him of their support and protection.

The war in LOMBARDY has made but little progress since I last communicated with you. The Piedmontese have hitherto been unsuccessful in all their attempts to storm the fortress of

Germany, and a ministerial proclamation has since been issued, through the medium of the Weiner Zeitung, to the effect that although Austria is desirous of cementing a complete union with Germany, and will embrace every opportunity of evincing its attachment to the cause of the fatherland, it is not intended either to sacrifice the local interests of the imperial provinces or to renounce the independence of the internal government of Austria. It concludes with these very significant words:—
"Provided that the last stipulation is not admitted as reconcileable with the character of a confederation of States (staates bund), Austria will not be in a position to join it."

The Emperor has also given his consent to the re-organization of Gallicia, in a manner highly favourable to the Poles.— This intelligence was received, as might be expected, with great rejoicing at Cracow. The Allgemeine Zeitung mentions that disturbances had occurred at Brunn and at Perth. The following is a brief summary of the principal points in

the new Austrian Constitution.

"The Upper House is to consist of about 200 members, onefifth of them to be nominated by the Emperor. The heads of
the princely houses are also to have a seat in this assembly:

tria has rendered all all an angeline to the country, that the population of Lombardy are unanimous in their determination to sacrifice life itself, rather than abandon the cause of liberty. The Sicde, in commenting upon the above mentioned document, expresses regret that the Times should persevere in advocating the re-establishment of the Austrian domination in Italy:— Painful though it may be to Great Britain to behold the weakening of an ally, upon whom she has always relied most for the support of the aristocratic system in Europe;" and admonishes the Euglish not to show so clearly to Italy, that the resurrection of her nationality is a poignant chagrin for England, "who only defended petty reforms in the Peninsula, in order to obviate a Revolution, which destroys all the calcula-

tions of the authors of the treaties of 1815."

M. Hecker and Struve, have received a decisive check near aueschigen (the source of the Danube) and Steinen .-Their plan was to advance by way of the Hullenthal upon Their plan was to advance by way of the Hullenthal upon Friburg, and there to establish a provisional government, in the expectation that the German workmen, under the poet Herweigh (about 1500 in number), besides numerous Frenchmen and Poles, would have crossed the Rhine from Strasburg and joined the principal party, before the military force could be brought against them. In this, however, they were greatly deceived. The troops of the Confederation, under the com-The troops of the Confederation, under the com mand of General Von Gagern, advanced upon Randern on the 20th, and then proceeded towards the heights of Schlechtenan, where they were suddenly confronted by Mr. Hecker and his band. Hecker came forward and cried out that it would be wrong to fire upon his men. Gen. Gagern replied that he should not attack any but those who were in arms. Hecker retired, and the combat immediately commenced. General Gagern was the first who fell! He died on the spot. Several officers and about forty men were wounded, but none killed.

The rest dispersed and fled. Proceeding onwards, the army came upon another body of rebels, about 1000 strong, whom they attacked and dispersed in like manner. The place was found covered with guns, scythes and pitchforks. In the visibility of the property of the place was found covered with guns, scythes and pitchforks. cinity of Steinen they were opposed by the insurgent leaders Struve and Weisharr, at the head of 1000 men, the major part of whom ran away soon after the firing commenced. The party have now entirely lost their hold on the sympathies of the people. In all the towns and villages through which the army passed, the inhabitants evinced the utmost joy at their deliver-

enumerating the oft-repeated list of Irish grievances, he says.

4 Now, it is not the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation Act, hor yet the repeal of the Union Act, by itself, that will cure all this. Nothing will cure it, save the total overthrow of the aristocratic system of government, and the establishment of the People's inalienable sovereignty.

4 We must have Ireland, not for certain Peers and nominees of Persick II.

Since the above was written, intelligence has arrived simul-

their approach a few miles to the west of Bustorf and close to Schleswig, where a fierce combat ensued; and according to the German statement, the Danes were entirely defeated and put to flight, and the town of Schieswig taken. It is further stated that the Danes had evacuated Eckenforde, and retreated to their head quarters at Denmarke. It is however, probable that the victory of the Germans has been exaggerated; although there appears to be no doubt of Schleswig having been taken. A renewal of the combat was hourly expected.

The disposition of the invading army is as follows:—The Schleswig-Holsteiners form the right wing, the troops of the 10th army corps the left wing, and the Prussians occupy the

To-day's advices from Vi nna, state that further and more of the Italian peninsuls. A deputation from the States, the University and the corporate bodies of Vienna, was on the eve of departure for the head quarters of the Austrian army, for the of departure for the near quarters of the Provisional Govern purpose of opening negotiations with the Provisional Govern-ment of Verona and Milan; and the deputation is said to have ull powers from the Austrian Government.

A Committee of Public Safety has been organized at Vienna Accounts to the 17th had been received from Radetsky, wh had been again unsuccessfully attacked by the Piedmontese From Milan it is reported that a corps of 24,000 men is on it march to join the Piedmontese, and is composed of Pontifica Tuscan and Neapolitan troops; a part of whom have alread

The Jesuits have been expelled from Lombardy and the property sequestered, by order of the Provisional Government Your's truly,

Colonial.

THIRD REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ASSESSMENT, 1848.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled. The Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment resp

fully submit their Annual Statement of the Financial affairs the City, as follows:--1st. Liabilities for the year, comprising City Debentures and Corporation Notes due, or which will become due during the

City Debentures, Nos. 97 to 104; No. 113, and Nos. 264 to 267 £2900 0 0

Balance of the issue of Notes, amounting to £10,000, authorized to be issued in the year 1846, but not yet presented for pay-

Ditto, in lieu of part of Notes redeemed, after being 2 275 0 0 months in circulation .....

13,625 0 0 Less this amount redeemed ... -13,246 5 0 Balance of Corporation Notes issued in previous years, but not yet presented for pay-

£17,492 0 ( 2nd. Statement of the estimated Expenditure for the cur-.....£14,528 1 8

1.345 15 0

3rd. Statement of the estimated Income and Receipts for The sum total-omitting particulars for which

we have not room, is..... £14644 1 8 In explanation of the foregoing statements of Income and

lation, your Committee are under the necessity of recommending that a similar amount, say £13,500, be authorised to be issued this year, but would strongly recommend that as soon as it becomes practicable, the whole should be redeemed and De-bentures issued for the amount, as they are convinced that the issueing of City notes is a system that should be discontinued. Your Committee have, however, (in order to show your Worshipful Council, as well as their fellow-citizens generally, the true position of the City Debt,) caused statements to be appended to this Report, Numbers 4, 5 and 6, by which it will be seen that the Real Estate of the City amounts to within £3,150 of the whole debt due by the Corporation for improve-

been unsuccession in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The many has a pit in his circulars, and is beyond all doubt. The many has a pit in his circulars, and is been unsuccession in an appear resolved to defend them obstinately. A fruitless and appear resolved to defend them obstinately. A fruitless and appear resolved to defend them obstinately. A fruitless and appear resolved to defend them obstinately. A fruitless and appear resolved to defend them obstinately. A fruitless and appear resolved to defend them obstinately. A fruitless and appear resolved to defend them obstinately. A fruitless and appear resolved to defend them obstinately. A fruitless attempt has also been made (on the 19th) to surprise the advanced posts of Mantua. The garrison, however, did not venture forth into the field. Ferrara likewise holds out against ture forth into the field. Ferrara likewise holds out against the sandinian King has resolved to direct his principal efforts against Verona, where, it is fusther stated, Radetski is already arrived, and prepared to give him battle under its walls.

The Emperor of Austria has acceded to the proposals of the means, and at the end of the year it has been incumbent on former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums, to advise a former Cemmittee in order to pay off such sums and appear resolved to defend them obstinately. A fruitless attem former Cemmittees in order to pay off such sums, to advise a larger issue of Corporation notes, which your Committee disap-

Your Committee do not deem it necessary to go into detailed statements of income and expenditure, as they are formed on the basis of similar estimates in former years. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WM. WAKEFIELD, Chairman. W. A. CAMPBELL, Ald. ROBERT BEARD, Ald. G. P. RIDOUT, Ald.

I concur in this Report so far as the City Liabilities and Assets are concerned, and also in the statement that Committees of former years did not provide the ways and means to

meet the City debt. (Signed) John Bell, Ald. I concur in this Report, with the exception of that part which recommends an increase of Taxation to one shilling and three pence in the pound.

(Signed) R. Dempsey, Ald.

EMIGRATION.—The Times in a tolerably strong article has taken up the subject of emigration. We have not room for more than a small portion of it—but it will be quite enough to shew that this important matter is attracting notice in Britain. We say this because it is well known that the Times is strongly indicative of what the public feeling may be, and is ordinarily known to follow, not lead it.

known to follow, not lead it.

While noticing this we may congratulate Canada on the result of the humanity and patriotism which led an Irish gentleman to accompany certain of his own tenantry in their emigration to this noble country. Mr. De Vere, whose name has gration to this noble country. Mr. De Vere, whose name has been before in our paper, actuated by the purest motives and guided by an unusual share of philanthropy, accompanied several of his tenantry to this country as a steerage passenger, and was thus enabled to testify in the most unanswerable manner the hardships which these poor people undergo, and for which, in general, they have no redress. His proceedings have been already before our readers, and we now refer to them for the purpose of saying that we believe Mr. De Vere's experience has been already productive of good effects. This gentleman is now about to return to Europe—carrying with him more information and more actual knowledge respecting "Emigration to Canada," in every sense of the term, than we believe falls to the lot of any other person, be he who he may. We should do injustice to Mr. other person, be he who he may. We should do injustice to Mr. De Vere did we not notice, that while in Toronto he closely rder to obviate a Revolution, which destroys all the calculations of the authors of the treaties of 1815."

The Republican party in Southern Germany, headed by M.

Heave and Struck how recommendations of the steamers as they arrived with their leads of presences. loads of passengers, and to the Emigrant Sheds; so that no part of the travel of the emigrant from their deserted home in the Old Country to the shanty in the new is unknown to them. Mr. De Vere carries with him the esteem and affection of all who know him personally, and the high respect and ardent good wishes of those to whom he is known only by character.—

PASSENGERS' ACT .- We conceive there is a mistake among some of our contemporaries in the idea that the Provincial Pessengers' Act has been disallowed. If it have been we have not seen any proclamation to that effect—and there has been no recall of the Quarantine Proclamations which are based upon it. The Imperial Act and it must therefore both be acted upon and here. upon, and hence we presume, they are not incompatible with each other. The following observations in a letter now before us are so germain to the matter that we cannot forbear tran-

"You will rejoice with me in the disallowance of the Bill sent from hence. Lord Grey's conduct has been utterly weak and mean—to strengthen himself against public opinion at home in favour of Emigration, he writes a despatch to Lord Elgin on the 1st of December last, (a despatch bad in feeling, basty and purile in details,) in which he gives the outline of measure restrictive of Emigration, to be instantly hurried through the Canadian Legislature—Lord Elgin brings forward a measure infinitely less severe than that Lord Grey suggests. The Legislature taken by surprise, frightened by the voice of popular prejudice, and influenced by the ne quid detrimenti reslica capiat mode of bringing the measure forward, pass it animously, though they had last year refused to impose simi lar restrictions, upon grounds of expediency and good feeling.

Meanwhile the Home Government carries another and far better measure.

Lord Stanley gets up and asks Lord ter measure. Lord Stanley gets up and assa Lord Grey whether a severe restrictive measure had not arrived from Canada, and Lord Grey admits it, hypocritically lamenting the severity of what fell short of his own suggestions, and then quoting Lord Elgin, throws the blame upon the prejudices of the

We beg our readers to refer to our own observations on the

We should be glad to remind the Hon. R. B. Sullivan of his expessions in regard to settling Immigrants, and of his promise to prompte the exploration and survey of the country north and west of Lake Superior—viz., that immense territory watered by the nible Saskatchawan. Now is the time for our talented Secretary to show how deeply earnest he is for Canadian prosperity, and employment for his distressed countrymen.

LIST OF SAILING DAYS BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PACKETS, FOR THE SUMMER OF 1848.

Di	ate of leaving	Liverpool:	1		ELIO CO TO LICE	America:
	SATURDA	ys.			WEDNESDA	YS
		Boston.	7th	June		New York.
	June'	New York.		do.		Boston.
10th	do	Boston.	21st	do.		New York.
17th	do	New York.	28th	do.		Boston.
24th	do	Boston.		July		New York.
1st	July		12th	do.		Boston.
8th	do	Boston.	19th	do.		New York.
15th	do	New York.	26th	do.		Boston.
22d	do	Boston.		Aug.		New York
29th	do	New York.	9th	do.		Boston.
5th	Aug			do.		New York
12th	do	Boston. New York.				Boston.
	do	***	30th			New York
26th	do	Boston. New York		Sept.		Boston.
2nd	Sept		13th			New York
9th	do	Boston New York.			A STATE OF THE STA	Boston.
	do	Tien Torner				New York
23rd	do	Boston.		Oct.		Boston.
	do	New York.				New York
7th	Oct	Boston.	18th		A	Boston.
14th	do	New York.			****	New York
21st	do	Boston.	25th	Nov.		Boston.
28th	do	New York.				New York
	Nov	Boston.	8th		****	Boston.
11th	do	New York.			****	New York
18th	do	Boston.	22d			Boston.
25th	do	New York.				New York
2nd		Boston.		Dec.		Boston.
	do		13th			New York
	do,	New York.			****	Boston.
23rd		THE RELIEF	27th	do.	****	Doscou.
30th	do	Boston.	Kalli	100		

VESSELS DUE: At Liverpool ...... June 22 At Boston..... Now-York ... July

Aug. ... July New-York ... " 16 " 25 " 30 .... Aug. 8 ew-York.. Boston ..... Sept. New-York ..... " 19 New-York ..... Oct. ......Nov. .........Dec. 1849. 22 Voyages. 22 Voyages.

NEW BOOKS.

LARGE ADDITION to the BOOKS in the DEPOSI-TORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORNTO, have just been received from the Society for Promoting (hristian Knowledge, including the following New Publi-

PERMANENT CATALOGUE. NEW TRACTS.

The state of the s	No. 67! Abridgement of Scripture History 686 Excuses for neglecting Public Worship 681 Whately's (Archbishop) Address to a Young person who has been Confirmed	0 6	, "	W
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An addition to this Catalogue will be given next week. The present Stock of Bibles and Prayer-Books, is very

CORPORATION SALE. THE following Lots on the MARKET BLOCK, the proproperty of the Corporation, will be Leased by Auction, on MONDAY the 5th day of JUNE next:

On South Side of Church Street: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. ON FRONT STREET: Lots A, B, C, D, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. On Colborne Street :

Lots Nos. 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. The Leases will be for a period of 42 years; afterwards reewable for terms of 21 years, continually, otherwise the Lesees to be paid for their improvements.

Buildings to be erected according to Plans adopted by the Common Council, before the 1st day of November, 1849.

Any further information may be obtained, upon application at the Chamber ain's Office.

The Sale will take place upon the Lots at 12 o'clock noon.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

R. McCLURE, Auctioneer.

Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, May 23rd, 1848.

JAMES ENGLISH

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

Any information will be gladly received, and may be addressed

Any information will be gladly received, and may be addressed to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector, Darlington.

The Cour Exchanges will oblige by copying. 19th May, 1848

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

A LIVING,

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

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

CHURCH REVIEW

AND ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

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

PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and reepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for Canada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office

REMOVAL.

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

They also take this opportunity of informing the Public, that they have just opened the largest assortment of the newest and best PIANO FORTES, as well as other kinds of Musints, which will be offered at the lowest Manufact

turers Prices. of Second-hand Piano Fortes will be sold cheap, or Let on Hire. A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

Toronto, May 8, 1848.

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

Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillesl Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of al lovers of good and new Vocal and Instrumental Music.

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

To Millers, Merchants, and others.

FOR SALE, a valuable Span of HORSES, WAGGON, and HARNESS, complete. They are suitable for mil-lers or country merchants, being powerful and fast travellers. Price,—£57 cash; or £60, six months' credit on approved ecurity. Apply to

MR. CRUMPTON. Yonge Street, Toronto.

To Market-Gardeners and others. NO LEASE for a term of years as may be agreed upon SEVEN ACRES of LAND, situate at the head o Spadina Avenue; it is in a high state of cultivation; and a worthy the attention of parties wanting land. Possession

given 1st September. Apply to MR. CRUMPTON. Yonge Street, Toronto.

Upper Canada College ILL RE-ASSEMBLE, after the EASTER VACATION,

on SATURDAY, the 6th of May. TERMS: Day Scholars. - - 6 0 0 per annum. ory Form -Boarders. £ s. d. Forms - - - 30 16 0 per annua Forms - - 33 16 0 ew or German - - 1 5 0 per quarter. mental Drawing and Instrumental Music J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Collector U. C. College. MR. DE LA HAYE, French Master in U. C. College has es for four Boarders. following papers will please give, each, four insertions

(one in each week) and send their accounts to the Collector:
The Church, Patriot, Herald, British Colonist, British Canadiun, Globe, Mirror, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Spectator, Gazette, Brantford Courier, London Times, and Chatham Gleaner

EDUCATION.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, 25th May next. COBOURG. MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN will open a BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL on the 1st of MAY next. TERMS:

Boarders, with Tuition in the usual Branches of an English Education, the Use of the Globes, Fancy Work, &c., Washing included, per annum £30 0 0 89-562-5
Day Pupils, in the same Branches, per quarter, 1 5 0 Music, ..... Drawing, .....

and French, in addition to the English Studies, per annum, ..... REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Venerable the Arch-deacon of York, Cobourg, Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto, and G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

April 12th, 1848. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY

and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re

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

Hon. GEORGE S. BOULTON (G. S. DAINTRY, Esq., Cobourg. Trent. SHELDON HAWLEY, Esq., Belleville. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Colborne. J. D. GOSLEE, Esq., MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover

wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lesson in the German Language. He has been in the habit teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Term when required. 20, William Street.

Toronto, May, 1848.

EDUCATION.

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

Terms and other particulars made known upon application Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

BOARDING.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

REQUIRED in a Private Family in this City, a RESI DENT GOVERNESS, competent to teach Music and the usual branches of an English Education.

Address Box 32, Post Office, Toronto.

LETTERS received to Thursday, May 25.—

Mr. Reford, add. subs. and rem.; W. H. V. E. H. Cutter, Esq.; W. H. Roach, Esq. Esq.; Rev. Jas. Mockridge, add. sub.; Rice Toronto, May, 1848.

MRS. JAMIESON,

TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC, RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to receive pupils at her residence, No. 60, YORK STREET, where she will be prepared to impart her

Finished style of Writing, and a competent knowledge of the

FRENCH ACCORDEON, IN TWELVE LESSONS.

Terms for Course of Writing, £1; do. for French Accordeon, £1 10s.; one half in both cases payable in advance. MRS. JAMIESON is prepared to afford the most satisfac-MRS. JAMILSON is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references in town, among others, she has received the kind permission of the following Gentlemen to refer to them: Alex. Murray, Esq., Messrs. Moffatts, Murray & Co., Wm. Wilson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal, and Charles Jones. Esq.; and to show convincing restimonials of her success as a Teacher, from many cities in the Province and the United States. Toronto, May 5th, 1848.

GOVERNESS.

A LADY is desirous of engaging in a Family as Resident Governess, where the usual branches of an English Education would be required. Letters addressed to the Office of this Paper.

NEW DICTIONARY,

ILLUSTRATED. OW Issuing in Parts at 3s. 13d., and Divisions at 12s. 6d. each, to be completed in about Twenty-four parts, and

Six Divisions, THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY:

English. Technological, and Scientific, adapted to the present state of Literature, Science, and Art, comprising all words purely English; and the principal and most generally used Technical and Scientific Terms, together with their Etymological gies and their pronunciation according to the best authorities.

BLACKIE & SON. London, Eninburgh, and Glusgow THOMAS MACLEAR,

45, Yonge Street, Toronto. Sole Agent for Canada. N. B. - Delivered at the residence of Subscribers throughout

the Province without extra charge. 90-563-4 May, 1848.

T. HAWORTH,

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

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plated
Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.
92-563.

TORONTO SOCIETY OF ARTS.

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

By order of the Committee.
PETER MARCH, Secretary.
79-561 Toronto, April, 1848.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POLICIES granted by the Colonial Company in the Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profits, according to the particular year in

The mode of dividing the Profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt such a plan as shall conduce on equitable principles to the iu-

THE BONUS, when declared, can be added to the sum payable at death, or applied in present value towards reduction of the Annual Premium, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other.

and the successful progress of the Institution generally, has been very remarkable, showing how greatly the extension of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been ap-

> By Order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER,

> > AGENT AT TORONTO: JAMES HENDERSON.

UPPER CANADA

C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq., GEORGE HERRICK, Esq., M.D., ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., HENRY ROWSELL, Esq.,

Bankers: TORONTO BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK

E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasurer. The Stock-Book is now open at the Office of the Society, Albany Chambers.

Toronto, 22d April, 1848. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

MARYLAND. Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Snow Hill, February 21, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been selling this valuable medicine in this town for many years. It has proved to be highly useful in many cases. Much has been said and written in commendation of this article, and justly too 1 think, from my observation of its effect upon others, and my own experience in using it. Some months since upon others, and my own experience in using it. Some months since who may be a do cough. I lost my appetite and strength, and my health was much impaired. I tried this Balsam; to my satisfaction and joy, when I had taken two bottles my cough was removed, my appetite returned, and my strength and general health restored. Whenever I have any symptoms of the kind return, I immediately resort to this medicine, and find it to have the desired effect. I believe this is one of the best medicines in the world for coughs and incipient consumption, and that invalids in the more advanced stages may be relieved by using it. Snow Hill, February 21, 1846.

Signed by

Signed by

Firm of Townsend & Upshur.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

For sale, Whoiesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co. and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

DIED. On Friday, the 12th inst., at Silver Springs, near Queenston, deeply regretted, Maria, the wife of Captain Teuch. The death of this amiable lady was caused by a fall from a carriage, on Sunday, the 30th ult., on her return from church, where she had gone to partake of the Body and Blood of her blessed Lord.

95-563-7 rem. on acct. of Bristol Tracts.

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

terests of all concerned in the Institution.

The Company have already Assured nearly £250,000 Sterling: In order to secure the Benefit of the present year's Entry, it necessary that all Declarations should be signed on or before

Manager for Canada.

Office:-19, Great St. James Street, Montreal

OFFICE: -4, Duke-Street.

BUILDING SOCIETY. INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT, PASSED

> President: HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON. Vice-President: W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL, Esq. GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq., JOSEPH BECKETT, Esq., JOHN CAMERON, Esq.,

MESSRS. CAMERON, BROCK & ROBINSON.

Thus was her last earthly journey undertaken to fulfil HIS last injunction, "Do this in remembrance of Me." On the 12th April, at her residence, Upper Leeson-Street,
355-46 Dublin, Ann, reliet of the late Richard Browne, Esq., of Harcourt-Street, and Rosey Park, County of Dublin.

Mr. Reford, add. subs. and rem.; W. H. White, Esq., rem.; E. H. Cutter, Esq.; W. H. Roach, Esq.; David Lindsay, Esq.; Rev. Jas. Mockridge, add. sub.; Richard Nettle, Esq.,

The wild waves are my nightly pillows, Beneath me roll th' Atlantic billows; And as I rest on my couch of brine I watch the eternal planets shine. Ever I ride on a harmless tide, Fearing nought—enjoying all things-Undisturbed by great or small things.

Alas! for the lordly vessel That sails so gallantly. The winds may dash it, But neither the wind, nor the rain, nor the sea

The lightnings cannot strike me down, Whirlwinds wreck, or whirlpools drown; And the ship to be lost ere the break of morn, May pass o'er my head in saucy scorn; And when the night unveils its face, I may float, unbarmed, in my usual place; No remnant but her broken spars. Among the shells in the ocean dells

The ships, the crews, and the captains lie, And the humble and contented man, Unknown to fortune, escapes her ban, And rides secure when breakers leap And mighty ships go down to the deep. May pleasant breezes waft them home That plough with their keels the driving foam. Heaven be their hope, and Truth their law;—

THE ASCENT OF THE JUNGFRAU, ONE OF THE BERNESE ALPS. (From Sharpe's London Magazine.)

That needs no prayer for the floating straw.

At two o'clock the party arrived at the Col de Rottin a thick mist. The precipices were frightful, and and attractive." the path was well calculated to alarm every one who On returning to the elbow or projecting angle alluring effect when seen by the beautiful light o' the stead, actually to undergo." And such sentiments as these The poles of the travellers often penetrated through the least elevated, and the last the highest. majestic forms.

few paces, the summit of the mountain, which hitherto cles around them. seemed to recede in proportion as it was approached. Many discordant accounts have been given respect-Of the thirteen who formed the party on leaving the ing the influence of the air, in elevated situations, on or six inches broad, by a lengh of about twenty feet, to the difference of 1,500 feet which there is between inclination of from sixty to seventy degrees. Nearly Or, rather, should we not seek the cause in the habit actual summit could not be reached; but, laying aside height of nearly 8,000 feet? But it ought to be the articles he was carrying, Jacob began to advance, remarked, that M. du Châtelier, who had been among passing the pole over the ridge, so as to have the lat- the mountains for only a few days, was not more treading down the snow as much as possible with his has been said on the subject; and that some travelfeet. A few minutes were sufficient to enable him to lers have, perhaps, allowed their imagination to de-

the party, and when the guide returned, no one any their professor has been describing.

great emotion at a spectacle of such overpowering face."

"Amid you mountains far descried,
With ice eternal crown'd,
'Mid glacieus spreading far and wide
A frozen oce an round;
'Mid floods that from unfathom'd caves
Sent up the voice of viewless waves,
Where at the thunder's awful peal
Th' o'erbeetling avalanche bursts, and rocks beneath it reel.

"Mid these, that spake Jehovah's might,
Where nature felt her God,
My spirit wing'd a lottler flight,
My foot devoutiler troot,
Than where sublitious art display'd
Her pomp, her pillar'd coloniade,
And genius, 'nie' adoring Rome
Earth's stateliest temple crown'd, and pois'd in air the dome."\*

From the summit of the Jungfrau the outlines of as when he ascended. the distant mountains were by no means accurately defined; but, had they been so, they would probably accomplished in two hours a distance which it had not have long engaged the attention of our travellers, so fascinated were they by the spectacle presented in

the immediate neighbourhood. Before them lay ex- occupied six to ascend. They all sat down on the Spirit, and he that rejects that, must have it taken from him. tended the Swiss plain, and at their feet the anterior snow with a vigorous appetite, to refresh themselves. The moment he withdraws his gracious influences, (which, chains were piled up in stages, and seemed, by their with some meat and wine. The first glass was offered without repentance, he will soon do from those who blaspheme apparent uniformity, still further to increase the size by Agassiz to Jacob, the captain of the party; his or despise his word and sacraments, and call it enthusiasm to of the mighty peaks which rose almost to the level on health was drunk by every one in turn with much study and attend them) this lamp, though perhaps not wholly which the observers now stood. At the same time heartiness, for it was obvious to all that without him taken away until death, is overwhelmed and buried to all saving the valleys of the Oberland, which shortly before were they would never have reached the summit. shrouded in thin mists, could be descried in many places, and thus, to a certain extent, the lower world could be contemplated through the openings. On the fissures had to be crossed after nightfall; but no one ter, a profound philosopher, a subtle disputant, an exalted metaright the valley of Grindenwald, with its glaciers, could seemed to be annoyed at this; and besides, the moon physician, a deep mathematician, and a consummate politician be distinguished; on the left, in the depth, an immense | was about to rise, and the clouds had almost entirely | Mistake me not, as a decrier of human sciences; they have their crevice, and at the bottom of the latter a shining disappeared from the horizon. They traversed with use, and many of them are necessary instruments and vessels to thread which followed its windings; this was the val- accelerated pace the three leagues of neve which suc- draw the water of life for the congregation; but the flock may ley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Lutschinnen. But, | ceed the plateaux of snow, for the surface was smooth above all, the Eiger and Mönch attracted attention. and regular. Scarcely had night fallen when the the true Jacob be not applied to, to remove the stone, (Gen. It was difficult to form an idea as to what these sum- moon rose opposite to them, directly in the axis of xxix. 10.) that so they may be let down into the well of salvamits were, which seemed nearer heaven than earth, the glacier, so that the whole of this great river of tion, (Is. xii. 4.) A man may with all the accomplishments when seen from the plain. Here the observers looked ice was uniformly illuminated, and reflected a light so above mentioned, and with all those of the polite world added down upon them from above, and from no very con- much the more pleasant after the painful light of the to them, and as many of the same kind as you please, be as dead siderable distance. Opposite, on the western side, sun by day. rose another peak, less colossal but more beautiful; its sides, entirely covered with snow, obtained for it into a file by means of the rope, for although the Horne. the name of Silberhorn, or Silverpeak. In the same moonshine was very clear, the light was not sufficient direction were observed many other peaks, alike to enable them to ditinguish with certainty the old crowned with snow. These summits, many of which snow from that recently fallen. At each step one or have as yet obtained no name, form, as it were, the other of the party was obliged to retire from the creimmediate attendants upon the Jungfrau, which rises vice, and, after a few slight accidents, they succeeded

like a queen in the midst of them. In an eastern direction were mountain-masses of great extent, and more savage character, one of which, of a shepherd. "Bravo! it is our Valaisan!' exthe Finsteraarhorn, (13,428 feet,) is the highest claimed they. This man had been ordered, on leaving mountain in Switzerland, and the only one which rose the cottages, to start at six o'clock with provisions to above the level of the Jungfrau (12,870 feet).

the clouds, which had been collected for some hours | mountaineers can make to penetrate to the distance of on the chain of Mount Rosa. But this disappoint- leagues, the party perceived that he was on the left ment was more than compensated by a very extraor- side, so that before they could join him they had to

dinary phenomenon, thus described:-"We were beginning to fear that the mists would fellow was laden like a mule; for, in addition to the thal, a wild disrupted valley, covered with mists, which envelope us a second time, when they suddenly stop- provisions which he was told to carry, he had brought prevented them from noticing its features, celebrated ped at some feet from us, no doubt from the effect of a quantity of excellent new milk, still warm. "This as it is over the country as the abode of turbulent spirits, a current of air from the plain, which prevented them was unquestionably the most delightful refreshment such views and observances incompatible with an entire and known under the name of Seigneurs du Rott-thal .- from extending further in this direction. Thanks to that he could have offered to us, and almost every on humble dependence on Christ alone for salvation, listen to part The party rested for awhile before they encountered this circumstance, we found ourselves suddenly in the left the wine for the milk. We seated ourselves ina of the Wednesday devotions of the good Bishop Andrewes, who the last peak, which seemed likely to be the most presence of a vertical wall of mist, the height of which circle round our Amphitryon, taking draughts in turns certainly was not ashamed to avow his love for the Church for difficult of ascent. From the Col where they stood, was estimated at 12,000 feet at least, for it penetrated from his immense vessel, till it was nearly empty. its height was estimated at from 800 to 1,000 feet.— to the bottom of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and rose This was the most picturesque repast, and at the same humble and entire dependence on Christ alone for all that a The ground was covered with compact ice in which many thousand feet above our heads. As the temper- time one of the most grateful, I have ever enjoyed.' the guides were obliged to cut very deep steps, so that ature was below the freezing point, the minute drops | Nearly three leagues remained to complete the salvation; upon the Christ for His Holy Unction; upon the the progress was slow, sometimes not amounting to of mist were transformed into crystals of ice, which journey; but, with the exception of some fissures the only Begotten for my adoption; upon the Immaculate Conmore than fifteen steps in a quarter of an hour. The reflected in the sun all the colours of the rainbow; road was easy, and the party at length arrived of the ception and Nativity, I depend for cleansing and doing away cold here was very severely felt, and in the most diffi- one would have said that it was a mist of gold spark- banks of Lake Mæril. Here they made their lasthalt, the corruption in which I was shapen, and the sin wherein my cult part of the ascent they were suddenly enveloped ling around us. It was a spectacle at once terrible in order to admire a singular spectacle. The Hocks mother conceived me. In His Sufferings, I contemplate the bitter

hed not full confidence in his head and legs; for the already noticed, Jacob poured out a glass of wine for uppermost ridge is nearly in the form of the section of each one of the party, and they drank with great feel- the back-ground appeared like an immense will of show, by an appeal to the writings of other high Churchmen, a cone, with vertical walls. They ascend in a straight ing "to the welfare of Switzerland." The party then crystal; and what further added to the beauty o' this as they are called, that they felt equally with him, that the line without making any zig-zag, so that if by mis- reposed for a short time on the snow in order to con- spectacle was, that the observers arrived just at the sinner's only dependence for pardon, grace and glory, is on chance one had slipped down, it would not have been template, as naturalists, the surrounding spectacle. impossible for the others to have drawn him up. They The Jungfrau, apparently so compact when viewed tain-mass which overlooks the lake, and they saw in a walked on the edge of the ridge, because the ice from Berne and Interlacken, does not form a continuin that place was less hard; but by this arrangement ous mass, but is composed of a series of ridges drawn the most striking and interesting contrasts. It was a they had the precipice constantly before their eyes, up one behind another, and separated by deep cuts or finale worthy of such a day. being separated from it only by a slanting roof of snow valleys. These ridges are arranged according to their the breadth of which varied from one to three feet. height, so that the first, or that nearest the plain, is pitable roof of the Valaisan shepherds, after a journey

the fog dispersed for a moment, to look down through the forms and other characters of the neighbouring minds with all the things that had passed under our the fog dispersed for a moment, to look down through the hole made by the pole into the bottom of the great circus at their feet. Far from dissuading them from this, the guides encouraged all to do it who were free this, the guides encouraged all to do it who were free their subject, that they did not feel the cold.\*

The thermometer indicated 26° Fabr. in the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade, but so engrossed were the observers with the shade part of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Nev Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Nev Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories and in Great Britain & Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Nev Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories and in Great Britain & Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Nev Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories and in Great Britain & Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Nev Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories and in Great Britain & Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Nev Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories and in Great Britain & Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Nev Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories and in Great Britain & Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Nev Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories and in Great from giddiness, as an excellent means of giving them sky above was perfectly clear, and of so deep a blue their return home were a continual triumph to them, confidence. All at once the veil of clouds which con- that it approached to black; they endeavoured to for there was not a hut in the valley of Conches, from cealed the mountain rose, as if touched by the perse- discover the stars which at great heights are said to Viesch to Obergesteln, which they did not enter and verance of the party, and the Jungfrau displayed itself be visible during the day, but they did not succeed. to their admiring eyes in all the beauty of its wild and They were much surprised to discover on the surface of the exposed rock, as well as on the fragments de-After ascending for some time in the same direction, tached from it, many lichens in a very fresh state, the party suddenly turned to the left, traversing the inclined surface of a semi-cone until they arrived at a diameter. A hawk was seen hovering in the air ace where the naked rock was exposed, and where above the heads of the party, whose presence appathey saw, as if by enchantment, at the distance of a rently excited its curiosity, for it described many cir-

cottages of Mæril, eight reached the top of the moun- the human frame. M. Desor says:-"During the tain. These were Messrs. Agassiz, Forbes, Du Châ- whole time we were on the summit, and also during telier, and Desor, accompanied by four of the guides. the ascent, we experienced none of those occurrences, About ten feet below the highest peak is a small elbow, such as nausea, bleeding at the nose, ringing of the and on reaching this they saw, with some alarm, that ears, acceleration of the pulse, and so many inconvethe space which separated them from the real summit niences which those who have ascended Mont Blanc was a sharp ridge, in some places ten, in others eight, tell us they were subject to. Must we ascribe this while the declivities on the right hand and left had an the height of Mont Blanc and that of the Jungfrau? all the party except Jacob were of opinion that the we had contracted while living for many weeks at the ter under his right arm, and walked along the west affected than we." M. Desor is inclined to believe side, where he endeavoured to make sound steps by that there is some degree of exaggeration in all that ceive them, like those medical students who fancy So much assurance and coolness gave courage to themselves every day to be affected with the malady

longer thought of staying behind. Jacob took M. "We could not quit the summit of the Jungfrau Agassiz by the hand, and conducted him without difficulty to the summit. It is a kind of triangle, about had not brought a flag with us, it was determined that two feet long by a foot-and-a-half broad, which has we should employ M. Agassiz's pole for this purpose, its base turned towards the Swiss plain. M. Desor as it was the longest. For my part, I was willing to thus describes the feelings of the party on actually sacrifice my cravat, and was about to attach it to the end of the pole; but one of the guides, lamenting the from the brightness of sunshine, and the rich enamel of flowers. "As there was only room for one person at a time, fate of the cravat, which he doubtless thought too and the deep dark blue of a sleeping lake. And, taking the we went by turns. Agassiz remained upon it for pretty to be delivered up to the fury of the tempests, glowing landscape as their page of theology, men may sketch nearly five minutes, and when he rejoined us, I saw asked leave to substitute his pocket-handkerchief for to themselves God unlimited in his benevolence. But when that he was greatly agitated; in fact, he confessed to it. We thus managed, by means of a travelling-pole the sunshine is succeeded by the darkness, and the flowers are me that he had never experienced so much emotion. of fir and a purple-coloured rag, to manufacture a flag, withered, and the waters wrought into madness, can they find It was now my turn: I found no difficulty in the tran- which Jacob fixed on the summit we had just left .- in the wrath and devastation that assurance of God's love which sit, but when I was on the summit I could not prevent He drove the pole nearly two feet into the hard snow they derived, unbesitatingly, from the calm and the beauty?-

rama of the Jungfrau will ever be effaced from my feared the descent would be still more so. The slope when I had thrown me down on an alpine summit, and looked memory. After examining attentively the most pro- was too great to admit of walking in the usual manner, forth on the clusterings of the grand and the lovely, canopied erful should deprive me of my usual confidence. I gave me some uneasiness; for, as Agassiz and I had believe that both of us would have wept had we dared; But in a few moments we recovered ourselves: and but a man's tears ought to be modest, and we were such was the regularity of the steps, that after a few not alone; and such is the strength of the habits hundred paces, we knew them by the touch of our which society makes us contract, that, at 12,000 feet, legs, and had no need of looking at the place where there was still a regard to etiquette. Messrs. Forbes we set our feet. The slope, however, was always and Du Châtelier visited the summit in their turn, and | nearly the same, varying between 40° and 45°, accord-I have reason to know that they were not less touched ing to Mr. Forbes's repeated measurements; that is than we. Indeed, he who could remain indifferent at to say, nearly equal to that of the roofs of our Gothic such a spectacle, would be unworthy of contemplating cathedrals." In spite of this excessive steepness, the party reached the Col de Rott-thal in about an hour. They crossed in safety the crevice near which the sinking of the surface took place during the ascent, and also the great fissure. They had only some platforms of snow to descend in order to rejoin the rest of the party at The Repose. They had now gained so much assurance in the descent that they ran rather than walked; no longer paying any regard to fissures, although they were perhaps more treacherous than in

> repeating, "Gently, gently," with the same calmness They reached The Repose at six o'clock, having

> the morning, for the sun had softened the snow during

the day. Jacob did not cease to recommend caution,

\* The party was forced to set out without taking that most essential instrument, the barometer. During their abode on the glacier of the Aar, they had broken three barometers; the fourth was imperfect, and they had no means of getting them repaired.

On entering the region of fissures, the party formed in getting over this unpleasant part of the course.

At about nine o'clock they suddenly heard the ery meet the party. After having exchanged with him On the southern side the view was intercepted by some of those shrill and piercing sounds waich the cross a considerable part of the glacier. The brave

of floating ice which swam on the surface had amost things which I deserved, but which He condescended, in my moon. At the same time the section of the glacer in are not peculiar to Bishop Andrewes. It would be easy to noment when the moon was passing behind the noun- | Christ the Saviour .- Rev. James Irvine, M. A. quarter of an hour the most varied effects of light, and

At half-past eleven o'clock they re-entered the hosof upwards of eighteen hours. "As for fatigue, we this snow roof, and they were thus enabled, every time A number of observations were made respecting did not feel it even now, so pre-occupied we'e our

The Garner.

TRUE RELIGION. things which are ours? Where will those very thingsbe, about which we are now at times so careful and troubled? They too will be gone; gone with the years that have given them birth and gone to us entirely. Houses and lands, business, riches, pleasures, friendship, all that now occupies, and budens and fevers us-it will all be to us soon no more than as "a dream when one awaketh." There will appear to us no more to to with it than with things that are not. O the strange breach that is about to be made between the world and us! It will be so complete that even the most holy mind cannot always contemplate it un-

noved. There will not be a fragment of the world left to us. And a mere formal, outside religion will go the same way .-It is born of the earth, and when we leave the earth, we shall see no more of it. Death will strip us of it. We shall go into sternity bare and naked as the heathen. But not so with true religion; not so with the grace of God in the soul; not so with Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. 27-546 that one thing which the soul feels to be the one thing needful Gold and Silver bought. for it, and chooses as such. It shall not be taken away from us. The God who bestows it, will not take it away, for it is one of his gifts which are without repentance. Man indeed would take it away if he could, and so would Satan; but they cannot; it is a treasure that he who is stronger than man or Satan, will ever watch over and preserve. As for the desolations of death, they can no more harm or touch it, than they can touch the soul or harm God. It goes along with the soul into another world, Rev. Charles Bradley.

NATURAL THEOLOGY DEFICIENT.

There may be a kind of poetical, or Arcadian divinity, drawn myself, any more than Agassiz, from giving way to so that it rose only two feet and a half above the sur- The matter of fact, we hold to be, that Natural Theology, at the best, is a system of uncertainties, a balancing of opposites. grandeur. I remained only a few minutes; long enough, however, to remove any fear that the panominent points of this unique picture, I hastened to and the party were forced to descend backwards. with an azure that was full of glory; a hope, that my Creator minent points of this unique picture, I hastened to and the party were forced to descend backwards.

with an azure that was full of glory; a hope, that my Creator rejoin Agassiz, for I feared lest an impression so pow
"I confess," says M. Desor, "that the first few steps loved me, might have been gathered from scenery teeming with impresses of kindness, and apparently sending out from waving had need of grasping the hand of a friend, and I ven- no guides before us to direct our feet, we were obliged forests, and gushing fountains, and smiling villages, the anthem ture to say that I never felt so happy in my life as to look constantly between our legs to find the steps, of an acknowledgment that God is infinitely beneficent; yet when I had seated myself by his side on the snow. I which made the steepness appear much more giddy. if, on a sudden, there passed around me the jushings of the burricane, and there came up from the valleys the shricks of an affrighted peasantry, and the torrents went down in their strength, sweeping away the labour of man's lands, and the corn and the wood which had crowned the field, as a diadem; oh, the confidence which had been given me by an exhibition which appeared eloquent of the benevolence of Godhead, would

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.

Henry Melvill, B.D.

yield to horror and trepidation, whilst the Eternal One seemed

If the soul be dark by nature, what becomes of that idol of the deists, the light of nature? For till it is proved, that a lamp can first kindle, and then support itself, without the assistance of light, or oil, so long the word of the All wise stands fixed as the rock of ages on which it is built, and declares to all that have ears to hear, that the soul is in a state of utter darkness with regard to religion, or the knowledge of piritual things till enlightened and supported by the light of life and the Spirit of holiness. Those who place human reason in the throne of divine wisdom, are often telling us as a proof of it that the spirit of man is the candle of the Lord. But this they willingly (I am afraid) are ignorant of, that the Lord must light it; which is by Jesus Christ, and he that rejects that, must sit in the darkness he makes choice of; that he has appointed but one way of supporting it, after it is lighted, which is by the Holy

intents and purposes: after which, a man may continue to be Six leagues were still between them and the cot- a great linguist, a skilful critic in the Greek and Latin classics, tages, and that part of the glacier most abounding in a choice historian, a smart declaimer, a ready and elegant wrifamish, and the shepherd too, with all of them in his hands, if to the life of Christ, and as far from the kingdom of heaven, as the most stupid sot, and abandoned profligate on earth .- Bishop

THE CHURCH AND THE SACRAMENTS. How highly men who have entertained the most exalter views of the Church and of her Sacraments,-yes, and of her ministry also,-have valued the Saviour; and how entirely they have trusted in Him alone for salvation, may be seen in the recorded lives of departed ministers and members of our own Church. They have not always had Christ on their tongues like some people; but they have had Him formed in their hearts "the hope of glory;" they have been conformed to His image; they have thought of His doings and sufferings, are capable of being imitated by man; and to learn from the latter a lesson of patience and sure trust in God, smidst all the trials of the present life. Let those, who think that an exalted which his Saviour died. Hear how this boly man expresses his sinner needs: "Upon my Jesus," he says, "I depend for my as to the value of life.

Advertisements.

Sixlinesandunder,2s.0d.firstinsertion.and74d.eachsubseq nsertion. Tenlines and under,3s,9d. first insertion, and 1s. ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines,4d. per line first inser subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first inserti and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discoun made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable ti-

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

W. MORRISON. WATCH MAKER AND MANUPACTURING JEWELLER,

SILVER SMITH. &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all inds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS,

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

Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver

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

S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his and becomes to it the one thing needful, the good part there. - CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST. INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

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

> J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, 1 . that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, A SELECTION OF

> SUPERIOR VESTINGS, Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

> T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, walking before me, the tempest his voice, and the lightning his glance, and a fierce devastation in his every foot-print,- Rev. SINGING AND GUITAR, Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. 7-546 JAMES BICKET,

ACCOUNTANT,

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

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

KING STREET, TORONTO. CASH FOR RAGS. CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don. JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS.

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

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 25, Duke Street, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA

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

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

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital of the Toronto Dry Stock thereof to £40,000.

WM. VYNNE BACON,

Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

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

CAPITAL-£500,000 STEBLING. Established for the purpose of effecting Assurance on the Lives Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places abroad.

EDINBURGH - - 1, George Street.

LONDON - - 4, A. Lothbury.

GLASGOW - - 35, St. Vincent Place. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

Pany's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the THE RATES have been formed on the most correct observations which exist

THE PROFITS of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain interamong the Assured.

Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital.

II.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid

yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party assuring.

III.—The increased facilities to the assured as regards Residence and Travelling—the limits being generally very extensive, and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steampacket betwixt any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge. The assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing the benefits of their policies, by the omission—perhaps inad-

vertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other Companies, on their intention to cross the Atlantic. IV.—The prompt dispatch in the disposal of business—the Board of Directors at Montreal, being invested with full powers to examine into, and accept of, proposals, putting the Company n the risk at once, without communicating with the Parent

V .- The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurances.

V1.—The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates of Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Lives.

Assurance—with profits—with every other information, may be added to the consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market.

New York, Only 1997. for a limited period, together with every other information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,

Manager for Canada.

BRANCH IN CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, No. 19, Great St. James Street.

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

MEDICAL ADVISER: GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.D. SOLICITOR: JOHN ROSE, Esq. MANAGER:

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq.

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JAMES BROWNE, Esq., Wharfinger

ALEX'R. MURRAY, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs, Moffatts, Murray & Co. THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Merchant. MEDICAL ADVISER: EDWARD HODDER, Esq., M.D.

MESSRS. CROOKS & SMITH. JAMES HENDERSON, Esq.—Office—Saving's Bank, 4, Duke Street.

SOLICITORS:

Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been established at the following places in British North America: New Brunswick-Head Office, St. Johns-Agent, Duncan ROBERTSON, Esq. Nova Scotia-Head Office, Halifax-Agents, Jas. Stewart, Esq., C. J. Stewart, Esq. AS ALSO:

Guiana. For Australia-In Sydney and Adelaide. For Cape Colony—In Cape Town.
For East Indies and Ceylon—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Montreal, August, 1847.

For West Indies-At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphap. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premium, of about £37,000 Sterling.

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

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WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P.
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CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE.
HON. JAMES. E. SMALL, Standing Counsel.
DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examiner, EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esquire, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the

Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance bythis Companyare requests to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Soliitors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G.

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

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Com anies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the vestment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of comound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships, or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increas money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without partici-

pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will given for one half the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon

the Policy alone. Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Age.	With Profits		Without Profits.			Half Credit.			
15	1	13	1	1	6	5	1		
20	1	17	4	1	9	11	130		
25	2	2	9	1	14	7	- 1	17	6
30	2	9	3	2	0	2	2	2	6
35	2	16	7	2	6	4	2	9	2
40	3	6	2	2	14	8	2	17	6
45	3	17	1	3	4	0	3	7	4
50	4	13	1	3	17	11	4	1	4
55	5	17	8	4	19	11	5	3	4
60	7	10	10	6	9	11	6	13	2

The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be Lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford ...... William Muirhead ..... Cobourg ...... James Cameron..... Colborne Robert M. Boucher Dr. Jas. Hamilton.
London George Scott Dr. Alex. Anderson.
Montreal Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell. Port Sarnia ..... Malcolm Cameron ..... Quebec ...... Welch and Davies ..... St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell ...

Woodstock ..... William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford. EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street West.

Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,
Hamilton.

OILS.

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

NEW YORK. HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Off.
Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND
FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer on favourable terms.

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on

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

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE,

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

CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid.
Nov. 12, 1847. BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway.

A Blackmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. Price £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by

Instalments as agreed upon, -Also-A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads.

PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not taken it will be all consentable. taken, it will be sold separately-

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

sired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor, King Street, Toront, Toronto, January 1st, 1848.



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, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS. Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be

> July 5, 1843. The Church

post-paid.

C. ROSS,

Managing Agent.

26-546

Agent.

26-546

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