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(From "Lyra Innocentium.")

ELIJAH AT SAREPTA.

"Make me thereof a little cake first, and being it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son." Lo, cast at random on the wild sea sand

A child low wailing lies:

Around, with eye forlorn and feeble band,
Scarce heeding its faint cries,
The widowed mother in the wilderness
Gathers dry boughs, their last sad meal to dress. But who is this that comes with mantle rude

And vigil-wasted air?
Who to the famished cries, "Come give me food,
I with thy child would share?"
She bounteous gives: but hard he seems of heart,

Who of such scanty store would crave a part. Haply the child his little hand holds forth,

That all his own may be.—
Nay simple one, thy mother's faith is worth
Healing and life to thee. That drop of oil shall raise thee from the dead.

For in yon haggard form He begs unseen, To Whom for life we kneel: One little cake He asks with lowly mien,

Who blesses every meal.

Lavish for Him, ye poor, your children's store,

So shall your cruse for many a day run o'er. And thou, dear child, though hungering give glad way

or not one of notices are the awrut way.

Thy name in heaven may read;
So by His touch forever thou mayst live,

Who asks our alms, and lends a heart to give.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The highly interesting Examinations of Candidates for these valuable Scholarships were closed on Thursday, the 14th October. It was a great disappointment to us that absence from the city prevented our attendance; but we have heard from an eye-witness, whose opinion in such matters is excellent authority, that the spirit of the examination was well maintained; the competition very animated; and that all the arrangements were perfectly unexceptionable. In the Portion conducted vivâ voce, as well as in the written Papers, the candidates were examined separately, and precisely the same classical selections and questions were given to each; so that nothing could be more equitable and impartial. We have been furnished with the following list of successful candidates:-

Scholarships. Where Educated. Palmer Wellington District......... U. C. Coll. BarberU. C. College......U. C. Coll. Hutton Victoria District U. C. Coll. We have thought it desirable to publish in our

columns the Examination Papers which are subjoined, as we are desirous of giving to the University and our III.—Translate: readers the benefit of their circulation amongst our Subscribers.

Copies of the same Examination Papers, arranged pamphlet form, will be for sale at Mr. Rowsell's, University Bookseller, King-street.

Matriculation Gramination, 1847.

CANDIDATES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

LATIN. [III., IV. and V. of the Classical Department on paper; the others vivâ voce.] I.-Read and construe:

From "In somnis" to "voces." VIRGIL, Eneid, ii. vv. 270-280.

1. Raptatus bigis—by whom? 2. Bigis-of what compounded?

3. 274. From whom is this verse said to have been

taken? 4. Exuvias - whence derived?

5. Exuvias indutus Achillis—from whom did Hector take the arms?

6. Why did Achilles lend them to him? 7. What peculiar propriety in the term indutus?

8. Achillis—why is he sometimes called Æacides?

9. Danaum—why called Danai?

10. Phrygios—what had been their name? 11. What distinction between muri, mænia, and

parietes?

12. Ultro—what is the force?

II.—Translate: From "Instat" to "ignes."

vv. 492-502.

was this name derived? 2. Ariete—in scansion what foot?

3. Janua—what is the distinction between janua

and porta? 4. Trucidant—of what compounded?

5. Armenta—what is the proper meaning? 6. Atridas—their names?

7. Hecubam—of whom the daughter according to

Homer and Virgil?

8. What is the meaning of Cynossema? 9. Priamum—whence was the name derived?

10. What produced the Trojan war?

11. What caused its long continuance?

12. Aras—What is the distinction between ara and altare?

III.—Translate: From "Ad terram" to "in auras."

vv. 781-791. 1. Terram Hesperium-what and why called Hes-

peria?
2. Tybris—why called Lydius?

3. Regia conjux—who? 4. Lacrymas Creüsæ—what is the construction?

5. Creiisæ—what is the meaning of the name and whence derived?

6. Myrmidonum Dolopunve-under whose command were they?

7. Magna Deûm genitrix—who?

8. To what species of poetry does the Æneid belong? 9. Name other Latin poems of the same species. 10. Can you name any Greek authors, from whom

Virgil may have borrowed the particulars recorded in the Second Book? 11. How do you explain the occurrence of such

verses as 787? 12. By whom was the Æneid revised?

IV.—Translate:

From "At Q. Metellus Celer" to "sequeretur." SALLUST, Catilin. c. 57.

1. Legionibus—how many men originally in the legion?

2. What were its subdivisions?

Agro Piceno-where situated? 4. Perfugis—what distinction between perfuga and transfuga?

5. Qua—what distinction between qua and quo? 6. Utpote to sequeretur—give the different readings and translate accordingly. 7. In what year was the conspiracy formed and

crushed? 8. Who was the principal agent in defeating the plans of Catiline?

9. What evils resulted to him from the active part III.—Translate: which he took? 10. In what public capacity had Catiline been

employed? 11. Can you mention any authors of Roman his-

tory or annalists before the time of Sallust? 12. Write a brief sketch of the life of Sallust, introducing dates where you can.

V .- Translate into Latin prose:

"Homer was the greater genius; Virgil the better artist; in the one we must admire the man, in the other the work. Homer hurries us with a commanding impetuosity; Virgil leads us with an attractive majesty. Homer scatters with a generous profusion; Virgil bestows with a careful magnificence. Homer, like the Nile, pours out his riches with a sudden overflow; Virgil, like a river in its banks, with a constant stream.'

FIRST AFTERNOON.

I .- Read and construe:

From "Romulum" to "Fabriciumque." HORACE, Odes i. 12, vv. 33-40. 1. What are the two species of metre in this ode?

2. Scan the first three lines of the stanza as Epichoriambic. 3. Whome is the spithet?
4. Quietum—why this epithet? name of the

family? 6. Catonis nobile letum-what difficulty as to the

introduction of this theme? 7. Nobile letum—where? 8. Regulum-in what way did he distinguish him-

9. Scauros-who and for what distinguished? 10. Paulum—who was his colleague on the occasion

referred to? 11. Camana—from what derived?

12. Fabriciumque-for what distinguished? II.—Translate:

From "Quod si Threïcio" to "nefas." 24, vv. 13-20.

1. Orpheo - of whom the son? 2. What other person celebrated in mythology for

the influence of his music? 3. Why is Orpheus selected here? 4. Virga horrida-what?

5. Levius-why not levius? 6. How do you distinguish levis, light, and levis, smooth? 7. Corrigere—of what compounded?

8. Nefas-what additional force besides that of impossibility? 9. What are the metres of this ode?

10. What other metres of the same species are used by Horace in the first book? 11. Are you aware of any exception as to the first foot of the metre of the fourth verse? 12. How has it been corrected?

From "Africa" to "orbis habet."

Ovid, Fasti, i. vv. 543-550. 1. Victorem-vocat-to whom is the reference?

2. Alter—who? 3. Isauras—describe the position of the Isauri.

4. Aut Cretum, &c .- who? 5. Cretum—what is the nominative?

6. Hunc-to whom is the reference? 7. Illum—to whom is the reference?

8. Messana—where? 9. Ille-who? death?" hat ware the circumstances of his

11. Who was the father of Drusus? 12. State any laws with which you are acquainted, relative to the structure of the pentameter.

From "Nunc est bibendum," to "parabat."

37, vv. 1-8. 1. Give scales of the metres.

2. Give the date of the battle alluded to. 3. Saliaribus—whence derived? 4. Pulvinar-what?

5. What peculiarity in the structure of the first verse of the second stanza?

6. Cacubum-where produced? 7. Cellis-what is the distinction between the meaning of this and of our word cellars?

8. Capitolio-by what name was the hill originally known? 9. Regina-state briefly what you know of her

relatives. 10. At what battle was Horace present?

11. By whom was he introduced to Mæcenas? 12. What reason for believing that the Epodes

were published before the First Book of the 1. Pyrrhus—by what other name known? whence V.—Translate into Latin Elegiacs: "Ah happy hills, ah pleasing shade,

Ah fields beloved in vain, Where once my careless childhood played, A stranger yet to pain! I feel the gales that from ye blow, A momentary bliss bestow,

As waving fresh the gladsome wing, My weary soul they seem to soothe, And, redolent of joy and youth, To breathe a second spring."

SECOND MORNING.

GREEK. I .- Read and construe:

From ""Ως φάτο Πηλείδης " to "μετέειπεν." Homer, Iliad, i. vv. 245-253.

2. mort-for what? separated from what? and by what figure?

3. πεπαρμένον—parse. 4. Νέστωρ—of whom the son? 5. Πυλίων—describe the position of Pylus. 6. μερόπων—of what compounded?

7. δύο γενεαί—how many years do you understand by this expression? 8. $'E\phi\theta ia\theta'$ —parse. 9. What is the difference between of and oi?

10. τράφεν—parse. 11. In what year of the war does the action of the

Iliad open? 12. What natural explanation of the deaths caused by Apollo?

II.—Translate: From "'Αλλ' ὅτε δή," to " ἄνακτα." vv. 493-502.

1. Your-parse. 2. Oéris—to whom married? 3. What remarkable mythological event took place

at their nuptials? 4. To whom had he previously been married? 5. λήθετ'—parse. 6. κῦμα—what is the general principle of Greek accentuation, of which this is an example?

7. Οὕλυμπον—what is the grammatical term for introducing an additional letter into a word? 8. Εὖρεν—parse. 9. εὐρύοπα—of what compounded? what two in-

terpretations? 10. γούνων—what other Homeric genitives? 11. σκαιη-what Latin word derived from this? 12. έλοῦσα—parse.

From ""Ως φάτο" to "καλῆ." vv. 595-604.

1. λευκώλενος—of what compounded? 2. ἐνδέξια-what different interpretations?

3. κρητήρος—how did it differ from κύπελλον? 4. ἐνῶρτο—parse.

5. ποιπνύοντα—what is the force?

6. ctone-what is the meaning? 7. ἀμειβόμεναι-explain. 8. What diversity of opinion as to the authorship

of the Iliad? 9. By whom was the poem divided, as we have it? 10. Give examples of the dialectic forms used by Homer in the terminations of the genitive singular of the first and second declensions.

11. What was the digamma? 12. Give examples of its efficacy in explaining some metrical anomalies in the Homeric verses.

From "Ο γάρ Τισσαφέρνης," to "ἐπορεύοντο." XENOPHON, Anabasis. i. c. 10. 1. Τισσαφέρνης-state briefly what you know of

2. τον ποταμον what? Greek terms for the different kinds of troops. αὐτούς-who? 5. 'Αμφιπολίτης-describe the position of Amphi-

6. ἀπαλλάγη—parse.
7. βασιλεῖ—who? Give the list of Persian kings from Darius the son of Hystaspes. 8. Distinguish the two persons named Cyrus.

9. Give the titles of other works of Xenophon. 10. What Greek historians before him? 11. With what Latin author is he compared? 12. For what period of history is he the chief

authority?

V .- Translate into Latin Prose: "The distribution of oceans, seas, and rivers; the variety of fields, meadows, and groves; the luxuriance of fruits, herbs and flowers; the return of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, not only regular in their approaches, but bringing with them presents, to make their return desirable the pleasing vicissitudes of day and night; all have a voice, which by telling man, he is constantly receiving favours, reminds him he should

be ready to bestow them." SECOND AFTERNOON.

GREEK. I. Read and construe:

From "Ένθεν δέ," to "ἀνέμοιο." Homer, Odyssey, ix. vv. 62-71.

1. " $E_{\nu}\theta_{\varepsilon\nu}$ —what difference in meaning between this and "rba? 2. ἀκαχήμενοι—parse. 3. äσμενοι—parse.

4. ἀμφιέλισσαι—of what compounded? 5. ἕκαστον—whence derived? 6. δηωθέντες—parse. 7. Βορέην—what is the Latin term for the north

wind? 8. νεφεληγερέτα—how do you account for this form of the nominative being adopted in Latin? 9. δρώρει—parse.

10. οὐρανόθεν νύξ—give a similar termination of a Latin hexameter. 11. ἐπικάρσιαι—of what compounded?

12. die oxioev parse. From "Κριέ," to "όλεθρον." vv. 447-455. 1. goovo-parse.

2. υστατος—compare. 3. λελειμμένος-parse. 4. τέρεν - what is the Latin derivative?

5. πρῶτος—compare. 6. ποθέεις—what is the corresponding Latin verb? 7. - έξαλάωσεν -- of what compounded? 8. δαμασσάμενος—parse. 9. πεφυγμένον - parse.

10. Give the names of the cities, which contended for the birth-place of Homer. 11. What derivations have been proposed for his name?

12. Why called Maonides? III.—Translate: From "Ως έφατ'." to "έχοντα." vv. 522-531.

1. un-what is the ordinary form? 2. our oud -what is the force? 3. γαιήοχε—of what compounded?

4. εὐχεαι—what is the meaning? 5. νίον Λαέρτεω -of what other person was Ulysses supposed to have been the son?

6. Ἰθάκη—what difficulties as to the position of the Homeric Ithaca? 7. What difference in language between the Iliad and the Odyssey?

8. What in mythology? 9. What in manners? 10. To whom was Ulysses recounting his adventures, and where?

11. In what respect do Virgil and Homer differ as to the Κυκλωπεία? 12. What do you understand by the poems called I .- Read and construe:

νόστοι? IV.—Translate:

From "'EKETVOS," to "Eξοδος." 1. Explain the application of the metaphor.

2. παύσεται-what distinction between the significations of the active and the middle voices of this yerb? 3. κοφίνου—of what was this usually made?

4. εἰσρυῆναι—parse.
5. ἐξαντλῶν—of what compounded, and whence is the primitive substantive derived? 6. φθάσαι—parse.

7. εἰσπεσών—parse. 8. Δαναίδων-which of them spared her husband? 9. ἐκχυθησομένου—parse. 10. κεχηνός—parse. 11. Where was Lucian born? 12. What was originally his profession?

V.—Translate into Latin Lyrics: TO DIANA. Queen and huntress, chaste and fair, Now the sun is laid to sleep; Seated in thy silver car, State in wonted manner keep. Hesperus entreats thy light,

Goddess excellently bright! Earth, let not thy envious shade Dare itself to interpose; Cynthia's shining orb was made Heaven to clear, when day did close; Bless us then with wished sight, Goddess excellently bright!

THIRD MORNING.

I.—Read and construe: From "Erat" to "transtulerant." SALLUST, Catilin. c. 18. 1. Cn. Piso-of what gens? 2. In Capitolio-why there?

3. Kalendis-whence derived?

4. Consules-in place of whom? 5. Why had the others been removed?

Ipsi-what peculiar force? 7. Fascibus-at whose suggestion was the axe

removed? 8. Duas Hispanias-their names? 9. In which of these was Lusitania? 10. Rursus-whence derived?

11. Nonas-whence derived? 12. In what four months of the year were the nones on a different day from that on which they fell in the others?

II .- Translate: From "Sed" to "discesserat."

4. Derivation of the name?

c. 49. 1. Q. Catulus -of what gens ? 2. For what distinguished? 3. Ciceronem-where born?

5. Allobroges-where did they live? 6. C. Casar-how related to Augustus? 7. Supplicium-whence derived? 8. Ex petitione pontificatus—how was the office vacant?

9. What other competitor? Adoleste dulo of What age : 12. Casare—how had he obtained the favour of the people?

LATIN. I .- Read and construe : From "Ecce tibi" to "templa tuo."

THIRD AFTERNOON.

Ovid, Fasti, i. vv. 63-70. Germanice-of whom the son? 2 What were the circumstances of his death? 3. Biceps-of what compounded?

4. Ducibus—to whom? 5. Secura-whence derived? 6. Quirini—whence derived? 7. Resera—of what compounded?

8. Resera templa—for what purpose?

Roman year?

was shut? 10. Templa-what is the distinction between ades, templum and delubrum? 11. What month was originally the first of the

12. By whom were January and February added?

9. What were the occasions on which the temple

II.—Read and translate: From "Proxima" to "honos." vv. 411-418 1. Tithono -of whom the son?

2. Tithono Aurora—their son? 3. Arcadia-describe the position of Arcadia. 4. Pontificale—whence derived? 5. Dea-her name?

6. Turni soror—her name? 7. Virginea aqua-by whom was this aqueduct restored? 8. Campus—to whom did this originally belong?

9. Quæ nomen habes, &c .- who? 10. What other derivation of her name? 11. By what other names known? 12. What is the meaning of dies intercisus?

GREEK. I .- Read and construe: From "Κύρος δὲ ἔχων," to "'Ολυνθίους."

XENOPHON, Anabasis, i. c. 2.

FOURTH MORNING.

1. Σάρδεων -describe the position of this city. according to Xcnophan and Herodotus? 3. Kal-what peculiarity? 4. Maiaropov -of what the boundary?

5. δύο πλέθρα—how many feet? 6. εζευγμένη—parse. 7. σταθμόν—what is the original meaning? 8. Κολοσσάς—on what river?

9. εὐδαίμονα—what is the meaning? 10. Δόλοπας—from what part of Greece? 11. 'Ολυνθίους-where was Olynthus?

12. Whence was the name Olynthus derived? II .- Read and translate: From "Karaβàs," to "Igoois." c. 2.

1. Taprovis—the derivation of the name? 2. Κιλικίας—what are the boundaries of Cilicia? 3. How divided? 4. By what names were the passes which led into Cilicia Campestris known?

5. Through which did Cyrus enter? 6. Kibros—what peculiarity of the water of this and the rest at 6 months? river? 7. What other river in this part of Cilicia? 8. έξέλιπον—parse.

Σόλοις—by what other name known? 10. What grammatical term is derived from the name of this town and why? 11. Of what poets the birth-place? 12. Ἰσσοις-state in round numbers the interval between the time of Cyrus the younger, and the battle at this place between Alexander

FOURTH AFTERNOON. GREEK. From " Παπαί," to " ἐπὶ πᾶσιν."

and Darius.

LUCIAN, Charon. 1. ὑπωρεία—of what compounded? 2. 'Lωνία-who led the original colonists to Ionia? 3. What islands belonged to Ionia? 4. What were its principal towns on the continent?

What were the boundaries of Lydia? Who was the last king? 7. 'Iraxias-what divisions of Italy on its eastern 8. Σικελίας how named from its shape? 9. κακείθεν or κακείθεν—which would you write,

and why? 10. Κρήτη—what is the modern name? 11. Οίτη—where? 12. Παρνασσός—the names of its two peaks? II.—Translate:

μυσαχθης—parse. 2. What is the difference between the meaning of μη with the optative and subjunctive? 3. ždeiže—parse.

From "Μή μυσαχθῆς," to "πατρίδα."

4. τον Δία—what other celebrated work by Phidias? 5. την "Ηραν—what other celebrated work by Polycletus? 6. ἐιργάσατο—parse.

7. Μύρων—what celebrated work by Myron?

THIRD MORNING.

8. ἐπηνέθη—parse. 9. Πραξιτέλης—what celebrated work by Praxiteles? 10. έθαυμάσθη—parse. 11. γένοιο—parse.

12. ἀποφανεῖς—parse.

EUCLID, I, II, & III. [In the Mathematical Department all on paper.] 1. If two triangles have two sides of the one respectively equal to two sides of the other, and if one

of the angles contained by the equal sides be greater than the other, the side opposite to the greater angle is greater than the side, which is opposite to the less.

2. If the square of one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, the angle opposite to that side is a right angle. 3. If the base of an isosceles triangle be produced,

the vertical angle is the difference between twice the exterior angle and two right angles. 4. The three lines, joining the angular points of a triangle with the points of bisection of the opposite sides, intersect in one point, trisect the triangle, and are there divided, so that one of the parts is double of

the other. 5. If a right line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle under the unequal parts, together with the square of the in-

termediate part, is equal to the square of half the line.
6. If a right line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares of the whole line and either segment is equal to double the rectangle under the whole | number, but if there had been one equation more, he line and that segment, together with the square of the would have solved but 1 of the number bow many 7. The sum of the squares of the sides of any tri-

angle, is double the sum of the squares of half the base, and of the right line joining its bisection and the he paid for it. 8. If from one of the equal angles of an isoscentriangle, a perpendicular be let fall on the opposite side, the rectangle contained by that side and the segment of it between the perpendicular and the base is equal to half the square upon the base.

9. In a circle, equal right lines are equally distant from the centre. And right lines, which are equally distant from the centre, are equal. 10. If from a point without a circle, two right lines be drawn to it, one of which is tangent to the circle,

and the other cuts it, the rectangle under the secant, and the external segment is equal to the square of the 11. From the obtuse angle of a given triangle, to

into wich it divides the base. remity of that diameter a perpendicular be let fall on the longer side, it will divide that side into segments,

to half the difference of the sides. THIRD AFTERNOON.

EUCLID, IV, DEF. V, & VI. 1. About a given triangle to circumscribe a circle.

cal angle 3. The sum of the sides of a right angled triangle exceeds the hypotenuse by the diameter of the inscribed circle.

4. Explain composition and division of ratios.

5. To find a third proportional to two given right 6. To construct a rectilinear figure equal to a given one and similar to another. 7. Similar triangles are to one another in the du-

plicate ratio of their homologous sides. 8. To divide a right line into two parts such that the rectangle contained by them may be equal to the square of their difference.

ratio of the other two sides, construct the triangle.

ohe criumglo. 11. If one side of a right-angled triangle be double of the other, the perpendicular from vertex on hypo-

tenuse will cut off parts in the ratio of 1 to 4.

FOURTH MORNING.

side, describe the square.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA. 2. Reduce 14 minutes to the decimal of a day.

4. Extract the square root of 99856. 5. Extract the cube root of 21952.

7. Divide x by x+y. 8. Find the greatest common measure of $a^2x^3 + a^5 - 2abx^3 + b^2x^3 + a^3b^2 - 2a^4b$

 $& 2a^2x^4 - 5a^4x^2 + 3a^6 - 2b^2x^4 + 5a^2b^2x^2 - 3a^4b^2$ 9. Find the least common multiple of x^2-y^2 , $(x-y)^2$ and x^3+y^3 . 10. Reduce (a) $\frac{x^4 + a^2x^2 + a^4}{x^4 + ax^3 - a^3x - a^4}$

(β) $\frac{a^{3n}}{a^n-1} - \frac{a^{3n}}{a^n+1} - \frac{1}{a^n-1} + \frac{1}{a^n+1}$. 11. Find the cube of $\frac{a^2 - bc}{a+c}$. 12. Raise $a^2 + 3b^2$ to the 5th power. 13. Find the cube root of $-\frac{8a^3x^6}{27b^3}$.

14. Find the square root of 1+y. 15. Find the nth root of 6xmyn. Solve the equations-16. $\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{x + 2}{x - 2}.$

17. $x = \sqrt{4 + x} \sqrt{36 + x^2 - 2}$.

18. $\frac{(a-b)x}{a+b} + c = \frac{(a+b)x}{a-b}$. FOURTH AFTERNOON. ALGEBRA. Solve the equations-

 $1 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{16x^2} + \frac{9}{x^4}}}.$ 2. $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = p. \\ \frac{x}{c} - \frac{y}{d} = q. \end{cases}$ 3. $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}(x+y) - \frac{1}{2}(x-y) = 3. \\ \frac{1}{2}(x-y) + \frac{1}{10}(x+y) = 0. \end{cases}$

4. 4x-5y+mz=7x-11y+nz=x+y+pz=3. $5. \frac{b}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - x^2}}{x} = \frac{x}{a}.$

8. $5x^2 - 2x = \sqrt{5x^2 - 2x + 12}$. 9. $(x^{2n}-x^n)^2-(x^{2n}-x^n)=6$. 10. x+y=7.

 $\int 3x + 2y = 22.$ $\int 5x^2 - 3xy + y^2 = 45.$ $\int \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{x+y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{-y}.$ $12. \begin{cases} \frac{x}{y} - \frac{x+y}{x} = \frac{x}{y}. \end{cases}$

13. A library contains 3600 volumes distributed three compartments, and 1 of the number in the first is equal to } of that in the second or ‡ of that in

the third-how many volumes in each compartment? 14. Of the passengers who started in a train, 1 stopped at the first station, and three came in-of the number then in the train, & stopped at the next station and 2 came in-of these \frac{1}{2} stopped at the third station and but 12 remained—how many passengers

started in the train? 15. Of the equations in an examination paper, the number solved by a student is such that if he had suc ceeded in one more, he would have solved & of the equations in the paper and how many had he solved? 16. A person sold a lot of land for £25, and lost as much per cent. as he paid for it-how much had

17. What two numbers are they, whose sem is whose cubes is 56 ? 100 and the difference of 18. Some persons contracted to grade 175 miles of a road, each taking an equal portion, but in consequence of the failure of two of the party, each of the others was obliged to undertake ten miles in addition

THE GREAT ADVERSARY AND HIS SEED. (From a Sermon by the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D.)

If there be enmity between the serpent and the

hurch generally, of course there is also between the

serpent and each member of that church. We have

-how many contractors were there?

draw a right line to the base, the square of which shall already given it as the description of a converted man, be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments, that he has been supernaturally excited to a war with the devil. Whilst left in the darkness and alienation 12. If the base of a triangle be bisected by the diameter of the circumscribing circle, and from the ex- evil is his element and he neither strives nor wishes for emancipation. But when the grace of God is introduced into his heart, he will discern quickly the one of which is equal to half the sum, and the other danger and hatefulness of sin, and will yield himself, in a higher strength than his own, to the work of resisting the serpent. Thus enmity is put between the believer and the serpent and his seed. Let a man give himself to the concerns of eternity; let him, in good earnest, set about the business of the soul's salvation; and he will, assuredly, draw upon himself the 2. To construct an isosceles triangle, in which each dislike and opposition of a whole circle of worldly acof the argles at the base shall be double of the vertipaintance, so that his over preciseness and austerity will become subject of ridicule in his village or neighbourhood. We quite mistake the nature both of christianity and of man, if we suppose that opposition to religion can be limited to an age or a country. Persecution, in its most terrible forms, is only the development of a principle which must unavoidably exist intil either christianity or human nature be altered. There is a necessary repugnance between christianity and human nature. The two cannot be amalgamated: one must be changed before it will combine with the other. And we fear that this is, in a degree, an overlooked truth, and that men are disposed to assign persecution to local or temporary causes. But we wish 9. Given one side, the angle opposite to it, and the you to be clear on the fact, that "the offence of the cross," Gal. v. 11, has not ceased, and cannot cease. 10. If the exterior angle of a triangle be bisected We readily allow that the form, under which the by a line which cuts the base produced, the square of hatred manifests itself, will be sensibly affected by the e line will be equal to the difference of the rectanimperfect refinement and a seanty literature, you will and this haired unsheating the sword, and lighting the pile: out when have polish and knowledge, and the principles of religious toleration are well understood, there is, perhaps, comparatively, small likelihood that savage violence will 12. Given the difference between a diagonal and a be the engine employed against godliness. Yet there are a hundred batteries which may and will be opened upon the righteous. The follower of Christ must calculate on many sneers, and much reviling. He must look to meet often with coldness and contempt, harder 1. Find the least common multiple of 8, 12 and 18. of endurance than many forms of martyrdom; for the courage which could march to the stake may be 3. By what fraction of 1 a dollar, would you daunted by a laugh. And, frequently, the opposition express the difference between \(\frac{3}{5} \) of 2s. 1d., and \(\frac{3}{7} \) of assumes a more decided shape. The parent will act harshly towards the child; the superior withdraw his countenance from the dependent; and all because of a giving heed to the directions of Scripture. Religion, 6. At what time should a debt be paid in one pay- as though it were rebellion, alienates the affections, ment, which is to be paid in instalments, as follows: and alters the wills, of fathers and guardians. So that that present, to at 2 months, to at 3 months, 12 at 4 we tell an individual that he blinds himself to plain matters of fact, if he espouse the opinion that the apostle's words applied only to the first ages of Christianity, "all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution." 2 Tim. iii. 12. To "live godly in Christ Jesus," is to have enmity put between yourselves and the seed of the serpent; and you may be assured, that, unless this enmity be merely nominal on your side, it will manifest itself by acts on the other. But what, after all, is the amount of injury which

the serpent and his seed can cause to God's children? Though the believer, like the unbeliever, must submit to the power of death, and tread the dark valley of that curse which still rests on our nature, is there experienced more than a bruising of the heel in the undergoing this dissolution of humanity? It is an injury-for we go not with those who would idolize, or soften down, death-that the soul must be detached from the body, and sent out, a widowed thing, on the broad journeyings of eternity. It is an injury, that this curious framework of matter, as much redeemed by Christ as the giant-guest which it encases, must be taken down, joint by joint, and rafter by rafter, and, resolved into its original elements, lose every trace of having been human. But what, we again say, is the extent of this injury? The foot of the destroyer shall be set upon the body; and he shall stamp till he have ground it into powder, and dispersed it to the winds. But he cannot annihilate a lonely particle. He can put no arrest on that germinating process which shall yet cause the valleys and mountains of this globe to stand thick with a harvest of flesh. He cannot hinder my resurrection. And when the soul, over which he hath had no power, rushes into the body which he shall be forced to resign, and the child of God stands forth a man, yet immortal, compound of flesh and spirit, but each pure, each indestructible; -oh, though Satan may have battered at his peace during a long earthly pilgrimage; though he may have marred his happiness by successful temptation; though he may have detained for centuries his body in corruption; will not the inflicted injury appear to have been so trivial and insignificant, that a braising of the heel, in place of falling short of the matter-offact, shall itself seem almost an over-wrought descrip-And, all the while, though Satan can only bruise

the believer's heel, the believer is bruising Satan's head. If the believer be one who fights the serpent, and finally conquers, by that final conquest the serpent's head is bruised. If he be naturally the slave of the serpent, if he rebel against the tyrant, throw off his chains, and vanquish him, fighting inch by inch the ground to freedom and glory; then he bruises the serpent's head. If two beings are antagonists, he who decisively overcomes bruises the head of his opponent. But the believer and the serpent are antagonists. The believer gains completely the mastery over the serpent. And, therefore, the result of the contest is the fulfilment of the prediction that the seed of the woman

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of heaven, and cause the sweeping of a rich and grounds of a spirit which is divine, not ficient to supply this deficiency, and we cannot imagine servations which we have felt it our duty to make, another from the countless harps of the sky, can we obeyed promptings of a spirit which is divine, not ficient to supply this deficiency, and we cannot imagine servations which we have felt it our duty to make, anrhem from the countless harps of the sky, can we doubt that the same event spreads consternation parliamentary—seek earnestly for something beyond that the same event spreads consternation parliamentary—seek earnestly for something beyond that there will be any objection to make such an appropriation.

Servations which we have felt it our duty to make, that there will be any objection to make such an appropriation. death-blow, on their haughty and malignant leader? may possibly acquire some store of knowledge, but death-blow, on their naugury and manignant that Ay, and we believe that never is Satan so taught his will be very unfit, we fear, to guide, chasten, and con-Ay, and we believe that never is Satan so tanget his will be very unit, we lear, to guide, chasten, and consubjugated estate, as when a soul, which he had trol that disposition of which Holy Scripture tells us prison, and the cells of the convicts in particular. We subjugated estate, as when a soul, which is counted as his own, escapes "as a bird out of the that the imaginations, even in youth, are unsettled, have visited many prisons in Europe as well as America, snare of the fowlers," Psalm exxiv. 7, and seeks and refractory, and evil. finds protection in Jesus. If it be then that Christ sees "of the travail of his soul," Isaiah, lift. 11, it must be then that the serpent tastes all the bitterness of defeat. And when the warfare is over, and the subject, by various facts and circumstances connected as perfect. spirit, which he hath longed to destroy, soars away, with it, not the least prominent of which is the low conveyed by the angels which wait on the heirs of estimation in which the profession of teaching is held conveyed by the angels which wait on the increase in Canada. A Teacher's life is one of drudgery; and ture, but there is no legitimate foundation for such of lost mastery seizes, with crushing force, on the in a country such as Canada, where parents and guarproud foe of our race; and does not that fierce cry of dians are so incessantly engaged in worldly pursuits, disappointment which seems to follow the ascending as to render not only the mere tuition of the young, soul, causing her to feel herself only "scarcely saved," but the formation of their whole character, dependant 1 Peter, iv. 18, testify that, in thus winning a heritage on the exertions of those who are engaged in conveyof glory, the believer hath bruised the head of the ling elementary instruction, the little attention that is the wages of mechanics from six to seven shillings

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

The Great Advorsary and his A Missionary Priest.

Poetry Where art tho Winter.
Avoid the beginning of evil.
Eng. Ecclesiastical Intelligence

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL. This Institution was opened on Monday last, with a public celebration, accompanied by a good deal of formality and display. The building appropriated to it is-as our readers are aware-the former residence of our Lieutenant-Governors. In one of the larger apartments, the Officers of the Institutioncomprising the Chief Superintendant of Common Schools and the other Members of the Board of Education, the Head Master of the Normal School, the Lecturer on Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.,-and a large number of spectators, The Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Honourables The manency of situation. Jones, Mr. Justice Draper; the Rev. Dr. McCaul, decent buildings, for educational purposes, is the first we are convinced that much harm is done by tacitly Vice-President of King's College; Mr. Principal requisite for bestowing dignity upon and giving due conceding to the Romish Clergy their arrogant claims Barron, U. C. College; Honorable Wm. Allan, Hon. efficiency to our Common Schools. Now we are per- of exclusive orders. H. J. Boulton, Dr. O'Brien, the Rev. Dr. Richey, feetly aware, that the Municipal Councils are em-Dr. Walter Telfer, Mr. Hamilton, of Niagara, George powered to levy assessments for this purpose; but Duggan, Esq., M.P.P., E. W. Thomson, Esq., the they do not exercise the powers vested in them in this Wardens of the Niagara, Talbot, and other Districts, respect; their constitution is of a popular and non-Wardens of the Niagara, Taibot, and other Districts, the Superintendents of Schools of the Home, Gore, permanent nature; and even when the members are fictitious literature of France. The Praslin murder, and other Districts, &c. &c.

21 P.M., by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, who addressed ties say that something ought to be done, no party the audience briefly in a few suitable remarks, read takes the initiative in doing any thing. We are apparently from a written composition. As his observations were only introductory to the more detailed lative and administrative departments of our Governand studied discourses which followed, they were ment, to do away with this disgraceful state of things, designedly short and cursory. After describing the by simply borrowing a leaf from the "Treasury object and advantages of Normal Schools in general, Minutes on Education" in Great Britain, and renderhe proceeded to make a passing allusion to some parne proceeded to make a passing adusion to some par-ticular specimens of those establishments in Germany, in the respective school sections, a sine qua non, to any and excitable, and as the inhabitants of that fair but Scotland, and the United States. The working of a participation in the benefit of the Parliamentary Grant; morally debased country sadly lack the constraining Normal School at Albany, in the state of New-York, was specially cited as an instance of their prosperous operaspecially cited as an instance of their prosperous operation. It began its labours a few years ago with only

29 pupils, and now pumbers between two and three 29 pupils, and now numbers between two and three encouragement from the school fund. We confidently in the works of the author to whom we have referred, bundred. The Provincial Normal School—we were opine, that the adoption of this hint would produce and others of a kindred stamp. told in the course of his remarks—commences with respectable houses for the purposes required, and virtold in the course of instruments of the farassing enactments on the subject which frightful beacon to warn them, will not the parents and like hers, founded on the most righteous justice. found enrolled at the close of the year. In noticing the efforts made by the Board of Education, the Chief the efforts made by the Board of Education, the Chief tions, of the principle on which the school fund is from the contamination which lurks in the pages of Superintendant introduced an emphatic reference to the memory of the late Bishop Power, who was the memory of the late fishop Power, who was Chairman of the Board; adverting, in strong terms, to his character for zeal and diligence in the discharge to his character for zeal and difference in the discharge of his official duties, and the friendliness and courtesy of his official duties, and the friendliness and courtesy of his official duties, and the friendliness and courtesy of his deportment and disposition. Dr. Ryerson, at assessment. It is moreover added, that the falling shelves of our booksellers. God grant that ere long of his deportment and disposition. Dr. Ryerson, at the close of his address, was applauded of course; off in the amount paid to the agricultural sections, this this form, we believe, is usually observed on such public occasions; and the majority of the audience, we take it, came charitably disposed to receive with favor whatever they might hear. But, though we cannot doubt it, it ought at once to be looked to by the proremember anything in the address which seemed objectionable, and were pleased on the whole with its that any system has a tendency to decay, wherein quiet laconic style; yet, if we except perhaps the increase of wants is met with a deficiency of means. tribute to Bishop Power's memory, we certainly con-

died in this geutleman's lively remarks, had been communicated in a way somewhat more serious and cent. in three years, or since 1844. dignified, and not quite so familiar and conversational. We fancy, too, that his copious citations of historical and statistical facts, connected with systems of edu- On Wednesday the 20th ult., we had an opportunity cation, might have appeared in better company than of visiting this important Institution for the first time. poration; and we feel confident that it will secure the anecdotes of some wretched Irish Schools related The occasion was an interesting one, being the time their earnest attention. in a style rather too jocular—to our taste—for absur- chosen by His Excellency the Governor General to dities which are rather painful than ludicrous. The inspect the Prison. This he did in the most thorough experience, however, gained by Mr. Robertson, whilst manner, examining into the minutest details, and occupying a high official trust in the Irish Board of putting such questions to the Warden and other Education, supplied him with many particulars which officials, as demonstrates not only the interest which threw light upon the subject of tuition, and were well he took in the establishment, but his intimate acworth hearing. Several popular prejudices were as- quaintance with the subject of convict discipline. sailed in a forcible and masterly manner; the advan- His Excellency repeatedly expressed his satisfactages and defects respectively of the Monitorial or tion with the general appearance of matters, and we Mutual method of instruction-started by Bell and must say that his commendations were well merited, Lancaster—and the Simultaneous system,—which has So far as we could observe, the utmost order prevailed superseded it, and will be adopted in the Provincial among the unhappy inmates. On every side were Normal School,-were very clearly pointed out; and heard the sound of varied labour; and so quietly did the whole Lecture, undoubtedly, bore evidence of be- the superintendents of each department move about, ing the production of a good scholar and a practical that but for the fact of the convicts' parti-coloured

genuine practical spirit which the author evinced in tilence, no case of malignant fever occurred within form, from the Colonist, are of interest and importreating of the utility, especially to the Agriculturist, the establishment.

But of the truths of written Revelation, and of the the existing state of things.

well know, the repentance of a single single send a new and exquisite delight down the ranks of the host pupil teachers in prospect are to receive; but until the higher departments of the mechanical arts. A and retract the step which they have taken. new and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and exquisite delight down the ranks of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive, but and the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the second of the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to receive the nost pupil teachers in prospect are to rece

> EDUCATION .- OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM. is truly matter of astonishment. They are, in fact, the most despised class in Canada. In the country little or nothing. The value of the labour of the parts, the merest shed or shanty, standing by the way- convicts last year, over and above the actual expengenerally, has such a close alliance to penury, as to render the bare necessaries of life barely accessible. granted in aid of our Common Schools. We are per- by remitting the remaining period of their confin of itself to accomplish the object, but it certainly ought, if applied in a judicious manner, to prove a sufsufficient stimulant towards raising the status of the serve the purposes of the Institution. teacher to a par with that of a common mechanic, and to render the profession so attractive to young men of girl Grace Marks, who was a few years ago convicted

stock of moral attributes, of calmness of temper, whose unremitting attention to her spiritual welfare, dateness of manner, and untiring energy; and yet she acknowledged with evident tokens of emotion. there does not exist in Canada a class of men, to whom ewer hopes are held out of a moderate competency of illustration of the careless manner in which ecclesiasthe good things of this life. So much is this the case, tical terms are too often employed. It is dedared that we know of scarcely a school section possessed of that convicts may speak "to the Chaplain or Priest were present. The occasion was nonoured with the presence of the following influential gentlemen amongst even a comfortable dwelling-house for a teacher! or concerning spiritual affairs." Now if there be mean-

conscientiously convinced of the necessity of acting, which of late has engrossed so much of public atten-The proceedings of the day were commenced, at they dare not do so. Hence it is, that though all par-

tribute to Bishop Power's memory, we certainly conscient to Bishop Power's memory to be a study most suitable for our elementary schools, taken Government have lost an active and faithful servant; duce "a marked effect"—as a cotemporary writes— in connection with the religious and moral state of our was studiously avoided; and this, we must suppose, population, but we confess that there would be little was studiously avoided; and this, we must suppose, out of a gracious desire to set off to the best advanout of a gracious desire to set off to the best auvan-tage the clever and sprightly lecture which followed,— duction of habitable and convenient school-houses, larly successful in meeting the difficulties of his tage the clever and sprightly lecture which followed,—
from Mr. Robertson, the Head Master of the Normal calculated to ornament, instead of deface, our rather arduous avocation. We beg to direct special attenmeagre Canadian landscapes.

* It is a fact, that in some of the school sections, and we

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

uniform, a casual looker-on would hardly suppose The Lecture of Mr. Hind on Mathematics and that they were other than free mechanics and artizans. Science was a composition of considerable merit; a The diet provided is wholesome and sufficient, and The Lecture of Mr. Hind on Mathematics and Science was a composition of considerable merit; a little overstrained, perhaps, here and there in its language; but atoning for its occasional flights by the guage; but atoning for its occasional flights by the substitute of Mr. Hind on Mathematics and artizans. The diet provided is wholesome and sufficient, and the sanatory arrangements are very efficient, as is the sanatory arrangement ar

and Tradesman, of Chemical and Mechanical Science. Two things only struck us as calling for the atten-The assemblage separated about half-past four tion of the proper authorities. There appears to be muneration hitherto given to the Medical Men in o'clock, immediately after the delivery of Mr. Hind's a want of moral classification of the prisoners. The attendance at the Hospital, we fancy that it has youth committed for his first offence may chance to be caused almost universal dissatisfaction. It is perfectly The Model School which—as its name denotes— placed in the same gang with the case-hardened des- clear to us that for the discharge of their severe and is intended to be a pattern for all Common Schools in perado who has grown grey in the commission of hazardous duties the fee, as originally allowed, of £2 the Province, will be opened, we understand, in the results of January next.

The demoralizing effect of such a conjunction per diem, was certainly not more than a fair equivalent.

And it seems to us pecularly hard that now,—at the In all the Addresses there was, as we fully expected, a morbid recoiling from religion. Mr. Robertson both at work and meals, it is impossible to carry this may hope, is in some measure subsiding, those Practice, a morbid recoiling from religion. alluded to the discernment of moral character which rule into complete effect. We do not urge this matter titioners who have exposed themselves to the infection might be obtained, and the sort of insensible moral by way of censure against the Warden and other at its worst state, and have borne the burthen for so discipline which might be exercised, by a Teacher in officials, for in the present unfinished state of the long a time, should now be forced to resign by what his Pupils' playground; and in Mr. Hind's Address, buildings such a classification as we would advocate they reasonably consider to be undeserved treatment. his examination of some of the most marvellous of is altogether impossible; but we earnestly trust that Only one of these gentlemen has escaped the infec-God's works suggested to him a recognition of the when the works are completed, Government will give tious disorder which they have been faithfully labour-Deity through the evidence of Natural Theology.— their serious attention to amend, as far as practicable, ing for such a length of time to alleviate in others.

reproach that vicious and defective principle of political economy which, by endeavouring to amalgamate Protestant portion of them,—but the range is by far stand are rendering their services gratuitously, until ear economy which, by endeavouring to amangamate too limited. There are few, if any, works on history, either others can be found (if that be possible) to sup-

well know, the repentance of a single sinner send a know not what sort of religious training the "hundred" considered that many of the convicts are engaged in we trust will be the case—our authorities reconsider

so far as this vitally important matter is concerned. In fact, -as Lord Elgin took occasion to observe,-Our attention has been forcibly directed to this the ventilation of the Institution may be considered

It has been objected that the Establishment does not produce a revenue sufficient to meet its expendicomplaint. The buildings are yet very far from completion, and a large proportion of the convicts are employed in their construction. Now when it is considered that the expense of a prisoner's support in the the public, even though the actual money return be diture, amounted to no less a sum than £6891. 9s. 4d. modation of their families; and their remuneration, currency. The sentenced inmates within the walls at Monthly Review, which is deferred from unavoidable present, are 445 males, and 31 females; -- to four of circumstances. the former and one of the latter of these, Lord Elgin, It is difficult to account for this state of matters, when on the recommendation of the Warden and 1-pector feetly aware that this sum is far from being adequate ment. In doing so, His Excellency made some very pertinent remarks on the importance of a judicious exercise of leniency in such cases, as tending to sub-

Among the prisoners we observed that unfortunate talent and aptness, as to induce them to devote them- of murder in Toronto, and is now undergoing the selves to it, not only for a few years, until something punishment of incarceration for life. From the little better turns up, but for the active period of their lives. conversation we had with her she appeared to be in a There is no business which requires a larger amount very becoming frame of mind, and our impression was of experience, none which demands a more ample confirmed by the Chaplain, the Rev. R. V. Rogers,

In the printed rules and regulations we noticed an presence of the following innuential gentlemen amongst one in which any person can rationally look for a pering in words such a distinction would imply that Mr. It will be admitted that the existence of at least To some this may appear hypercritical over much, but

PRENCH MORALS.

Not long ago we had occasion to notice the infamous and most demoralizing character of the popular tion, furnishes a ghastly proof of the tendency of such godless and impure productions. In reading the clad in the habiliments of woe, mourning for the loss of details of that terrible domestic tragedy, one would fathers, brothers, or other dear friends, stricken down by details of that terrible domestic tragedy, one would imagine that he is perusing a fresh romance of the infamous Eugene Sue: the situations, the morals, the catastrophe, are all such as we would expect to meet with in the polluted pages of that human fiend. And most natural is it that this should be the case. The temperament of the French is proverbially mercurial

Again we renew our solemn protest . With such a guardians of the rising generation use their most anxious and energetic exertions to protect their charges retrospective history.

DEATH OF MR. M'ELDERRY.

The Emigrant Agent in this city has been added to the number of those who, in the diligent discharge of duty, have fallen beneath the malignant fever which is prevalent amongst us. In the death of Mr. McElderry, which occurred on Saturday last, the and the unfortunate emigrants have been deprived of one who took an interest in their wants and distresses tion to the letter of "A Citizen," urging the propriety and justice of affording permanent assistance to his bereaved and struggling family. The Provincial or the Imperial Government, and the public generally, are bound, we conceive, to take up the consideration of so equitable a claim. We are informed that this St. George's Church, Grafton 5 18 5 subject has already been brought before our City Cor-

THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, November 3. Total number at present in Sick Hospital, } morning of 4th Nov. In the Convalescent Hospital...... 197 Died during week ending Monday Morning, 1... 17 Admitted this day (Wednesday) 3rd inst...... Died during the last twenty-four hours Discharged to Convalescent House, from ... 90 25th October to 1st inst. Discharged from do. do. do. ... 52 Dawn Mills Discharged from Sick Hospital

form, from the Colonist, are of interest and importance. In regard to the diminution—which we cannot Christ's Church, Scarborough ...£7 5 0 Dr. Hamilton, who has been preserved from the pre-But of the truths of written neveration, and of the ethics of the Bible, there was not a solitary grain.—

We do not blame the gentlemen for this; but we do

The other point to which we would refer, is the defective character of the Prison Library. So far as are sorry to say, in the early stage of this terrible sick-

shall bruise the head of the serpent. Oh, if, as we in the tacit suppression of all distinctive truth. We or popular science,—a serious drawback, when it is ply their place on the Government terms; or—which

shillings a-day, and that only two nurses shall be all to every hundred patients. Now, we know that for a Physician to visit one hundred patients, labouring under any kind of acute disease, is most arduous and harrassing. When Sir James McGregor was Supreme Medical Officer in Spain, he issued orders, when the service was hard run nat the Surgeons should live in the hospitals, and that the Surgeons should live in the hospitals, and be there constantly, night and day. And he could insist upon this; because the medical officers had nothing else to attend to, and hod, besides, the prospect of promotion and reward in the service to which they had devoted themselves. But this will not apply to civil life. Physicians of standing cannot and will not neglect their daily private practice for a temporary attendance on any bospital private practice for a temporary attendance on any hospital even if amply remunerated. We must take into consideration also, the contagious nature of the disease to which they are exposed. * * * *
Yet, in the face of these facts, the Board of Health are directed to increase the fatigue and danger, and diminish the remuneration of the medical attendants. We say that it is absolutely impossible for any medical gentleman to visit two hundred patients twice a-day (we might safely say once), and attempt to keep up the shadow of private

Our readers must excuse the absence of our

The Rev. Chas. Leycester Ingles requests that Post Omce Dunaville, Niagara District.

Communication.

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

DEATH OF THE EMIGRANT AGENT.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,—I would call your attention to the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. McElderry, in the hope that you will use your powerful influence in bringing the claims of his widow for a pension before the

Mr. McElderry held the situation of Emigrant Agent for several years, during which time he gained the respect of all who witnessed his energy and kindness in providing for the wants of the miserable objects with whom he was chiefly brought into contact. Himself a member of the Romish persuasion, it was impossible for any to act in a fairer or more impartial manner, totally irrespective of

At the commencement of the present season, when the to flow into this Province, his efforts were redoubled.— Day and night he was to be found at the wharves and sheds, scarcely allowing himself time for needful food and rest. I firmly believe that were it not for his extraordirest. I firmly believe that were it not for his extraordinary energy in forwarding the thousands that weekly landed in our harbour, literally forcing them to quit the town, they would have accumulated here in numbers that it would have been impossible to disperse; in all human probability the infection which they bore with them would have become more intense in its malignity, (crowds herding together without suitable protection from the inclemencies of the weather or proper provisions) and a much mencies of the weather or proper provisions), and a much greater number of our inhabitants would now be seen,

the fearful pestilence.

During the hot season Mr. McElderry's health was spared, and it was hoped by his friends that the danger arising from his perilous duties had passed with it. But, alas! a few days since the fever seized him,—his frame was worn down by incessant toil, his constitution broken,

and he fell an easy victim to its insidious power.

He has left a widow and eight children, the eldest a girl about thirteen years of age. It is on their behalf I would wish the Church and other papers to raise their voices. They are unprovided for; the miscrableness of the salary which Mr. McElderry received for his official

soldier ever fell on the field of battle defending his no miserable motive of policy will interfere with claims

Nor is it the Government alone that is bound to assist this widow and her orphans,—the citizens of Toronto should do something. I am confident there are many

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

Previously announced in No. 35, amount..... 212 12 4
Stat'n at Mr. P. Near's, Bertie.....£0 8 3

Pt. Colborne, Humberstone 1 5

" Stonebridge, " 0 17
" Low Banks, Moulton 0 5 -per Rev. C. L. Ingles..... Trinity Church, Hawkesbury, -per Rev. F. Tremayne£1 0 Village of Ganonoque........... 0 10 0
—per Mr. Wm. Harvey, Catechist Richmond, -per Rev. John Flood Trinity Church, Colborne£2 15 7 -per Rev. John Wilson -per Rev. John Wilson
Church at Mersea,
-per Rev. F. W. Sandys......
Additional, Trinity Church, Chippawa,
-per Rev. W. Leeming
St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby,
-per Rev. G. R. F. Grout
St. John's Church, Darlington ...£1 15 0 St. John's Church, Darhington 11 5 6
St. George's "Clarke 0 17 5½
—per Rev. Thos. S. Kennedy
Township of London,
—per Rev. C. C. Brough
St. Thomas's Church, St. Thomas,
—per Rev. M. Burnham
St. George's Church, Guelph£4 5 0 Clarke 0 17 51 Church at Puslinch..... 0 10 0 St. Paul's " -per Rev. W. S. Darling...... 8 13 51 65 collections, amounting to.....£271 6 42 T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, Nov. 4, 1847.

The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of 7s. 6d. from Wm. Atkinson, Esq., being a sum received for witness fees, to be applied to the Widows and Orphans' Fund. To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. and dear Sir,—I beg the favour of you to insert, in the next number of the Church, the following Resolution, which was passed unanimously at a meeting of the vestry of St. George's Church, St. Catharines, held this day, pursuant to notice:-

S. Adams, Esq., and "Resolved - That the thanks of this Meeting are hereby cordially and respectfully tendered to those Ladies who interested themselves in the recent Bazaar; and also, that this Meeting congratulates them upon the distinguished

Faithfully yours,
A. F. ATKINSON, Rector. St. Catharines, Nov. 2, 1847.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. The stated meeting of the Central Board of this Society was held at the National School-house, Quebec, on Wednesday the 13th October, 1847.

Present: The Rev. Official MACKIE, D. D., in the Chair, Hon'ble W. WALKER, H. JESSOPP, Rev. S. S. Wood, R. LONSDELL, E. W. SEWELL, H. S. SCOTT, E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, T. TRIGGE (Treasurer), " W. B. BOND.

and J. B. Forsyth, Esqrs.

The meeting was opened with prayer.
The minutes of the last meeting were read.
The Treasurers' accounts were handed in, and an explanation given accounting for the unavoidable absence of T. B. Anderson, Esq., Treasurer at Montreal.

The Chairman mentioned that since the last meeting of the Board, it had pleased Almighty God to remove by leath the Rev. WM. DAWES, Secretary of the Society, WM. LLOYD, Esq., Assistant Secretary, and the Rev. Messrs. WM. CHADERTON, MARK WILLOUGHBY, CHAS. J. MORRIS, and RICHARD ANDERSON, members of the Board, all of whom had been carried off by typhus fever, contracted by them while in attendance upon the sick and dying immi-

Whereupon it was moved by T. TRIGGE, Esq., seconded by the Hon. W. WALKER, and unanimously resolved:

That the Board cannot proceed to business without first placing upon record an expression of the deep concern with which it has learnt the loss of so many of its most valued members.

most valued members.

It was then moved by Rev. R. Londell, seconded by

Rev. S. S. Wood: That the Rev. A. W. Mountain, A. B., be appointed ecretary of the Church Society.

A letter was also read from the Rev. R. R. BURRAGE,

The vote having been taken, the Rev. A. W. MOUNTAIN, B., was declared to be duly elected to fill the office of Moved by J. B. FORSYTH, Esq., seconded by 11. That the salary allowed to the Secretary be £150 per

annum in addition to the travelling expenses which he may incur, so long as the said Secretary has no ministerial charge, Moved by T. TRIGGE, Esq., seconded by Hon'ble W.

WALKER, and resolved: That the amount of salary due to, and of expenses in-

curred by, the late Mr. LLOYD, Assistant Secretary, and as entered in his book by himself, be paid to his widow.

Moved by Rev. Wm. Thompson, seconded by J. B. For-That the amount of expenses incurred by the late Rev.

W. DAWES, Secretary, as entered in his book by himself, e paid to his curator. Moved by Rev. W. B. Bond, seconded by Rev. Wm.

Thompson, and resolved:
That the various papers belonging to the Society be handed to the Treasurer for safe keeping, until the arrival

late Travelling Missionary of the Society, in considera-tion of his exertions and expenses during the past summer as Chaplain at Grosse Isle. No. 2. Application for aid towards fencing glebe &c. at Grenville, not granted. No. 3. Referred to Committee on Education.

No. 4. £15 granted to the Rev. W. Morris, Huntingdon, towards the completion of new Church within the No. 5. Could not be entertained, as contrary to a Bye-

on the proviso that the property have been duly made ver to the Church.

Remi, a portion of whose salary is defrayed by the Church

The vacancies in the Education Committee, occasioned by the deaths of the Rev. MARK WILLOUGHBY and Rev. WM. DAWES, were filled up by the appointment of Col. WILGRESS and the Rev. W. B. BOND. The meeting was then closed with the benediction .-

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND .- The collections made in the D'Aubigny mission after samer cos. ba. at Yout ing that there may be such a thing as suspe

Ninth Day's Session-Continued.

ASSISTANT BISHOPS.

Mr. Page referred the Convention to Canon 6, of 1832 and said he wished it referred to the Committee, with instructions to amend it in the third line, so as to make it read—
"When a Bishop of a diocese is unable, by reason of

old age, or other permanent cause of infirmity, to dis-charge his Episcopal duties, one Assistant Bishop may be elected by, and for the said diocese, who shall be nominated by one Convention, and elected by another, and who shall in all cases succeed the Bishop in case of surviving him. The Assistant Bishop shall perform such Episcopal duties, and exercise such Episcopal authority, in the diocese, as the Bishop shall assign to him; and in case of the Bishop's inability to assign such duties declared by the Convention of the diocese, the Assistant Bishop shall, during such inability, perform all the duties, and exercise all the authorities, which appertain to the office of a Bishop. No person shall be elected or consecrated a suffragan Bishop, nor shall there be more than one Assistant Bishop in a diocese at the same time."

The object of this alteration was, he said, the promotion of good order and general satisfaction in the Church. The matter was referred.

PLACE OF MEETING FOR THE NEXT GENERAL CONVENTION.

Rev. Dr. Burgess asked if there was not a communication from the House of Bishops before this house, to the effect that they had passed a resolution to hold the next General Convention in Philadelphia; and on being informed that there was, he moved that it be concurred in

by this house.

Dr. Hawks hoped that the house would not concur in Dr. Hawks hoped that the noise would not colled in that resolution. He hoped that Cincinnati would be substituted for Philadelphia, and begged the house to hear him for a moment. The fact is, the condition of the Church now is very different to what it was a few years ago, in point of numbers and localities, where those numbers can be found. It might have been very well when the Church had no extension except in the eastern States, to appoint New York or Philadelphia as the place of holding the General Convention, because then they were the most central places; but the case now is very different. Now we know Cincinnati to be the most central place in the United States, and it offers more facilities for holding the United States, and it offers more facilities in localing the Conventions than any other place. I have come, said Dr. Hawks, two thousand miles to attend this Convention, and to reach Cincinnati would be but sixteen hundred. How is it with our brethren of the East? The facilities of reaching New York or Philadelphia are numerous. In three days you can reach New York, or almost any part of the east from Cincinnati, and it would take much longer. Would it, besides, be asking too much of our eastern brethren to inconvenience themselves a little for the sake of the Church in the west? There is another reason which he would adduce for holding the next Convention in Cincinnati, and he thinks it is a strong one. It has been my luck to see the growth of the Church, and of the empire of the west, and no matter what may be the political changes of the country, the valley of the Missis-sippi must be the empire. That valley is a stronger bond to the confederacy of the States than any bond that human institutions can make. In the State in which I now live we bring our influence to bear on an extent of land which gives us forty thousand miles of inland navigation. Our brethren of the east know nothing of the influence which will be exerted in that part of the country by the meeting of the General Convention there. The Church in Ohio has progressed with such gigantic strides, as to be without a parallel; and if the members of this body will but come among us—if they will only come and look at it—if they will but give us their presence there once, the moral influence of it will be tremendous; you will comfort our hearts and strengthen us. The sacrifice is but small, and he would implore brethren not to act hastily in this matter. And although the time has not yet come for the Church to hold its General Convention there, the news received in Particular The Railroad share. next census will show that we will exert a preponderating influence over the east. I hope gentlemen will consider the question calmly, and that they will find the difference in attending the west so trifling, that they will allow the next Convention to be holden there. From Pennsylvania you can reach Cincinnati in two days, and take Louisiana, Florida, Missiscippi Alabama and Tannassas we call declining.

The Railroad shares were all declining.

The Marseilles papers announce, via Gibralter, news better the troops of Morocco, under the walls of Tagosst, his the with the troops of Morocco, under the walls of Tagosst, his the with the Emir lost 4,000 men. Another pretends which the Emir lost 4,000 men. Another pretends battle refers to the destruction of the four tribes of failure. "Moved by James R. Benson, Esq., seconded by Elias next census will show that we will exert a preponderating

Judge Chambers rose, for the purpose of substituting the city of Baltimore in preference to either of the other

Cincinnati, said Dr. Hawks, is no little town-it is not a suburb of either New York or Philadelphia. It is as large as the city from which the gentleman has comentains two hundred thousand inhabitants, and is the largest city on the other side of the mountains.

largest city on the other side of the mountains.

The debate on this question was continued further: after which, by a vote nearly unanimous, Cincinnati was voted as the place for holding the next General Convention, and a resolution adopted that the House of Bishops be informed of the non-concurrence of this house in their resolution fixing upon Philadelphia.—N.Y. Churchman. ASSISTANT BISHOP FOR ILLINOIS. Oct. 16.—The real business of the session has at length

begun. This day the report of the committee on the consecration of bishops in the Illinois case was taken up. Consecration of bishops in the Illinois case was taken appeared to the report stated that the testimonials, signed by the Convention, were insufficient, in that they did not state the inability of the right reverend diocesan to perform the duties of his station. A paper had been produced to bolster up the testimonials, in the form of a certificate from three of the clerical delegates. The committee do not undertake to decide the question, but refer the matter to the house. The question came up in the form of a reto the house. The question came up in the form of a resolution to sign the testimonial required from the members of the house by the constitution. It was opposed by the Rev. Mr. Giddings, of Illinois, who stated facts to the house of a somewhat startling character. It appeared that the right Reverend Bishop of Illinois had held a meeting of Convention, with closed doors, at which he informed the Convention that Mr. Britton was his choice for Assistant Bishop; that he was desirous that the should go into an election and elect him, and if they die not, they should not elect any Assistant Bishop durithis life. Mr. Kellogg, of the same diocese, replied. his life. Mr. Kellogg, of the same diocese, replication denied that the meeting with closed doors was a meeting of Convention; it was only an informal meeting of the members of the Convention. As to what took place at the seemed substantially to agree with Mr. Giddings, although not as to all the circumstances. Mr. Collins, of North Carolina, moved that the case has referred back to North Carolina, moved that the case be referred back to the Convention of Illinois. Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of Louisiana, opposed this in an ingenious speech, in which be took the somewhat untenable ground, that the house could not look behind the testimonials. In that case, it is hard to say what is the use of the testimonial required of the say what is the use of the testimonial required of the All the ability of Dr. H. will not, I think, be sufficient to blind the house to the fact, that if they do not go behind the testimonial Mr. Britton cannot be consecrated, because the testimonial itself is insufficient. the testimonial itself is insufficient; and that if they do go behind it, they will discover the most flagrant case of Episcopal usurpation in the records of our Church.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION. New York, Oct. 22, 1847.

This has been a busy week in the Convention, as expected, the Illinois case was disposed of on Monday, by the refusal of the House to sanction the election of Mr. Britton. has now been in various forms the subject of debt five days without any prospect of an immediate c The friends of Bishop Onderdonk wish, and I am of the Secretary.

The Report of the Finance Committee at Quebec was then read, and the recommendations contained therein discussed:

No. 1. A gratuity of £20 allowed to Rev. Chas. Forest, late Trayelling Missionary of the Secretary in consideration. be utterly impracticable, and the enemies of Puseyism the friends of morality might sleep together in peace, is not easy to deny that such a settlement would most comfortable for the diocese of New York but most comfortable for the diocese of New York, but are two little objections. Justice would be outraged by the adding to the punishment of an unfortunate man that which his judges had not appointed for him, and Church principle would be equally outraged by two bishops one diocese. The question whether the diocese is vacant has been argued at great length and with great ability. has been argued at great length and with great a Law of the Society.—Application suggested to the Parochial authorities at Montreal, a similar application having

Dr. Hawks spoke five hours with great learning and inguing the spoke five hours with great learning and the spoke five hours with great learning and the spoke five hours with great learning and the spoke five hours with the spoke five hours with the spoke five hours with the spoke five ho been favourably received by those at Quebec.

The Report of Finance Committee at Montreal read, &c.
No. 1. £12 10s. granted to Rev. W. Brethour, Durham, Ormstown, for the finishing &c. of Parsonage-house, on the proviso that the property have been duly made nathe proviso that the property have been duly made rer to the Church.

No. 2. £20 granted to Rev. J. BUTLER, Kingsey, to-ards defraying expenses incurred in repairing see the wards defraying expenses incurred in repairing &c. the Parsonage-house in that mission.

The Chairman informed the Board, by desire of the Bishop, that the Rev. E. G. Sutton had been appointed to succeed the Rev. R. G. Plees as Missionary at St. assistants, and is certainly a very able one. I entertain no doubt that both the extreme parties will be disappointed. That Bishop Onderdonk will not be restored, and that the disappoint of the state nd that the diocese will not be declared vacant. first proposition I do not think that two entire dioce stronger, but not a majority. It is reported that there is not more than four or five of the bishops who think that the diocese is vacant. However that be, it is certain that the bishops have record could be got to vote, for the latter the vote wol the bishops have passed the three canons of which I wrote last week; the first and third with trifling amendments UNITED STATES.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE CHURCH IN
THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE CHURCH IN Subject.— Church Times.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 30th fact supplies us with the following paragraph. stated therein may be true, for aught we know, alt the spirit of the writer is that of a partizan:-

"The bench of bishops, having under consideration the letter of Bishop Onderdonk, complaining of injustice, have reaffirmed the sentence, or expressed their applications of the control of the con tion of it-17 to 6.

RICH BEQUEST TO THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the summer of the year 1829, Frederick Kohne, Esq., a native of Germany, and for many years a citizen, first of South Carolina, and then of Philadelphia, died at the latter place of the control of the state of the control of phia, died at the latter place, deeply lamented: his wife and Messrs. Bohlin and Vaux, of Phila and Maxwell, of South Carolina, his executors. a very wealthy man, strongly attached to the Church is will shows. It made ample provision for his widow and set apart besides certain properties for the benefit his collateral kindred, and made, moreover, many private to proper feignds.

bequests to poor friends, servants, &c. &c.
The will conveyed the following legacies, specifically to be paid on the death of his widow, which event has just taken place, as we understand. To the House of Refuge, Philadelphia.....

Orphan Asylum, do.
Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute General Episcopal Theological Seminary, N.Y. Prot. Episcopal Church Sunday School Union, Prot. Epis. Church Dom. and For. Miss. Soc ... Bishop's Fund, Diocese of Pa. Prot. Episcopal Society for Propagating Chris-

tianity in Pennsylvania

Other donations, to Protestant Episcopal Institutions, Churches, &c. &c., in South Carolina, especially to those of Charleston

The residue to the executors in trust, for such charil in Pennsylvania and South Carolina, as they may deem most beneficial to mankind, the coloured population both States, it being specially conditioned, to be permitted to be partakers thereof.

to be partakers thereof.

The decease of Mrs. Khone, as we have before hinted throws the whole of these munificent bequests into the hands of those for whom they were intended by the bestown. bestower. Many of them will prove most opportus useful.—N. Y. Express.

(From the British Colonist Extra of Nov. 4.) BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMER PHILADELPHIA.

Still further decline in the Markets.—Disturbance Switzerland, Italy, and Spain.—Battle betto the Forces of Abdel Kader and those of Emperor of Morocco.

The French steamship Philadelphia, from Havre, when she sailed on the 10th ult., and put into Halifax for a supply

The American steamship Washington arrived out on The French steamship New York, which sailed from the York on the 15th Sept., arrived at Cherbourg on the 4th of Flour and corn are lower in all the markets of France.

news received in Paris on the 8th ult. from London,

and Ceni Hames.

Mr. Van Zeiller, Consul from Portugal, was the only failure in London of any consequence of the date of the 7th It was announced that a Paris merchant had received the from India of the failure of an English firm at Calcutta to the amount of 14,000,000 france. Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, we can all reach that spot much easier than we can any other place

assembled by Gavan Seffea.

use their utmost efforts to bring about conciliation, and prevent

London Money Market, Oct. 5.

There were no new failures announced, but there were rumours affoat of more suspensions. Havre, October 9.

Wheat, sales at 20 @ 23 francs. Rye, new, 13 @ 14 francs. Barley, 12 @ 13 francs.

From our English Files.

FURTHER EXTENSIVE FAILURES. J. A. Armstrong, Cotton Merchant, Manchester, £130,000,

W. Atherton, Merchant, Liverpool, £25,000; Bensusan & Co. Merchants, London, £150,000; Boyd & Thomas, Merchants; Repadhurst, E. M., Corn Merchant, Manchester, Burls Wat, Army Agents and Bankers, London; Cockburn & Co., Wine chants, London & Oporto; Cockerell & Co., Merchants, London, £650,000; Cooper, E. M.; & Co., Commission Merchants, Manchester; Dalgleish & Co., Merchants, Liverpool & Glasgow; Fry, Griffiths & Co., Indigo and Colonial Brokers, London, 230 000; Glover, F. H., Foreign Merchant, Manchester; Guest, Jas., Cotton Spinner, Manchester, 70,000l.; Higgins, Vincent & Sons, Iron Merchants, Liverpool; Lake, Caltow & Co., Calcutta Merchants, Liverpool; Lyall, Brothers & Co., East India Merchants, Loudon, 400,000l.; McDonald, A., Wearing Apparel, such as Gowns, Frocks, Boys Bibs, Shawls, Stockings, Petticoats, Flamel Shirts, and some Blankets.

As its apprehended that the calls upon this Fund will be much more numerous the coming Winter than in any former where, Halifax; Render & Millers, Agents and Yarn Dealers, Manchester; Reid, Robinson here, Halifax; Render & Millers, Agents and Yarn Dealers, Manchester, Reid, Robinson of Money Dealers, London; Shawell, John, & Son, Money Dealers, London; Stewell, John, & Son, Money Dealers, London; Stewell, John, & Son, Bruthers & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Wisson King Beachers, Manchester, 25,000%; Tomilianon, W. & T., Corn Merchants, Liverpool; Watson, Bruthers & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Wisson, McKnight & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Wisson, McKnight & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Wisson, McKnight & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Wisson & Ebor, Manchester, Watson, McKnight & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Wisson & Ebor, Manchester, Watson, McKnight & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Wisson & Ebor, Manchester, Watson, McKnight & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Wisson & Ebor, Manchester, Watson, McKnight & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; Wisson & Ebor, Manchester.

* Resumed payment again yesterday.

Deprieditation of the State of t

DEFRECIATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY. - From a calculation of afty of the principal railway lines the comparison shows Value of fifty lines of railroad, at the quoted price

of their stock, on January 2, 1847 £59.557,000

Total calls on the above since January...... 13,529,000 Value of the same stock, including the above calls, Computed at the share list prices of Saturday, September 11, 1847. 57.884.000

I have llectual f Phila them y have church Hawks

y private

\$375,000

ore hinted, sts into the their lay their cortune and

YORK.

4.)

MER

Depreciation THE "CHURCH," AND THE DISSENTERS.

To John Bull. Sir,—A short paragraph, headed "Manchester Wesleyan Methodists Demonstration," in the Bull of Saturday last, announces the intention of the Wesleyans to invite Lord Ashley, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Mr. Plumptre, and the President of the Wesleyan Conference, to fraternize at a dinner.

Lord Ashley and Mr. Plumptre are, I believe, Churchmen

by profession. Sir Culling has lately been pre-seu interest.—
Lord Ashley 18 also a present and pairs.—the Dissenters.—
Societies. That the Wesleyans should be anxious to draw unwary Churchmen of rank to fraternize with them, is natural and politic. But I cannot think that it is politic or consistent in such men as Lord Ashley and Mr. Plumptre to lend their aid to the enemies of the Church of England: nor will they, by so doing, serve the interests of those Church Societies which they, Lord Ashley and Mr. Plumptre, patronise.

The Wesleyans are not less inimical, though more subtle, them is to the Church than any other body of Dissenters, and

enemies to the Church than any other body of Dissenters, and their enmity is occasionally developed by their less prudent members. In confirmation of this, I would refer your readers to a small tract, published by Leslie, London, entitled, Modern Wesleyanism. I copy the following from the Wesleyan Chronicle, July 7, 1843, as a part of a speech delivered by D. Chapman, a Wesleyan Preacher:—"The sect to which I belong has found in found it necessary to cry havoc, and let slip ber dogs of war" (against the Church), "and it shall be found, ere long, that we

I am an oldish Clergyman, of some twenty-six years standing, and that time passed in densely populated districts, and I declare that I always observed, that wherever the Clergyman was most active in promoting the spiritual good of his parish, there the Wesleyans became immediately most active also, thwarting, by every underbanded and proselytizing means, the

But it may be said that such men as Lord Ashley and Mr. Plumptre unite with Dissenters in a common cause against the progress of Romanism. Experience has shown that whenever Churchmen have united with Dissenters, in any common cause, the the latter have managed (to serve some sectarian interest of their own) to throw the former over the bridge, or to frustrate the cause; e.g., the confederation in London in 1845 against the Maynooth endowment.

Besides, I am persuaded that the manifest latitudinarianism of such men as Lord Ashley, whether clergy or laity, has done more to stagger and disgust wavering young Churchmen, and to drive them to Romanism, than the wiles of Romanists them-

I must confess, too, my inability to discover the right to find fault with Romeward-tending Churchmen, which other Churchmen claim, who lower the standard of the Church to meet the whims of Dissenters. If you suppose a straight line to represent the Church of England, and A and B to represent two Churchmen, cleric or lay; if A, on one side, deviates from the line towards Protestant dissent, I see not how he can condemn B for each protestant dissent, I see not how he can condemn R for, on the other side, deviating from the line toward Popish dissent. They are both off the line: and though they advance In opposite directions, in carrying out their principles to their legitimate boundary, they ultimately meet at the same point— INFIDELITY. Witness France and Geneva.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

PRESBYTER. COMMERCIAL PANIC AT HAMBURGH.—The Kolnische Zei lung has a letter from Hamburgh of the 21st September which states that the Exchange of that city is filled with a consernathat the Exchange of that city is filled with a cone of the dion unexampled since the "three glorious days" of July, 1830.

Every post from England is pounced upon as if the courier were a messenger of life and death, for the late disastrous failures in London cannot fail to recoil upon the trade of the entire continent. tinent. Hamburgh is only compromised by the recent failures in England (which are estimated at 80,000,000 dollars) to the extent of 50,000 crowns (150,000f.); but in this crisis every body is alarmed for his own safety. Stocks and shares are dreader. dreadfully depressed.

CORN TRADE IN RUSSIA .- Letters from St. Petersburgh State that the Emperor Nicholas has just taken a measure which will be highly advantageous to commerce in general, and for the corn trade in particular. His Majesty has ordered the Bank to advance in Bank paper, to all the corn merchants who may desire it, the half of the value of their stock in grain. Very good results are expected from this measure for the money miner inasmuch as it will remove the pressure which has been felt for some time. According to official returns just published, the number of vessels or barques which have been built in the course of the current year for the inland navigation of Russia, amounts to 11,990, at the cost of 3,982,565 silver rubles.

THE BORNEO PIRATES .- A smart engagement has taken ace between H. M. S. Nemesis and the Borneo pirates which the Indian Archipelago. The action took place on the h May, Mr. Brooke and Captain Grey both being on board the Nemesis, with a cutter in tow, crossing from Brune to La-buau. The pirate fleet consisted of 11 large prahus, manned The action lasted from one o'clock to sun down, ending in the capture of five of the prahus, and the dismantling of the rest; whilst the pirates lost about 100 killed and it. computed that 200 more are wounded. The British lost one man killed and seven wounded, two mortally and most severely. Ten brass guns, varying in size, and five iron guns were captured. The whole pirate fleet would have been destroyed but for the small number of the English boats engaged. The pirates, however, have received a severe lesson.—Mr. Brooke has arrived in England, bringing with him the treaty which he had concluded with the Sultan of Borneo.

Mr. Redmond, who killed Mr. Dugareir, of the journal La Presse, and of Lola Montes Memory, in a duel, had been tried for perjury and condemned to eight years imprisonment.

The Canton of Lucerne is in a state of insurrection, also that of Fribourg; the districts of Cormont and Grugere, and the valleys of Magerney.

Honest buyer, at the prices fixed of 120 for Vienna-Gloggnitz, 108 for Venice-Milan, and 98 for Central Hungarian Stock.—
The Austrian Minister to bolster up prices, first undue speculation, then on the 19th he retired from the market causing a fall of from 6 to 10 per cent. From this state of largely rectified this evening.

The Alleghanies must not for a moment, even by inadvertence, be classed in any other than the first rank of concert to undue speculation, then on the 19th he retired from the market causing a fall of from 6 to 10 per cent. From this state of largely rectified this evening. of Fribourg; the districts of Cormont and Grugere, and the valleys of Magerney.

The Cantons demand the expulsion of the Jesuits.

The French squadron was still before Naples on the 1st of October.

It is said in private papers that the reformers of Naples had divided themselves into three columns. The first division is called the Legion of Death, and form the advanced guard, commanded by Lergobero, the second (centre) is commanded by Romeo, who has seized upon Margino, a large depot of arms ammunitions of war. The rear guard is under command of Potino. The Artillery on duty at Margina, after the noble expulsion of the Abruzzes have abandoned the city and retired to the mountains, in imitation of those of Regno.

The Jamaica papers brought by the last West India mail

The Jamaica papers brought by the last West India mail

The Cantons demand the expulsion of the Jesuits.

Rothschild, and other eminent bankers, who made such representable that the Alleghanians are second-raters, and not demanded—that the Alleghanians are second-raters, and not demanded—that the Alleghanians are second enter the ordingly bought £800,000 sterling in one day. Whether this to resume the Government be a doubt of the integrity of the Austrian Ministers, but the bold experiment of attempts of the Austrian Ministers, but the bold experiment purchases has in every yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in never yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in every yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in every yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in every yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in every yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in every yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in every yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in every yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in every yet succeeded, and if political events supervene, cannot in every yet succeeded, and if poli panic the speculators were relieved by the exertions of Baron Rothschild, and other eminent bankers, who made such repre-

It is said that Navarre is in rebellion, and that troops are

There had been another change in the cabinet of Spain.

The governments of Lucerne, Berne, Zuich and other Can
The governments of Lucerne, Berne, Zuich and other Can
The governments of Lucerne are the sugar duties in 1846. "Dwelling as we are," says the Jamaica Despatch of August 23, "in the midst of a people are the sugar duties in 1846." tons, are earnestly engaged in military preparations, in view of a critical state of affairs. A majority of Cantons have agreed to send in front of the Federal army, commissioners who are to the Jamaica Despatch of August 23, "in the military preparations, in view of driven to dispair by years of consecutive injuries, merged at last into the one final act of confiscation and ruin involved in the free-trade Sugar Bill of 1846, our testimony may surely be refree-trade Sugar Bill of 1846, our testimony may surely be received as conclusive on the present condition of Jamaica.

And that condition is RUIN—ruin to the merchant and to the If they are unsuccessful, it will instantly cross the frontiers.

And what has been the result of one half-year's free-trade in sugar—in that class of colonial productions which their (the Ministers') own oracle, Mr. Deacon Hume, excepted from the free-trade category? It has been precisely that result which was foresteld as the control of the was forefold as the necessary consequence of an equalization of the duties—British colonial sugar has been shut out of its own market, and its place assumed by the produce of slavery. The British planter has been driven to despair, and the Cuban slave-holder exalted and cherished.—John Bull.

Colonial.

TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING SOCIETY. The managers or this Coulcis, weing about to make their Annual American and activities of their expenditure during the past year. Balance from preceding year.....

### Stracham	CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING FUND.					
Mrs. Strachan	LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.					
Mrs. Robinson 2 0 0 Mrs. John Hector 0 10 0 Mrs. Macaulay 2 0 0 Mrs. John Hector 0 10 0 Mrs. Macaulay 2 0 0 Mrs. Mus. Hector 0 10 0 Mrs. Domes 1 5 0 Mrs. Hagarty 0 10 0 Mrs. Domes 1 0 0 Mrs. Hagarty 0 10 0 Mrs. James Strachan 1 0 0 Mrs. Hagarty 0 10 0 Mrs. James Strachan 1 0 0 Mrs. Hagarty 0 10 0 Mrs. W. H. Boulton 2 10 0 Mrs. Norris 0 6 3 Mrs. George Duggan 0 10 0 Mrs. S. Ridout 1 0 0 Mrs. Baines 0 10 0 Mrs. S. Ridout 1 0 0 Mrs. Baines 0 10 0 Mrs. Reven 1 0 0 Mrs. Baines 0 10 0 Mrs. Proudfoot 0 10 0 Mrs. George Allam 0 10 0 Mrs. Clarke Gamble 1 0 0 Mrs. F. Perkins 0 10 0 Mrs. Lukin Robinson 0 10 0 Mrs. F. Perkins 0 10 0 Mrs. Lukin Robinson 0 10 0 Mrs. Lefroy 1 0 0 Mrs. J. S. Baldwin 0 10 0 Mrs. J. S. Baldwin 0 10 Mrs. Hawkins 0 5 0 Mrs. S. G. Ridout 0 5 0 Mrs. A. Cameron 1 0 0 Mrs. J. S. Baldwin 1 0 0 Mrs. J. G. Spragge 1 0 0 Mrs. J. G. Spragge 1 0 0 Mrs. Justice Hagerman 0 10 0 Mrs. S. P. Jarvis 0 10 0 Mrs. Justice Hagerman 0 10 0 Mrs. Mrs. Thanet Thompson 0 10 0 Mrs. Mrs. Thanet Thompson 0 10 0 Mrs. Mrs. Thanet Thompson 0 10 0 Mrs. Mrs. D. Blake 0 5 0 Mrs. Blake 0		8.	d.			
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CITY COUNCIL. (From the Colonist.)

At the meeting of the Corporation on Monday evening last, the Mayor presided, and there were twenty members of the body present. Among the business brought before the Council, was the proposal for street assessment, and owing to the absence of the Chairman of the committee on Finance and

ssessment, it was postponed.

Mr. Duggan, as Chairman of the Committee on Police, Prisons, &c., brought up a report, and several resolutions relating thereto, which were moved as follows:—

1. That the two rooms of the north east part of the New

Market building, first story be devoted to the purposes of the police department, and the High Bailiff's Office fitted up with roper office furniture, under the direction of his worship the

2. That the police department be provided with the three brace of pistols, to be intrusted to the especial custody of the High Bailiff. 3. That it is the opinion of the Council that no adequat

means exists for either the proper or profitable emploment of convicts sentenced to hard labour in the prison of the city, and that it is disirable that efficient means for that object should be

4. That, in the opinion of the Council, much of the crime for which convictions by the city authorities take place, has its origin in the vice of intemperance.
5. That it is the opinion of the Council that a check would

be given to vice and crime alluded to in the foregoing resolution were licenses granted for retailing and vending spiritnousliquors for such places only where the same was actually much requir-

6. That in the opinion of this Council it is necessary to appoint a Recorder in and for the City of Toronto. 7. That the 6th resolution be communicated to the Provin-

The foregoing resolutions were adopted by the Council:-A bill to open and extend Colborne Street from Church Street Yonge Street, introduced by Mr. Wakefield, was read a first

Mr. Alderman Cameron stated that a presentment had been made against the corporation and the members of the Board of Health, by the Grand Jury for nuisance, in relation to the Emigrant Sheds, on the Bay Shore; whereupon it was resol-That his Worship the Mayor be requested to take the neces-

sary steps to defend the Corporation, the Board of Health, and the Members of the Board of health, against the presentment of the Grand Jury.

The Council adjourned to Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. Attorney-General Sherwood, arrived in town

state of Yonge street, within the limits of the City; and the sooner the City authorities direct the proper repairs to be made, on the portion of street to which we refer, the better. At present it is all but impassable.—Ibid.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

commute the sentence of death passed upon Timothy and Mary Burke, at the last Assizes, at Kingston, for the murder of their children, to imprisonment for life.— Ibid.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.—On Friday these pleasing and accomplished minstrels, as we are fully justified in terming them, gave their first concert; and, for the sake-of those of our fellow-citizens who delight to listen to harmonious and tasteful singing, we are glad that another opportunity will be afforced, this evening, of enjoying what we do not hesitate to pronounce to be quite a treat, in the shape of vocal music.

Austria underwent a short but severe crisis on the 18th and 19th ult. Baron Kübeck, the Minister of Finance, was, on the 19th ult. obliged to withdraw from the market as a purchaser of Railroad Stocks, of which he had repeatedly declared himself to be a continual and and some than the financial affairs of Austria underwent a short but severe crisis on the 18th and 19th ult. Baron Kübeck, the Minister of Finance, was, on the 19th ult. obliged to withdraw from the market as a purchaser of Railroad Stocks, of the merits of these vocalists; and to this cause must, doubtless, the merits of these vocalists; and to this cause must, doubtless, the merits of these vocalists; and we make them aware of the lact, as it appears from Gen. Shields' letter, and other good authority, that Gen. Scott's effective force in the city of Mexico is only about 7000 men. This force, as is well remarked by the edit doubt of the Albinon, is entirely two small for the

though differing in style, so completely charmed the mind as that of the Alleghanians. The Herrmans devoted themselves to the grand school, and their superb voices came upon the ear like a full diapason, and the harmonized union of some cathedral organ; while the Alleghanians apply their efforts to the pleasing and graceful style, and the manner in which they give the songs and ballads of modern times is full of harmony and feeling, and in melody and softness of tone exactly resembles a flute and piano accompaniment, affording a refined enjoyment

Our readers know that we are not given to exaggerated praise or overwrought admiration; and in what we have said in regard to the Alleghanians, we desire no better test of the On Saturday, the value of our notice than the practical experience of all who doubt it. Let as many as possible attend the Concert this evening, and judge whether we have said more than the Alleghanians deserved.—Herald.

The following paragraph, which it affords us a sincere pleasure to copy, refers to an individual closely connected with one of the oldest and most respected families in Canada. The gallant officer mentioned is, if we mistake not, brother to the present Bishop of Montreal :- Herald. as, has been selected to accompany the Earl of Dalhousie to

India, as a military secretary to the Governor-General. The gallantry at Canton obtained for him the decoration of C.B.—
His local knowledge and experience will be of great utility to
Lord Dalhousic. Lieut the Hon. Francis W. Fane, 74th
Highlanders, accompanies the Earl of Dalhousie as Aide de

of accounts and returns, which they are required to use, in conformity with instructions endorsed upon each, and certified by the Provincial Secretary. These are required to be filled up monthly, and transmitted to the Emigrant Agent for Upper

every 200 patients.

That three Nurses and two Orderlies be allowed to every 70 atients; - and
That the Medical attendant be paid £1 5s. currency; the Assistant 12s. 6d.; and the Orderlies and Nurses 2s. 6d. each

The endorsement on the second statement merely requires it to be filled up monthly, and forwarded, along with the General Statement, to the Emigrant Agent.

The endorsement on the third return requires that it be certified by one, at least, of the Medical attendants of the Hospi

And it is recommended, in accordance with the suggestion

of wine and brandy.

These regulations are general, and have been issued for the guidance of all the Boards of Health in Upper Canada, having the superintendance of Emigrant Hospitals.

their enforcement here.

To explain this it is only necessary to state, that the Toronto Emigrant Hospital is composed of the building formerly employed as a General Hospital, (the ordinary patients belonging to the General Hospital being confined in other buildings rented for the purpose, in another part of the city, in order to afford accommodation for the sick Immigrants,) and of sheds that have been erected in the Hospital park, from time to time, as the number of Immigrant patients increased. The convalescent establishment, again, is separate from these—being kept in the house belonging to the Hon. J. H. Dunn, near the entrance to the old Fort, and a considerable distance from the Immigrant Fever Hospital.

The shedsin the hospital park are placed some distance apart,

for the purpose of ventilation, and to insure a free circulation of air, and they afford accommodation for 26 or 28 patients each. The nurses have been paid £1 15s. per month and the orders £3 per month.

es £3 per month.

According to the proposal now made by the Government, here are only to be allowed 3 nurses for every 70 patients; and for the same number of patients 2 orderlies are to be supplied—
the pay of each to be 2s 6d per day. Say for the month, 30

The number of interest property of the number of the nurses too small.

We pass now to another part of the Government instructions, viz., that which refers to the medical attendance; and we are by no means surprised to find that, in the face of such an order by no means surprised to find that, in the face of such an order by no means surprised to find that, in the face of such an order by the surprise of the whole of the medical surprise of the surprise of t by no means an index of the medias the one that has recently been issued, the whole of the medical gentlemen who have attended the Immigrant Hospital since its establi-hment have tendered their resignations. One hundred their resignations of the contract dred patients, we are informed, was the number which each physician was originally required to take charge of in the Hospital, and the sum paid each medical gentleman for his attendance, has been £2 a day. The pay was no more than adequate, at least to the nature and extent of the duties to be performed, apart entirely from the risk of constant attendance at such a place; and we now find, by the Government proposal, that

Hawke's mysterious report!
The Toronto Board of Health have indeed advertised for

to himself or to the Board?

In the Toronto Immigrant Hospital, to 22d October, there were patients admitted, 3300; discharged, 1993; died, 757; and remaining in hospital, and in the convalescent establishment 730.

The Hon. W. B. Robinson Chief Commissoner of the department of Public Works, having visited the works on the well-and Canal, has proceed up Yonge-street, to witness the progress that is making on that important line of public road.—

Colonist.

Toronto Building Society.—At the monthly sale of Funds last evening, £1000 were sold in ten lots of £100 each,—the average bonus paid being 37 per cent. The rates were 36½, 37, and 37½.—Ibid.

Our attention has been directed to the present disgraceful state of Yonge-street, within the limits of the City; and the sooner the City authorities direct the proper repairs to be made, on the portion of street to which we refer, the better. At pre-Hospital establishment to an inadequate degree, when the severity of winter is approaching, and, as we are well informed, severity of winter is approaching, and, as we are well informed, arrangements are in progress for sending additional numbers of sick immigrants from other places to this station. Mr. Cull passed westward a few days ago, and we understood the object of his mission to be, to dissolve the various Immigrant Hospitals west of this, and to send their patients to the Toronto Hospital. That the Hospitals of Toronto and Kingston are the only ones that are to be maintained during the winter, and that the nations of other hospitals more convenient to Kingston than

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY. The Third Loan Meeting of the above Society was held in ances. the Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday evening last, when £800 (8 shares) were sold at the following rates, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis,

resident, being in the chair. Lot No. I at 40 per cent. bonus; No. 2 at $41\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 at $41\frac{1}{3}$; No. 4 at 42; No. 5 at $42\frac{1}{2}$; No. 6 at $43\frac{7}{4}$; No. 7 at $43\frac{7}{4}$; No. 8 at 44.—Average, $42\frac{1}{4}$.

THE Assizes for the Home District were brought to a close on Saturday last, having been steadily at work (Sundays excepted) since the 7th October. The docket of civil cases, numbering somewhere about 300, was we believe gone through with, and the criminal business was also disposed of. The trial of the indictment of the Board of Health, in regard to the Emigrant sheds being a nuisance, resulted in a variety of cassistation. grant sheds being a nuisance, resulted in a verdict of acquittal; but from what fell from the learned Judge in Court, and from the fact of a subsequent presentment being made by the Grand-Jury recommending that the City authorities should establish better regulations so as to prevent the recurrence of such scenes as had been complained of, we are of opinion the object aimed at, namely the suppression of the nuisance, will be accomplished.

presentments upon a variety of subjects of public interest, of which, against our next issue, we shall endeavour to obtain co-On Saturday, the Grand Jury, previous to being discharged, presented a congratulatory address to the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper—this being the first occasion of his presiding on the

Bench in this District :-To the Honourable William Henry Draper one of the Justices

May it please your Lordson,— We, the Craim of the Home District, in session assembled, respectfully take leave, previous to the termination of our duties, to tender to your settled of the Bench of this Province.

We feel satisfied that the commanding talents and extensive

appointment will be extremely popular in India, where Lieut.

Colonel Mountain is well known and much esteemed. The

Bar, cannot fail to render your services on the Bench most val-Lieut. Colonel was in China during the late war, and filled a high staff situation under Lord (then Sir Hugh) Gough; his munity at large will, we are assured, cordially respond to the

proceeding which at the opening of the Court would have been comparatively little more than merely a courteous ceremony, now that many of the Grand Jury have enjoyed the opportunity (Abridged from the British Colonist.)

of personally observing the able, perspicuous, and pleasing manner in which your Lordship has discharged the important duties

Canada at Kingston. They comprise

1st. General Statement of expenses incurred on account of destitute and sick immigrants at Toronto, from the first day to the last day of the month, both inclusive.

2d. Statement of Provision 2.

Chas. Watkins, J. C. Rudyerd, Alexander Dixon, J. M. Cutcheon, John R. Nash, Wm. Wakefield, A. Thorne, Frederick Widder, G. A. Barber, G. W. Girdlestone, M. Betley, M. J. O'Beirne, W. McMaster.

Grand Jury Room, Toronto, October 28th, 1847.

To which his Lordship made the following REPLY.

Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury-I beg to return you my warmest thanks for this unexpected, and very flattering, mark of your kindness and attention. Under any circumstances I must have felt deeply gratified at such a compliment; but it gives me additional satisfaction to receive it from the Grand Jury of the District in which I have so long lived—to perceive among you so many of my fellow-citizens, and not a few who, emigrants like myself, have suc-

cessfully achieved a home-in this the land of our common adopof the Medical Commissioners at Montreal, that the Board of Health should accept tenders for supplying the medicines, &c., required for the Hospital, with a view to obtain them at the lowest rate; and it is further recommended, as a necessary measure of economy, that spirits distilled in this country should be employed in the Hospital, wherever it is practicable, instead of size and health wherever it is practicable, instead of the office which our Sovereign has been pleased to confer upon me, and, that I humbly hope I may be enabled to confer upon me, and that I humbly hope I may be enabled to confer upon me, and that I humbly hope I may be enabled to confer upon me, and that I humbly hope I may be enabled to confer the future.

Toronto, October 29, 1847. the superintendance of Emigrant Hospitals.

To what extent these rules may be applicable to other places we are not prepared to say, but certain it is that they are in several particulars unsuited to the circumstances of the Toronto firm, but respectful remonstrance of the circumstances of the circumst payable quarterly, out of the chy count. The payable quarterly Court for the trial of criminal offences, (being in fact the present "Mayor's Court," equivalent to the Quarter Sessions for the District;) and to grant tavern licenses,

EMIGRANT WIDOW AND ORPHAN ASYLUM. - We consider it our duty to state that want of clothing suitable to the seasi is beginning to be very seriously felt at this institution. At donation of this kind will be most thankfully received.—Ibi

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, at the general meeting of the shareholders, held on Saturday, the 30th ult.:—C. Gamble, President; Thos. G. Ridout, Vice-President; T. D. Harris, Jas. Browne, E. F. Whittemore, Duncan Macdonell, Toronto; Daniel MacNab and Richard Juson, Hamilton; J. L. Ranney, St. Catherines. Mr. Robert McClure was chosen Secretary.

The following gentlemen have been chosen Directors of the new Gas-Consumers' Company: Charles Berezy, Hugh Miller, H. Horwood, Angus Bethune, R. Kneeshaw, Hugh Scobie, J. F. Smith, Jas. Beatty, R. H. Brett, E. F. Whittemore, Richard Yates, and Peter Paterson: Mr. Watson. Secretary. the pay of each to be 2s 6d per day. Say for the mount, of days, at 2s 6d: £3 15s per month for orderlies and nurses, bedays, at 2s 6d: £3 15s per month for orderlies have been in the habit of reing 15s more than the orderlies have been in the habit of receiving; and £2 more, or more than double the amount per ceiving; and £2 more, or containing the error was not omitted after an intimation of i had been transmitted to the Gazette Office.—Ibid.

MEXICO.

We are still without official despatches from General Scott: and although private letters have arrived in abundance, and copies of some despatches of the subordinate officers have come to hand, yet the report of the General-in-chief is necessary to enable us.

The General Orders issued since the army of the United States entered the city of Mexico, show the danger that attends such a place; and we now find, by the Government proposal, that each physician with an assistant, must attend no less than 200 patients, instead of 100, and that for this increased service, patients, instead of 100, and that for this increased service, (which by the by it is impossible for any one medical gentleman, even with an assistant, to perform properly.) the physician is even with an assistant, to perform properly.) the physician is even with an assistant, to perform properly.) the physician is even with an assistant, to perform properly.) the physician is even with an assistant, to perform properly.) the physician is even with an assistant, to perform properly.) the physician is even with an assistant, to perform properly.) the physician is even with an assistant, to perform properly.) the physician is even with an assistant, and that for this increased service, and caused the city of Alexico, anow the danger that attends a small army when occupying a large city with a hostile population. The poignard is undoubtedly doing its work; ter soldiers having been assassinated in one night and eight on another. To obviate these fatal results General Scott imposes an exact discipline on his troops, such as frequent musters, &c., as set forth in the General case nursely and the company of the could have suggested such an arrangement to the Government? set forth in the General Orders just referred to. This course, in fact, is the only one that the General can pursue under his present circumstances.

It is in vain to issue simple orders to the men of an army,

The Toronto Board of Health have indeed advertised for three or four Licensed Medical Practitioners, who are wanted immediately at the Toronto Medical Hospital, each of whom, with the assistance of a medical student, as Clinical Clerk and Assistant Dispenser, will be required to take charge of two hundred patients, and will receive 25s. per day for his services, or live cents and a nair or cash position. The Board of Health have always required the physicians and will receive 25s. The Board of Health have always required the physicians and will receive 25s. The Board of Health have always required the physicians and will receive 25s. The board of Health have always required the physicians and will receive 25s. The board of Health have always required the physicians and will require the storic and the physicians are the physicians and will require the physicians are the physicians and will require the physicians are the physicians and will require the physicians are the physicians and will require the physicians and will require the physicians are the physicians and will require the physicians and will require the physicians are the physicians and the physicians are the physicians and the physicians are the physicians and attending the Toronto Immigrant Hospital, to visit their patients twice a day at least. How is it possible for a physician having 200 patients under his charge, to perform his duty to them, in the manner that is required of him, with satisfaction to himself or to the Roard? Scott to pruse before hastily occupying the capital. The political reason was no less potent. His government desired peace, and had sent a plenipotentiary with him to negotiate whenever a fair opportunity presented itself. Certainly such an opportunity did present itself after the actions of Contreras and Churubnsco, and the Mexicans, it is in vain to deny, asked the British Minister to smooth the way for such negotiations If Gen. Scott had repulsed the overtures, having a negotiator actually with him, he would have thwarted the designs of his own government, and incurred, with some justice, perhaps, the charge of want of humanity. The negotiations have, however, failed, and the sword must again assume the functions of the

Reinforcements are proceeding to Mexico with great alacrity, and the General stands in need of them.

We have given a letter which presents a good bird's eye view
of the operations in the valley of Mexico.

Nothing certainly

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Journal of Commerce may explain why General Scott's despatches have not arrived.

No despatches have been received here from Gen. Scott of a date later than the 4th of June, nearly five months. But it is known by letters received here from the city of Mexico, written since its occupation by our troops, that Gen. Scott has forwarded despatches. What has become of them Padre Jarante could probably tell. The private letters have come What has become of them Padre Jathat are to be maintained during the winter, and that the patients of other hospitals, more convenient to Kingston than Toronto, are to be sent to the former place. This arrangement will be any thing but agreeable to the inhabitants of the two cities, that are to be favoured with this increased amount of cities, the cities of th

they will be subject to daily assassinations and other annoy This being a fine October day, our citizens met in large

numbers at the sale of the furniture and effects of the late Rt. Hon. Mr. Fox formerly minister from Great Britain. All the foreign ministers, many high officers of the Government, and the ladies of the most distinguished families were present, as at a grand levee. These sales are frequent here, and form a sort This is the highest average that has been obtained by either of the Building Societies in this city, and a larger number of persons were present than we have seen at any previous Loan Meeting: the hidding was as may be supposed, spirited. The rapid success of this society must be most gratifying to all connected with it. Honourable's dressing gown, which the auctioneer declared hat cost five hundred francs in the East Indies, and I left him cry ng fourteen, fourteen and a half. &c.

> Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society. A Special Meeting of the Standing Committee of the above District Branch will be held at the Rectory, at Port Hope, on Friday, the 19th November, instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. The attendance of the Clergy of the District is particularly requested. JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

To the Members of the Western Clerical Society. Reverend Brethren,-You are hereby notified that the next t, namely the suppression of the nuisance, will be accomplished.

In the course of the Assizes, the Grand Jury made several the residence of the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, at the Rectory of London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th inst. WM. MCMURRAY, Secretary W. C. Society. Dundas, Nov. 2, 1847.

WANTED,

A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, by an English Lady, A in a Private Family. She is capable of giving instruc-tion in Vocal and Instrumental Music, French, and the usual of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and assigned to hold the Assizes for the Home District, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the Grand Jury of the November 5, 1847.

> CARD. MR. G. W. STRATHY,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

divertisement.

Residence at Mas. Streets, 59, York Street, Corner of to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Bishop's Buildings, Adelside Street,

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1847.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1847. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1847. British America FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WELLINGTON MILLS.

to pay it at once, and considerably before the time when they were bound to do so by the terms of Insurance; and also to the spirited conduct of the Directors, in offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the discovery of the incendiary or incendiaries by whom the property in question was destroyed.

Guelph, 20th October, 1847.

daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to ber capability as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advancement of her pupils.

The plan of education which Miss M'N. pursues, is based upon the most approved modern European system, and the Young Ladies entrusted to her care will enjoy the advantage of being at all times under her immediate appointment of the republicant of the pupils.

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

NEW YORK. -Herald. and Lard Oils; and SPERM CANDLES, which they offer

NOTICE is hereby given, that the commer pointed for Thursday the 28th, is POSTPONED to

Tuesday, November 16th.

H. BOYS, M.D., Registrar. Toronto, Oct 25th, 1847.

Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF LAW. M. JUSTICE DRAPER will deliver a course of Lec-tures on LAW, beginning on Wednesday November 3. H. BOYS, M.D. Registrar.

Toronto, Oct. 25, 1847. Ring's College, Toronto.

COURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered, during the next HILARY TERM, on the following subjects :-AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Prof. Croft. VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, by Prof. Nicol. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE, by Mr. Buckland. The number of Lectures, in each course, will not be less than WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

twelve; and the fees are fixed at £2 for the three Courses,
£1 los. for two, and £1 for one.

It is intended that the Lectures shall be commenced about the first week in January, and finished before the end of March.

A Syllabus of each Course may be procured at the Registrar's Office, after November 1st. H. BOYS, M.D.,

533-8 Toronto, Oct. 4, 1847. NOTICE.

MR. JAMES W. BRENT, HAVING made arrangements for assuming the business ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT, will in a few days be prepared to transact any business of that

Scription, on the same premises, in Nelson Street.

Toronto, October 21, 1847. PRIVATE TUTTION. THE REV. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, INCUMBENT OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, is desirous of receiving into his family a few PUPILS attending, or purposing to attend, either the University of King's College, or Upper B. Clancy, of a daughter.

In Kingston, on Wednesday, the wife of the Row W. M. At London, C. W., on Monday, October 25th, Mrs. Lionel

Toronto, Oct. 29, 1847. CARD. EDUCATION.

BOARD, with instruction in English, Literary Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Astronomy and Geography with the Gl-bes, Writing and Arithmetic, French, Music, In Oshawa, Whithy, on the 31st ultim Drawing, and Fancy Work, £50 per annum.

In accordance with the Modern European System, MASTERS, thoroughly qualified, are employed in all the above mentioned Branches, without any additional charge, except in Music.

DAY-PUPILS, with the benefit of Masters, £24 per annum

the most efficient and complete, has deemed it requisite to add to her resident Teachers a FRENCH GOVERNESS, solely to facilitate conversation in a language now become indispensable to a Finished Education.

Toronto, Oct. 29, 1847.

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TO PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, &c. THREE or FOUR Licensed Medical Practitioners are WANTED immediately at the TORONTO EMIGRANT

Each Medical attendent—with the assistance of a Medical HOSPITAL. Student, as Clinical Clerk and Assistant Dispenser-will be required to take charge of 200 Patients; and will receive 25s. per Day for his services Board of Health Office, Toronto, October 25th, 1847.

NOTICE TO JOHN FREEMAN. IF JOHN FREEMAN, a Baker by Trade, who came out

to Canada some time since, in company with Mr. George Newman, from the County of Wilts, who gave his Address as Post Office, Belleville, Victoria District, will apply to the Rev. Bourn of this City, he will hear of something greatly to

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

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

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

T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE, George Street, Hanover Square, London,

CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON. TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HON. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P. CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE.

DR. W. C. GWYNNE. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff. LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE.
CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE.
HON, JAMES. E. SMALL, Standing Counsel.
DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examiner. EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esquire, Agent.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the W. C. ROSS,

Managiny Agent. Toronto, 39th October, 1847,

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

BOARDING. HAS taken up his residence in Toronto, and will be happy to give INSTRUCTION IN THE PRACTICE AND THEORY OF MUSIC, as set forth in his former SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.— Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted

MISS MACNALLY BEGS to announce, that in connection with her Sisters, by whom she is assisted, she opened her Seminary for Young Ladies, on the 16th of August, 1847.

Miss M.N. has had many years' experience as a finishing

530-tf

MELLIFICATION INTEREST.

Young Ladies, on the 16th of August, 1847.

Miss M.N. has had many years' experience as a finishing take the most public means of expressing their sense of the very handsome manner in which their claim for the amount insured on the Wellington Mills, in the above Company, has been met; and they would particularly advert to the fact, of the Company having not merely passed their claim in the most prompt and liberal manner, but having voluntarily offered to pay it at once, and considerably before the time when they were bound to do so by the terms of Insurance; and also to the

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

The Opening Lecture for the Season will be of Young Persons, will feel happy in devoting their time exclu-

THE OPENING LECTURE for the Season will be delivered on Friday Evening, November 5, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. H. Esson. Admittance—Free.

After the Lecture, the retiring Committee will make their Report.

A PHONGRAPHIC CLASS, in comnexion with the Institute, will be commenced about the 8th inst. Tickets, 10s. each.

WM. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Nov. 3, 1847.

WM. EDWARDS, Secretary.

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Nov. 3, 1847.

Separate hours and apartments will be allotted to the various branches of study, by which method the rapid progress of the

pupil in each department is secured. PER QUARTER. ...£1 15 0 French Language Italian ... Piano Forte and Thorough Bass ...

a silver fork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance. A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a

pupil.

Miss M'N. purposes forming a private class for thition in the French, Italian and German Languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and Figure.

REFERENCES:
THE HON. & Rt. Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. THE REV. DR. McCAUL, Vice-President, K. C. THE REV. D. E. BLAKE, Rector of Thornhill.
WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq.
REV. B. CRONYN, Rector of London. W. A. BALDWIN, Esq.

36, WELLINGTON STREET WEST, Next door to the Residence of the late Judge Hagerman. Toronto, August, 1847. MORPHY & EROTHERS,

No. 9, King Street East, (Near Messrs. Ridout Brothers' Establishm 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

Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought. NOTICE. A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday,

ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the the 3rd July, 1847: es of that
"Toronto Building Society," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Fremium of Three
Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date. By Order, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, July 5, 1847. Foronto, July BIRTHS. In this city, on Sunday morning last, 31st ultimo, Mrs. C.

On Sunday the 24th inst., the lady of B. Y. McKeyes, Esq., Ridout of a daughter. In Oshawa, Whithy, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. John Pentland, George D Landon, Esq., of Picton, Prince Edward District, to Sarah, claest daughter of John Carswell, Esq., late

At Toronto, on the 30th ult., Sophia, second daughter of A

DAY-PUPILS, with the benefit of Masters, 224 per and 25 per and 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS. If Mr. W. H. Smith will call at the Church Office bis last wo letters will be restored to him. We entertain -as we have already declared—s very favourable opinion of the Gazetteer; and if the author of that useful publication conceives that we are doing him injustice by withholding his communication, we are sorry for it; but as his Letter would doubtless elicit another reply, we cannot consent to trouble our readers with an in-terminable alternation of charge and defence,—assertion and

ntradiction. The replies to Domitor's Queries have been carefully prepared. It our Correspondent will favor us with his addres, a letter will be sent him forthwith containing the information which he has solicited. The answers, being arranged in minute detail, will be more conveniently communicated in this way, than through the medium of a newspaper.

ERASMUS Old Style has been received.

LETTERS received to Thursday, November 4, Mr. Reford (2) add. subs; Rev. W. Leeming, add. sub.; L. F. Brooke, Esq.; Mrs. Stoughton; Wm. Turville, Esq.; Rev.

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tle between

er, news from ht a good half ht a good half f Tagoast, in f Tagoast, this ends that this of Hatheuris

he only failure
he 7th Oct.
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"Where art thou going?" I asked in mirth Of a gay young dweller on this bright earth. "Where?—I am going abroad to-day," Where the fresh, sweet winds through the greenwood play, And the willow droopeth its graceful bough O'er the sunlit river most fair I trow."

"Where art thou going?" I asked in grief Of the summer day, as it grew more brief, "Where?—to my rest I am hastening on, 'Mid the smiles of a thousand summers gone, That passed in their turn from the world away With a pace as swift as I tread to-day."

"Where art thou going?" I asked in fear Of time, who warned me his end was near. "Where?-1 am hurrying now to lay Thy fading form with its kindred clay; Then the fragrant breeze and the thunder deep Will alike be dumb to thy dreamless sleep."

"Where art thou going?" In awe I cry
To the soul that whispers it caunot die.
"Where?"—To the realm where the sunny day Knoweth no change to its regal sway; And fadeless flowers its plains among, Tunefully wave to the angel's song.

Lo! the portals of death is the gate of gold. That, mortal! to thee shall this land unfold." -Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.

(From the Church of England Magazine.)

a secure lining of bark, emitting a most delightful fra- their God, and admit their offspring to the fold of grance. The front was partly of trellis-work over- Christ; and all this was undertaken, and has been for grown with the hop plant. The little garden with its many years prosecuted for love of the work alone, as turf and shrubs and flowers formed the prospect, with the missionary salary is small, and the missionary has away. Over those hills we travelled when we went to his British home, no inconsiderable amount of money. Rufus's stone. Seated here, we may in retrospect And his labours are shared, and his hands and spia carrier's van; though I must say that one of them placed a simple yet excellent meal. How sweet is preferred starting before us, and walking part of the this bread, and how light and wholesome these cakes, support to the yet more feeble bind-weed which twined apron. Such a garment our hostess wears; and she itself around it and laid its beautiful white flower close but lately adorned and shone amidst a circle of the to the pale pink blossom of the woodbine: I thought highest and most distinguished in her own country. I saw an emblem of some sweet sister, herself needing

say that, in one respect, the scarcity of stone adds them such examples of self-denying zeal, and quenchmuch to the beauty of scenery: the absence of stone less love for their best interests? walls is a great advantage. There are many picturesque modes of providing fences: In some places I have seen a coarse kind of basket-work used for the purpose, or a low bank of earth cast up, which, before long, would become covered with turf or other verdure; and at the top of this a low paling or strong iron rails, ornamented with creeping plants, would form the fence-any thing, in short, except stone walls.

We were now on a wide common covered with fern, heath, and furze, in the distance the dark blue hills: between these and the common over which we were passing, fields and plains, we discerned a country church and a little village. It was, in general, a thinly-populated country. Further on in our journey we passed among majestic trees of the New Forest,

the charity school-room, where a large company was mg, a day rooked forward to with pleasure for a long time before. It was pleasant indeed to see—as the clergyman of the parish said—persons assembled from of the multitude of wretchedness; demands to know every part of his widely-extended district. He took the opportunity of affectionately reminding them of thousand, thousand starving creatures: in his very the blessing and the duty of public worship: he spake souls, looking forward to the time when he must give downward to the brute. And so questioned, this man an account: he prayed for the presence of God while gives in modesty of spirit—in very thankfulness of we were together, and that, when the meeting ended, soul. His alms are not cold formal charities; but we might depart in the fulness of the blessing of the reverent sacrifices to his suffering brother. gospel of Christ.

I, though a stranger, looked round till I could have fancied myself at home: so familiar may such a scene ever be-a clean school-room with its whited roof and sides; the heavy beam across it, to which were fixed the more in his warm chamber, because it is so bitter the tin candlesticks; young and old, rich and poor cold without; when he eats and drinks with whetted assembled to listen to what God is doing in distant appetite, because he hears of destitution, prowling like lands, and to be reminded each one to ask, "Is his a wolf around his well-barred house; when, in fine, kingdom even now established in my heart? and do I he bears his every comfort about him with the pride of desire, as far as possible, to aid the establishment of a conqueror. A time when such a man sees in the

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Does his successive journey run; His kingdom spread from shore to shore, Till suns shall rise and set no more."

the white man's grave, where sixty missionaries have died; but they have learned the lesson that Christ suffering. A time, when in the cellars and garrets of suit of the prominent position which you have thought laid down his life for us, and we ought to lay down the poor are acted scenes which make the noblest heour lives for the brethren. We were reminded too of roism of life; which prove the immortal texture of the last text was quoted to us: "Come unto me all ye iron of the torturing hours. A time when in want, that labour and are heavy laden; and I will give you in anguish, in throes of mortal agony, some seed is rest." Among his last words were, "Lord help me, sown which bears a flower in heaven.—Douglas I am ready." Most suitably did the speaker quote, Jerrold. in reference to him, the beautiful elegy by bishop

Thou art gone to the grave; but we will not deplore thee Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb: The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee; And the lamp of his love was thy guide through the

"Thou art gone to the grave; we no longer behold thee

cate to others: "Your comfort," we were told, "is their late foster-parent, droop and perish in their turn. not that you have a Saviour who once died for you, but that you have a Saviour now." May I here tell

one missionary anecdote? There was a widowed mother, whose daughter (I think her only daughter) was about to leave her for the married life; but God had otherwise decreed: the young woman fell into a rapid consumption. Some time after, her mother brought to her minister the sum of twenty pounds, saying: "This I had appointed for my daughter's dowry; but God has taken her to the marriage supper of the Lamb: he has my daughter,

let him have her dowry also." One remark struck me as very beautiful. Christ did not count his converts by thousands, nor yet by seene; and the remembrance may call for a deeper evil thought .- Calendar.

thrill of harmony from your bosoms, and a louder and a fuller strain of music from your hearts!"

Such were among our thoughts on our moonlight ourney homewards; and O let such thoughts mingle with and sanctify every pursuit, till time shall end in

A MISSIONARY PRIEST.

(From " Waylen's Ecclesiastical Reminiscences.) I greatly enjoyed a ride while in Jackson, with a gentleman named Dr. Mill, through a portion of the south of the state, which took us by a number of those beautiful features in nature, the lakes. On the banks of one of these in Lenawee county, my companion (whose acquaintance extends to every clergyman and every parish in Michigan) introduced me to the residence of a missionary priest, employed by the American Church Missionary Society, under the Bishop of Michigan's direction, to exercise his office amongst the scattered members of the Church in the counties of Lenawee, Hillsdale, and Southern Washtenaw; besides officiating alternately at three churches, many miles distant from each other. Here was a man of education and birth, the nephew of an Irish prelate, devoting his whole energies to the cause of the Church -travelling, frequently in all weathers, from one post of labour to another, himself the occupant of a log cabin, ministering to the spiritual wants of single fami-A MISSIONARY MEETING IN THE FOREST. lies in the depths of the forest, and on the solitary prairie. Wherever the sons and daughters of the Church were to be found within his wide district was There was a pleasant arbour in the parsonage garden, dry pebbles for the floor, and all within and above their spiritual need, to feed them with the body of

the quiet lane and a glimpse of the distant hills far sacrificed, together with the comforts and luxuries of enjoy again an evening missionary meeting in a neighbouring parish. Two clergymen, who were to be among the speakers, whom I had the honour of accompanying, did not refuse to share the accommodation of a carrier's van; though I must say that one of them. way. The calmness of the weather, the peaceful, how well-preserved these fruits, and how delicious are quiet country through which we passed, and the these fresh fish, drawn from the lake whose waters thoughts of the errand on which we went, all had a ripple against the very foot of the well-cultivated garsoothing effect on the mind. I, as usual, was admir-den—cultivated by the missionary's own hands. ing the beauty of the hedge-rows: I saw a wild honey- When did beauty and grace, set off by enlightened suckle, itself a feeble, flexible plant; but it afforded piety, appear less beautiful or less graceful in a checked

And there are more missionaries like L-r, in support and protection, but affording them to another Michigan; and a number such throughout other neighbouring states. What marvel that catholicity should I do not forget the beauty of majestic rocks, when I so increase in the west, when its settlers see before

WINTER.

The streets were empty. Pitiless cold had driven all who had the shelter of a roof to their homes; and the north-east blast seemed to howl in triumph above the untrodden snow. Winter was at the heart of all things. The wretched, dumb with excess of misery, suffered, in stupid resignation, the tyranny of the sea-Human blood stagnated in the breast of want; and death in that despairing hour losing its terrors, looked, in the eyes of many wretch a sweet deliverer. It was a time when the very poor, barred from the commonest things of earth, take strange counsel with

tenderness for misery, tests his privilege of exemption from a woe that withers manhood in man, bowing him

It was a time when selfishness hugs itself in its own warmth; with no other thoughts than of its many pleasant gifts; all made pleasanter, sweeter, by the desolation around. When the mere worldling rejoices it in every heart?" We sang the well-known hymn- misery of his fellow-beings nothing save his own victory of fortune-his own successes in a suffering world.

that grace his triumph. It was a time, too, when human nature often shows One speaker led us in imagination to Sierra Leone, its true divinity, and with misery like a garment cling-Kolhoff, "immortal till his work was done;" and his human heart, not to be wholly seared by the branding-

AVOID THE BEGINNING OF EVIL.

The wild fig-tree, which is as large as a common English apple-tree, often rears itself from one of the thick branches at the top of the mora; and when its fruit is ripe, the birds resort to it for nourishment.-Another speaker compared the wand by appearance of To a seed deposited by a bird, which had perched on everything around us with the vastness of the work in but now, in its turn, it is doomed to contribute a porwhich we were engaged. God works by such instru- tion of its own sap and juices towards the growth of ments as he pleases, in preparing for himself a church different species of vines, the seeds of which, also, the that shall be without spot, or blemish, or any such birds deposited on the branches. These soon vegetate and bear fruit in great quantities; so that, with Many words are said on such occasions, which their taking the resources of the fig-tree, and the figleave but a general impression on the mind; but some tree those of the mora, the mora, unable to support remain. We were reminded of the vast importance the burden, languishes and dies; and then the fig-tree to ourselves of the blessing we would fain communi- and its usurping vines, receiving no more succour from

One evil makes way for another. A falsehood, for example, often needs another for its concealment; and he who utters it, discovers so little regard for what is right, as to excite fear that he will not refuse, should temptation arise, to do any thing else that is wrong. So, too, a covetous disposition has led to a petty theft. and this to others, until the awful crime of murder has been committed, and the transgressor has been plunged into ruin. Thus,

"The first crime pass'd compels us into more, And guilt grows fate that was but choice before."

"With many persons," says D' Argonne, "the early hundreds, nor yet by tens; but he counted them by age of life is passed in sowing in their minds the vices units, saying: "There is joy in the presence of the that are most suitable to their inclinations; and the the 6th of December next. In accordance with the late angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." He middle age goes on in nourishing and maturing these valued individuals; and yet at last shall he welcome vices; and the last age concludes in gathering in pain his redeemed as an innumerable multitude whom no and anguish, the bitter fruit of these wretched seeds." man can number. How were our thoughts led upward He, then, that would not continue to do evil, must as we were told: "Amid the glories of heaven there guard against doing it once: and he who would avoid may be a remembrance of this very hour and this very an evil act, must strive against an evil feeling and an ken charge of schools, will be received back, in order

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

A new ecclesiastical district has been created in the A new ecclesiastical district has been created in the town of Devenport, which contains 27,000 inhabitants.—
A new Church dedicated to St. Stephen, is to be erected. The incumbency of the district has been conferred on the Rev. G. W. Proctor M.A. The Archbishop of Canterbury has contributed £25 towards the new Church, and the Bishop of Exeter £100. The Lord of the Manor has contributed a site. The Lords of the Admiralty have been applied to, but to no purpose.

At the recent Ordinations of Sept. 19, the number of Deacons amounted in all to 79, and the Priests to 83. Of these 27 Deacons and 34 Priests were furnished by Cambridge; 32 Deacons and 33 Priests by Oxford; 5 Deacons and 1 Priest by Durham; 2 Deacons and 4 Priests by St. Bees; 10 Deacons and 10 Priests by Dublin; and 3 Deacons and 1 Priest, literate.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIETY .- By the returns of collections by the Queen's letter in aid of the National Society for promoting the education of the poor on the principles of the established Church, it appears that the total amount contributed by the diocese of London is 633 252 100 23

don, is £33,853 12s. 3d.
The Right Rev. Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, Australia, has left his native shores for his distant diocese, acompanied by four Clergymen and four candidates for ordination. The new diocese, comprises the seven northern counties of New South Wales-Northumberland, Glouster, Hunter, Durham, Brisbane, Bligh, and Philip, together with an immense grazing districts beyond the undaries of location. It extends north and south from lat. 26 deg, to lat. 30 deg. 30 min., about 500 miles, and from east to west through eleven degrees of longitude (140 to 152 deg.) about 700 miles. Nearly a third of this vast area, centaining about 120,000 square miles—an area The Jewels.

equal to the whole of Great Britain and Ireland—is already occupied by settlers, whose numbers is estimated to exceed 40,000. In this vast diocese there are at present only seven Clergymen: the assequence of which has been that extensive districts are entirely desitute of religions instruction and religious ordina The candidates for holy orders who have gone out will receive preparation either at the college lately opened at Sydney or in the house, or under the superintendence of the bishop of Newcastle, and when ordained, will be stationed in the districts most in need of their services. The

A Synod of the Clergy of the diocese of Oxford was held in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, on Saturday, Sept. 25, at the summons of the Bishop, to elect two proctors to sepresent them in the ensuing Convocation. One of the Bishop's Surrogates presided. On former occasions it had been customary to elect the President of Trinity and St. John's Colleges; but, as they had never attended the meetings of Convocation, it was determined to elect the meetings of Convocation, it was determined to elect two more efficient representatives of the diocese. About two more efficient representatives of the diocese. About thirty Clergy were present, whe after considerable preliminary discussion, chiefly on matters of form connected with the manner of summoning the Clergy, the Rev. D. Richards, Vicar of Kidlington and Rural Dean, and the Rev. H. W. Majendie, Vicar of Speen, were chosen; and the gentlemen who proposed them undertook to convey the wish of the Synod then assembled, that they would not fail to attend in London at the meeting of Convocation.

The Journal des Debats publishes a letter from Berlin lated the 15th inst., which states that the King of Prussi has commanded that 52,000 thalers, £7,800 sterling, which had been contributed by the Protestants of Prussia for the establishment of a religious institution in Jerusalem, should be expended in founding an hospital in that city for the reception of christians of every profession of faith, with a preference for Germans, and likewise in building a house for lodging poor travellers and pilgrims.

The late Venerable George Barnes, D. D., formerly Archdeacon of Bombay, but late Archdeacon of Barnstae, had attached a memorandum to his will, which he nade at Bombay, directing that all his private correspon-ence should be carefully destroyed, but to preserve the Bishop's letters, and to hand over to his successor all other his public and official correspondence and papers. personal property in this country amounted to £10,000, which he has left to his widow. Administration was granted to her in July last, under the supposition that the ceased had died intestate, but the will having been since ound the grant was revoked, and administ the will annexed, granted to her, there being no executor

and saw in the distant glades the wild deer.

And now we had nearly reached the place of our destination; and we passed a bank on which stood the small church, covered with ivy and Virginian creeper.

We alighted from our unusual vehicle, and walked to the charity school-room, where a large company was the charity school-room to the charity school-room to the charity school-room to the charity school-room to the charity school the charity school the charity school-room to the charity school the charity school the charity of destitution, the charity of destitution, the charity of the counties of the charity school the charity of the chari thousand pounds has been also granted in aid of endow-ments, which has been locally met by twenty-nine thousand pounds, and thus thirty nine thousand pounds has been secured in perpetuity to the church for the future spiritual instructions of succeeding generations. The plications for aid are very numerous, but the exhau state of the funds prevent them from being supplied with assistance. - Suffolk Herald.

A PROPER REPLY.—An association in Manchester calling itself the "Manchester Church Reform Association," has been recently writing, through its Presiden (Mr. Richard Birley), to the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church, asking for their "co-operation" with the Society in effecting its objects. All the reverend gentlemen have replied in dignified but smart terms, and among the rest Mr. Canon Parkinson, who, in his reply . Birley, administers an admirable dose, compound of the following ingredients:-" Has it been the wants of the parish, and at your own personal cost and co-operation. Permit me to direct you and your Society's energies into this safer channel. You will surely plac the character of Manchester in a better position with the world without, if, instead of squabbling over the spoils of Lord De la Warr's liberal benefaction, you would follow To such a man the poor are but the tattered slaves his generous example. For this purpose I would gladly subscribe the sum of £1,000, on the understanding that you do the same. In thus acting you would be free from all suspicion of unworthy motives, and have the approva and support of all real friends of the church. The poor proper to assume." There is something manly and truly oble about this proposition—to be very classical, it is a egular "choker off," that will not soon be forgotten by the Associationists, much less by the poor of Manchester.

The Hon. and Rev. T. Cavendish, M.A., Vicar of Doveridge, Derbyshire, and the Rev. J. Yardley, M.A., Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, have been re-elected members of convocation for the diocese of Lichfield. At the election of Proctors for convocation for the diocesan Clergy of Lichfield, the following Clergymen were elected:—The Rev. R. N. Pemberton, M. A., Rector of Church Stretton, for the Archdeaconry of Salop, and the Rev. R. L. Freer, B.D., Rector of Bishopstone, for the Archdeaconry of Hereford.

On Friday se'nnight the Lord Bishop of Winchester and gentry of the neighbourhood were present. A very handsome subscription was collected towards the building in connected with Rebinis appointed minister erecon

On the 13th inst., the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph consecrated the New Church at Newtown. The morning serand the sermon was preached by the Bishop, after which a collection was made which amounted to upwards of £26. A large party, on the invitation of the Rector, partook of Luncheon in the new school-room.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The Lord Bisham of Management of the Rector of the Rector

of Worcester and Warwick, to be field at Birmingham (as a central point) on Thursday, the 7th of October next.—
The Lord Bishop has issued the following circular to the clergy and many of the grincipal laity of the the diocese of Worcster:—"Hartlebury Castle, near Stuorport, Sept. 17, 1847.—Sir,—I am very desirous of calling the attention of the friends to the church, both lay and clerical, in this diagree to the provisions of the recent Minutes of this diocese, to the provisions of the recent Minutes of Council with regard to education, and to the expediency of a training school being forthwith established in the diocese, which would give us a claim to participate in the pecuniary grants and other advantages therein promised. With this view, I have fixed Thursday, the 7th of Oct., at one o'clock, for a public meeting, to be held at Dee's Hotel, Birmingham, when the above subject may be fully considered, and when I should feel much obliged by your attendance.-I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

St. Mark's College.-It has been arranged that the next examination of the students at St. Mark's College, Chelsea, by her Majesty's Inspectors, will commence on Minutes of Council, grants will be awarded to the institu-tion in consideration of each student who displays a certain amount of proficiency, and the student himself will be entitled to a grant in aid of his salary, whenever he is appointed to a school which is open to Government Inspection. In order to be entitled to this same privilege,

"H. WORCESTER

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Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

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Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

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ter has appointed a public meeting of the friends of Education—both lay and clerical—resident within the counties of Worcester and Warwick, to be held at Birmingham (as a central point) on Thursday, the 7th of Octob

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York, AVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON CIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND

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D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following Toronto, M ay be particularized :-

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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 on the risk at once, without communicating with the Parent V .- The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or

any other Expense in effecting Assurances.

VI.—The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance. Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates for Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or

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, ESO.

MANAGER: A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq.

Toronto Board of Management. Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN, Q. C., Chairman. W. PROUDFOOT, Esq., President of the Bank

of Upper Canada.

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. SOLICITORS: MESSRS. CROOKS & SMITH. AGENT: JAMES HENDERSON, Esq. - Office - Saving's

Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been stablished at the following places in British North America; New Brunswick-Head Office, St. Johns-Agent, Duncan ROBERTSON, Esq.

Bank, 4. Duke Street.

Nova Scotia-Head Office, Halifax- Agents, JAS. STEWART, Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq. AS ALSO: For West Indies-At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British For Australia-In Sydney and Adelaide.

For Cape Colony—In Cape Town.
For East Indies and Ceylon—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,
and Colombo.

531 Montreal, August, 1847. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY

CORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " 15,7th " " W. half 10, 4th " W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra,

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con.... Dawn, 200

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

Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. Muttlebury & Miller, Solicitors, Toronto. Napanee. M. D., 25th March, 1846.

NOTICE

IS bereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER. Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgages, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the arms. authorised to collect and receive the same.

fam thei

Farm for Sale. POR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton: and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

New York, February 14, 1845.

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. WOOL.

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



THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobourg (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. M., precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Scason, at 12, noon, precisely.

oon, precisely.
Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at Eleren o'clock.

Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Co-bourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight O'clock. Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked

and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any properly lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with any other vessel. Royal Mail Office.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSI Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division among the Assured.

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundamong the Assured), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will be excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will be excepted. excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather permitting.) Toronto, March 22, 1847.

> THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) to Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M. Toronto, March 22, 1847.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. John McMurrich, John Doel. Charles Thompson, James Beaty,

Benjamin Thorne, John Eastwood. J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President B. W. Smith, All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be J. RAINS, Secretary. July 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Companyare requirements to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive the remiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

MARKHAM HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of the City of New York; of the Whittakerian School of Medicine and Surgery; Corresponding Member of the Æsculapian Society, New York; and Licentiate of the Board of Medicine, Canada;

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public of Canada, that he had established an Institution for the Relief and Cure of CHRONIC established an Institution for the Relief and Cure of CHRONIC DISEASES, by the modern practice of Hydropathy. The Hoption is situated in the VILLAGE OF MARKHAM, in the Hoption of the surrounding country. No pains have been spared in rendering the Establishment effective in all its departments; the most angle the Establishment effective in all its departments; the most and unremitting attention will invariably be paid to the comformand convenience of the inmates.

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For full particulars address, if by letter, (post-paid), Dr. R. Hu Markham, or Dr. James J. Hunter, Newmarket, and the ninute and satisfactory information will be promptly and cheek ecorded. Eye and Ear Infirmary.

In commexion with the above establishment, Dr. R. dissertablished an Infirmary for the Relief and Cure of all of the EYE AND EAR, and confidently hopes, from his long as perience at the New York Eye and Ear Institution, that he will be able to fill a void which must have been long and severely felt Canadian public.

DR. R. HUNTER will also receive patients afflicted with the deformities of SQUINT or CROSS-EYE, and CLUB-FOO and will in every instance (where the case is favourable for treement) guarantee a perfect cure.

Markham, 1st July, 1847.

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