5.

THE QUEEN. (From the "Maple Leaf.")

Bright cluster of our island flowers ! ling with dews of life's fresh bours. losse mother with the soft deep eye, Light forms of joyous infancy ! Fair rose, the island garden's pride. All beautiful in bealth and youth. In hope's rich light and love's sweet truth— Eife with glad thoughts of household mirth, Of happy home and pleasant hearth-Of spoilers hearts and hollest ties-The fair young mother's quiet grace, Seet childhood's soft and wondering La that plest home like scene;

Rect consumment a sort and wondering fa Not feel the pulse's quicken'd start, The life-blood thrill the kindling heart, Beady for Her with life to part,
The MOTHER and the QUEEN!

Flash'd with a thousand victories, O'er half the earth her red-cross flies, The day's free soulight never dies
On Britain's world-wide throne! Bealms that the Persian never know Waves, where Rome's eagle never flew,

Her free dominion own.
From Himalaya's snowy piles,
From green Australia's farthest isles, Where sweens the wave round Aden's nesk-Where deep woods shield the vanquish'd Sikh— Where the wild Cape's gigantic form Loons thro' the base of southern storm, Where the old Spanish rock looks down O'er the blue strait with martial frown; Where o'er the western world looks forth Quebec, grey fortress of the north; Where old St. Lawrence sings and smiles Round blue Ontario's thunsand isles: Where the young queen of inland seas, TOBONTO, woos the forest breeze: Where th' everissing spray cloud floats High o'er Niagara's thunder-notes; Where Erie spreads his waters fair, Where white sails gleam on soft St. Clair; Where the Great Spirit's islands' rest Far off on Huron's sunlit breast; Where tempests wake Superior's aleen-

Where Oregon looks o'er the deep—
Floats the red-cross on high!
And the glad shout of free-born hosts
Echoes from Earth's remotest coasts "Britain and victory!"

Not the rich flush of martial light That gilds thine Isle's historic might, Not the wild breath of battle-horn From centuries of contest borne, Not thy bright rull of champions brave, Earth-tramplers-lords of field and wave! Thine is a nobler fame!

Where foot can press, where wave can roll, The slave—the captive's withering soul, Blesses thine honour'd name. Resutiful on the mountains shine Salvation's banner-cross unfurl'd, The rainbow of a darken'd world, Bright harbinger of Mercy-Peace-Improvement's triumpu-sensites free.
Glad hearts and fire-sides free.
Christ vement's triumph—Earth's increase Such your bright tropbies-Christian Iales, Fruits of long years of wars and toils, High o'er red Glory's crimson piles, "Gon's word and Liberty."

Deal gently with that mother, TIME! Leave long undimm'd her queenly prime, 'Mid her fair children's band; Light be her sorrows—few her tears—Glorious and long her sceptered years

Giorious and long her sceptered years
Over this happy land!
And Tisou! upon whose awful breath,
Ilang Time and Empire—Judgment—Death—
Before whose throne Earth's slaves and kings
Alls shall stand, weak, suppliant things;
FATRER of Him, whose gentle eye Look'd kind on childhood's purity, Stield Thou our Queen with strength divine Pour blessings on her princely line,
Theirs be Worth - Victory - Might! Not with red aword and fiery brand. For shatter'd hearth and wasted land-Be theirs a nobler fight-To sway the heart of Christian man, Lift the red cross in Freedom's van, The chain from Slavery's neck be riven. Let their bright standards fly

On farthest shore and wildest main, Glad beralds of the angelic strain. "PEACE UPON EARTH—GOODWILL TO MEN, GLORY TO THEE ON HIGH!"

THE ANGLICAN BRANCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(From "Theophilus Anglicanus," by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.) [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.] .. CHIMTERRUPTED SUCCESSION OF HOLT ORDERS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Q. I would next inquire, if the Church of England can stand the test applied by the ancient Fathers to try Christian communities, whether they were sound branches of the Catholic Church.

A. Of what test do you speak? Q. That before mentioned (p. 7, 8, 64-7); viz. whether her Ministers derive their commission by succession from the Apostles.

A. Yes; the Church of England traces the Holy line from the Apostles of Christ; and she declares in the Apostles' time; and she recognizes none as having these orders, who have not received Episcopal Or-

Q. And this series was never interrupted?

A. No; never. Q. Did, then, the Romish Church give Apostolic commission to those teachers who preached against berself.

A. No. It is Christ, and Christ alone, who gives he commission to preach and to send preachers, and who prescribes what is to be preached, viz: His own Gospel. The Church of Rome was only one of the not the source from which it rose.

Q. And this commission was not invalidated by the have received any interruption?

A. No. The Grace of Holy Orders which was transmitted by them was the Grace, not of men, but of Christ and of the Holy Spirit, and could not be im-Paired by any personal defects or demerits of the Mi-God's ordinances non merita personarum consideranda test, sed officia sacerdotum.

Q. But were not the Churches in which those teaches preached, built and endowed by Roman Catholics, many of whose religious opinions the Church of Enfind has declared to be erroneous, and ought they therefore to belong to her?

A. These Churches were dedicated "Dso ET Eccteste;" by consecration they became the property and the dwelling-places of the Most High; and cessod to be the possessions of man. Since then they belong not to man, but to God, and since God is TRUTH. betrefore whatever doctrine and whatever worship is nust be taught and offered therein. Moreover, and stating plainly to them, those principles, which I to speak also of the intentions of their founders, they verily believe they do not embrace, merely because

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1847.

dedicated to all the gods, and it is now a Christian Church; and the members of the Church of England Churches.

Q. You have before spoken of the Church of England as Protestant (p. 171); is she not then liable to a charge of inconsistency and partiality in recog-Communities as do not possess Episcopal Government; and does she not, it may be enquired, in so doing, prefer, Romanists to Protestants?

and in so doing did not pefer Judas to John, but preto the baptism of John the Buptist, though given by the defect of them whom she loves."

Q. But it is asked, since a Church cannot exist without a priesthood, nor a priesthood without a sacrifice, can it be said that there is any sacrifice in the Church of England; and if not, has she a true priesthood, and is she a true Church?

A. The Church of England has all the sacrifice which the Catholic Church has, and she dares not have more. In her Office for the Holy Communion she has a sacrificium eucharisticum; i. e. a sacrificium his soul and body, to be a sacrifice to God; a sacrifisents Ilis meritorious sufferings to God; a sacrificum impelrativum, which implores the benefits of Christ's death from God; and she has a sacrificium epplicatioum, which applies them to the worthy receiver. But denied to the lay communicant; nor, on the other supposed defects in the one great sacrifice offered once for all for the sins of the world, upon the cross, by Him who "remaineth a Priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek."

#### BIGOTRY DEFINED. (From "The Old Paths," by the Rev. J. B. Pratt, M.A.)

unjustly condemns all but his own party. Now I hold no principle for which I cannot give a reason.-My rule is to "prove all things;" therefore, if "to hold fast that which is good:" if to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints:" subiect me to the charge of bigotry, it can be urged only by those who have no correct knowledge of the marks of truth, or by those who feel no sincere regard for the truth in its primitive purity. If I am branded as a bigot on this account, I have the consolation to know that it is for adhering to the pattern exhibited in the Old and New Testaments, and venerated by faithful Christians, from the Apostles, downwards.-Were I anxious to support the views of a party, I should accuse myself of bigotry; but I care for no party, but that of the Apostles, and their faithful successors, in all ages; and I adhere to the Protestant Episcopal Church, because it can be clearly proved to be Apostolic in its Doctrines, Ordinances, and Ministry. Were it not so, it would have no support from me, nor from any member of its Communion, who is at all acquainted with his principles as a Churchinan. If men say all manner of evil against me, on account of these principles, I am willing to bear it with patience; but as a sincere Christian, I cannot Orders of her Eishops and Presbyters in an unbroken pay any regard to the accusations of such men.-Again; I condemn no man, because his creed may be ber Ordinal, (approved in her Articles, (Art. xxxvi.) different from mine; although I consider it a duty to and Canons, (Canon xxxvi.) and subscribed by all her | remind all, that salvation is promised only on the Ministers and by all who have taken Academic De- condition of a full reception of the great and leading grees in her Universities of Oxford and Cambridge), doctrines of the Gospel. I am willing to hope, that that "there have ever been three orders in Christ's the errors of every one are but trifling, and that there Church, those of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, from | is some alleviating cause for all of them; but I must remind all, that it is not by what I may hope, that this matter is to be determined, but by what God has revealed. I may hope, even in cases where there is much cause for fear; and, although charity teaches me to judge favourably, yet this ought not to prevent me from warning every man to judge himself, that he be not judged of the Lord. I am ready to allow that many who differ from me in religious principle, are men of strict integrity, pure morality, and extensive charity; and yet I dare not give the least encouragement to such, to suppose that is safe to live in the habitual and positive neglect of one point of the Law, Changels through which that commission flowed, and or one mark of the true Church, how much soever they may attend to their duty in every other respect. No man can yet determine, what might be the effect dross of those through whose hands it passed, so that of such neglect, upon that state of existence for which the continuity of the Apostolic succession could thus the present is merely a preparation. I willingly admit, that many who are not of the Church to which I belong adorn the Christian character, by conduct in almost every respect more commendable, than is displayed by many who belong to her Communion; but still it would be worse than folly, were I so far to desisters who transmitted it. In the communication of ceive myself or others, as to suppose, that separation from the Church was not very wrong and very dangerous; or that schism and division did not betray a carnal mind, and a rebellious spirit. I cheerfully bear testimony that many have such a regard, for what they conscientiously believe to be the truth, and make such laudable exertions in promoting its cause, as leaves no coom to doubt, that whereinsoever they err, it is through ignorance, and that if they were better acquainted with some of the marks of truth, they would respect them as highly as they do those with which they are more conversant; but this ought not to pre-

vent me from telling them candidly, and in a true

Christian spirit, in what things they still come short,

were built for Christian preaching and worship, and they have never been taught either to know or to ap- between the Liturgy and other written formularies. College, Missouri. "Some eighteen months aince, I not for the promotion of Popery, as such, much less of preciate them. And I sincerely believe, that such as "Sir," said he to a gentleman sent by his friend Mr. presented a Prayer Book to a settler who had never precept. Placed in the society of the cultivated the Council of Trent; they were built, not for the main
ty of removing, but who discharge their duties accord
such as it became in the sixth century at the err through ignorance, which they have no opportuni
ferrar, to visit him during his last illness, and to as
before seen the Liturgy of the Church. His cabin pure, and the holy, the young heart imbibes one of

such as it became in the sixth century at the err through ignorance, which they have no opportuni
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before seen the Liturgy of the Church. His cabin pure, and the holy, the young heart imbibes one of

such as it became in the sixth century at the err through ignorance, which they have no opportuni
ty of removing, but who discharge their duties accord
sure him that he wanted not his daily prayers for his

was situated in one of the far interior prairies of lows, accounts the excellence that its eyes behold. Said tenace of error, but of trath; and their endowments, ing to the extent of their knowledge and ability, will recovery,-"I see by your dress that you are a priest, encircled by all the peculiar beauties of that most though given, indeed, in some cases, to an erring be received into the kingdom of the Father; while and I desire you to pray with me." On being asked beautiful country, but entirely aside from the privi-Church, were not given to its errors. And further many, who outwardly belong to the Church, but who what prayets he would choose, he replied with great leges of Religion. A few weeks ago, it was my for-(as the Churches of the Donatists in Africa and their take no care to act as worthy members of her Com- earnestness, "O, sir, the prayers of my mother the tune to approach that cabin again, about the time of endowments were transferred to the Catholic Church munion, will be shut out from the realms of light, and Church of England, no other prayers are equal to Evening Prayer. It now stood in the midst of a large by Christian Emperors in the fifth century, and this hear the awful sentence, "Depart from Me, ye work- them." was done legibus religiosis, as St. Augustin calls them; ers of iniquity; " but I could not, on account of this so) when the whole body of the Church and State of belief, encourage any one to fold his hands, and sit England, Sovereign and People, Clergy and Laity, down in contented ignorance; or to suppose that he people, is from the pen of an eye-witness. having consulted reason, Scripture, and Antiquity, had is blameless, if he embrace not every opportunity of "A man and his wife both deaf and deaf." in a lawful and deliberate manner considered and de- increasing his knowledge of those things which a seen taking part in the public Service, and uniting in circle, upon the very frontiers of the land, were purcided the question schat is truth and what is error, it Christian ought to know and believe, to his soul's the usual devotions. The prayers, the lessons, the suing the sacred channels consecrated by the piety of would have been inconsistent with the duty of Rulers health. Holding these opinions, and not pretending anthems, to them otherwise unknown, were as intelliand People to Almighty God, and injurious to the to judge any man, I ought not to be branded as a bi- gible as if they could hear and speak. What would wilderness." Founders of those Churches, and to the Nation at got, merely because I solemnly revere what I perceive otherwise have been unmeaning, became to them of deep large, to have suffered error mixt with truth, and cor- to have the marks of truth; and because I will not rupting it, both in teaching and worship, to be perpe- yield a single step from what I hold to be the path of tuated in them, instead of truth alone. The Pan- duty, nor give my countenance to any religious system have been debarred, were by the care of the Church lumuediately, being apprehensive, from her advanced theon of Agrippa, at Rome, was once a heathen temple, which I believe to be either defective or erroneous, catholic, so arranged that the ear of the deaf was age and poverty, that I should find a person ignorant Were I to give way a single step in this matter, where should I stop? If to please men or gain applause, I might ask the Romanist why he does not there offer yield to one who is scarcely wrong, he who is a little sacrifice to Jupiter, if he should enquire of them why further from the truth, would have an equal right to marked their emotion, and saw that they felt and unthey do not invoke saints and worship images in their call on me to proceed his length also. I should thus derstood the scene. When the Rev. Mr. Greenloaf, her answer showed me at once that she fully underhave to go on step by step, till all the leading doctrines and principles of Christianity would be left far behind. I do not try my own principles by one rule, and another man's by another. I decide neither my nizing the Holy Orders of the Church of Rome, while own nor his by the rule of private judgment, but by she refuses to acknowledge those of such Protestant the marks of truth, which are infullibly correct. the Baptismal rows. His companion joined him in Were I to try others by a rule which I would not admit in my own case, it would be bigotry and injustice; with the sign of the CRUCITIED, both gave token by but to me and to every Episcopalian, such procedure tears and strong emotion, that the vow was taken on A. No. The Church of England does in no res- would be detestable. We are even disposed to try the heart. And I am sure we all prayed earnestly pect pefer persons, as such, to any other persons. But, our own principles with the utmost rigour, and we are that they might 'lead the rest of their lives according as the baptism given by Judas was the baptism of not afraid to empanel a jury from among our flercest to this beginning." Christ not less than that given by Peter or by John, enemies, and all that we require of them is strict atand therefore the primitive Church did not re-baptize tention to candour and truth. Thus if he only is a those who had been baptized by Judas, but did bap- bigot who can give no good reason of the hope that is ed, even where the individual has been long removed tize those who had been baptized by John the Baptist; in him, I leave it to those who accuse me to deter- beyond its reach, and subjected to the operation of mine, whether they can shew clearer marks of the ferred the baptism of Christ, though given by Judas, truth than I have pointed out. If he only is a bigot, of the truth of this remark was communicated to the who condenins others without trial, and justifies him-John himself; so the Church of England prefers the self without a full investigation of his principles, 1 Iloly Orders of Christ, by whomsoever they may be leave it to those who accuse me to determine, whether given, to a commission from man, whoever he may be. they will submit their principles to be tried by the In this matter, therefore, she is resolved to "follow same rule as I try my own, or whether they can justly the perfection of them that like not her, rather than accuse me of bigotry, for adhering to what I believe to be true. "We must not be frightened by terms, and seemed indeed wholly unconscious of his presence nor scared at watchwords of abuse. We may be taunted with exclusiveness, but if our exclusiveness is declined, alleging her apparent insensibility as a reathe exclusiveness of truth, we cannot help it, and we son for not doing so; but being urged by her family cannot regret it; for it is the very nature of truth to he complied, and had repeated only a few sentences of be exclusive. The truth, which should admit alliance the Lord's prayer, when to his surprise, her lips began with error; or which, instead of being one and unchangeable, should be fluctuating and manifold; or, in ling strength as she proceeded, she finished the prayer, other words, the truth which should not be exclusive, would be no longer truth. In such a cause, then, a voticum, in which the communicant presents himself, man must be determined if he be in carnest, and must be in earnest if he is conscientions. We see every cum commemorativem, commemorative of the death of thing in Christianity which enjoins an inflexible ad-Christ; a sacrificium repræsentaticum, which repre- herence to 'sound doctrine,' and 'the form of sound words;' we see nothing in the Gospel which inculcates a sourious liberality at the expense of faith and truth." Were there any thing really blameable in condition; but for the space of several weeks that strict adherence to these matters; were the honour of she survived, the Prayer Book served as a key, whereshe has no sacrificium defecticum, in which the cup is God not considered; the merits of the Redeemer not with he could unlock her senses and gain access to recognized: the word of God not revered; were any hand, has she a sacrificium suppletioum, to supply any doctrines inculcated, whose truth I was restrained her peace. from investigating; or any practices recommended, whose tendency was not to prepare me for heaven, or whose conformity to the spirit of the Gospel, and the opinions of those who lived in the earliest days of Christinnity, was of a doubtful nature; I should certainly be less anxious to remain stedfast. But when this is not the case; when the principles of the Church forcibly lead her members to Christ, as the year, and residing eight miles from the place, he A bigot is one who holds opinions for which he can ssign no reason; or a bigot is one who violently and place, no mounted his horse, and arrived in time to participate in the Services. What loud and delightful responses! all, represent man, as lost in Adam, but encouraged to hope for salvation through the atoning blood, and to hope for salvation through the atoming blood, and prevailing intercession of Christ; as naturally very miles to hear the good old man once more uniting audibly in the solemn worship of the Sanctuary. He far gone from original righteousness, and inclined to evil continually, but on account of his union with was a Connecticut churchman, and had known Bishops Christ, as renewed and sanctified in his nature by the powerful influence of the Holy Spirit; when all her story of his conversion, through the gentle influence of holy Offices and Services continually remind us, that we are justified before God, through faith in the promises made to us through Christ, and not by any works of our own; and that, on account of our thus being esteemed righteous, we are united to Christ, and adopted into the family of God the Father, where our fidelity is proved, and all our spiritual wants are supplied; and where, if found faithful, we have the fullest assurance, that for Christ's sake we shall receive a glorious reward, every man according to his works; and, finally, when the various Offices of the

> VALUE OF THE PRAYER BOOK. (From "Illustrations of the Prayer Book.")

Church uniformly assure us, that God ordinarily works

through the instrumentality of means, which He Ilim-

self has appointed for the accomplishment of His gra-

cious purposes; and that the means through which

lie intenda to accomplish our salvation, are all to be

found in His Church, and placed within the reach of

blessing; when her daily and annual courses of Ser-

vices, constantly set before those who regularly wor-

ship within her courts, a full and distinct outline of

the great scheme of human redemption, and of all its

important details; when, in every sense, the Church

teaches us to be humble in our own eyes, and to give

all'glory to God, the Father, Son, and Holy Chost;

and when she graciously instructs her members in the

whole revealed will of God, kindly administers to

them all the divinely-instituted means of grace, and

with true maternal care, sends out her servants, with

whom her Lord and Redeemer has promised to be for

ever present, to feed her flocks, and gather her lambs

(Isaiah xl. 11); I certainly cannot see how I could

betray indifference to her cause, or stay from her

Communion, without blame and without sin.

The following tribute to the excellence of the Li urgy is valuable among other reasons, for the unbiaseed character of the testimony which it bears. The Rector of the Church in South Boston, remarked on one occasion, the presence of several blind individuals at the celebration of Divine Service; and, their number increasing with each successive Sunday, his curiosity became excited, and he was induced to make inquiry respecting the cause of their attendance. It appeare that the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind had been recently removed from the city proper into that neighbourhood, and he was informed by one of the most intelligent of the pupils, that when in their forme location, they had been in the habit of frequenting places of worship belonging to the different denomina tions, according as their inclination prompted, but since their removal into the district, they had fixed upon St Matthew's, as the Church which they preferred to all others; "because," he continued—ignorant that the services were prescribed-"no one made such prayers The expression will recall a somewhat similar remark by the excellent author of the "Country Parson," though in that instance the comparison lay

" " Many shall come from the east," &c. (St. Matt. viil. 11.) † British Critic-July, 1834.

to the wants of another, and equally afflicted class of from the family altar: and you can better imagine,

addressed to them the first question, Dost thou refull. The man looking up with tears to Heaven, pointed his finger upward, and with great deliberation and solemnity pronounced in the language of signs, these silent responses. And when they were signed

The impression early made by the Liturgy upon an honest and good heart," is seldom entirely effacother and adverse influences. An affecting instance

author by the late excellent Mr. Presentt. He was requested to visit an aged female on her death bed, and learned on his arrival at the house, that a minister of one of the dissenting denominations was in attendance, and had just knolt in prayer at her side; but that she gave no heed to what was said, Mr. Prescott on being invited to pray with her, at first to move in unison with his own, and, her voice gatherand anticipated him by immediately passing in an audible tone to the recitation of the Creed. A chord was struck which had censed to vibrate for thirty years, during which time she had not been in an Episcopal Church; "other days came back upon her with recollected munic;" and her mind once aroused, she was capable of conversing for a while with tolerable coherence. She afterwards relapsed into her former her mind, to speak of the things which belonged to

An interesting incident which occurred to Blahop

"There was one faithful son of the Church, whose name, appearance, and zeal I can never forget. He heard after dinner, on a bitter cold day, that I was to officiate that evening. Although in his seventy-eighth they were doubly emphatic, while his voice thrilled in a sonorous manner on the last syliable. I would go Seabury and Jarvis. The next day he told us the his wife:-how for years he would not open her Prayer Book, and how on a rainy Sunday, he at last ventured, with mingled emotions of contempt and horror, to look into a volume which he had been accustomed from infancy to regard as unsound and papiatical, and how the sublime simplicity and evangelical spirit of the Collects arrested his attention and overwhelmed him with astoniahment-and how the fervent Scripture language of the Litany melted-his 

Some years ago, a few clergymen met to preach the Gospel in the village of \_\_\_\_, where at that time there resided only two or three Episcopalians ? They carried with them a number of Prayer Books; one of which found its way into a family consisting of a brother and several sisters. It was laid aside with some other books, and remained unopened, until attracting the attention of the minister of the Society to which llis servants, and peculiarized by the promise of Ilis they nominally belonged, he expressed his surprise that they should have such a book in there possession "Do you know," said he, "what these people believe! look at their Baptismal Service, and you will find that by sprinkling a little water on an infant, it is, accord ing to them, regenerated; then turn to the Order for Confirmation, and you will perceive that the only thing necessary to complete the Christian, is the im position of the hands of the bishop a few years later!" The remark induced the persons to whom it was addressed so examine for themselves a book which they might otherwise never have opened. They became Episcopalians, others followed their example, house of worship was soon erected, in which, eighteen months after this occurrence, there were sizty commu nicauts, and the very minister whose remark may be said to have led to this result, was, at that time, an applicant for Holy Orders in the Church of which he had spoken so injuriously.

Instances almost innumerable might be mentioned

where the Prayer Book has thus laid the foundation of flourishing parishes. Its use, at first perhaps confined to a single family, is gradually extended to the neighbouring inhabitants as they at ek a participation in the devotions; the company increasing, larger accommodations are required; the bead of the family becomes a lay-reader; regular Services are performed every Lord's day; and in process of time the congregation becomes sufficiently strong to call and suppor a clergyman. This has been the early history of many of our churches, and this, in the remote and newly settled parts of our country more especially, will be the history of many more. "I have visited," says Archdescon Wix, speaking of a secluded district in the Province of Newfoundland, "hundreds of families who had never seen a clergyman of any denomination. I was happy to find that the Prayer Book brought out by the original settlers, had been in many cases handed down to children, and children's child ren; and that in many places the Lord's day was spent so as to tend to the edification of the people, through the use of the Bible and the Book of Common Praver."

The germ of a future congregation may be not very indistinctly traced in the following incident, related by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, President of Kemper

settlement; and, as I rode up, my cars were greeted A still more touching illustration of their adaptation with the voice of fervent supplication, rising to Heaven than it is in my power to describe, the pleasure which "A man and his wife both deaf and dumb, were lit gave me to dad that the devotious of that converted ages, thus providentially opened before them in the

"About a fortnight ago," writes an Irish clergyinterest. And the holy Services of the Sanctuary, man, "I was summoned to attend a poor woman, in from which, under other circumstances, they must my parish, who, I was informed, was dying. I went unstopped, and the tongue of the dumb made to sing. I of the first truths of Christianity, and consequently in After the second Lesson in the Evening Service, they a condition almost hopeless. Great was my pleasure came with their friends, to the font for baptism. We when I found that she was a Christian of no ordinary attainment. Upon inquiring the ground of her hope addrassed to them the first question, 'Dost thou re- stood the Gospel, "I look," she replied, "to the nounce, &c., there was silence though the house was Lamb of Gob who taketh away the sins of the world, to bring me to the bosom of a pardonable Gon,"-Her sense of sin was so deep, that she at times seemed to think it almost impossible to be saved, but her reliance upon her Savious triumphed over every doubt ; and nothing could exceed her joy and ecstacy, when I said on parting from her, that I could not help tion of texts, written on alips of paper, gave him one, wishing that I was as near my entrance into glory as designed to supply the congregation with a subject of she was. Upon asking by what means she had been meditation for the day. The Visitor, when he entered brought to such a reliance upon Curist, she told me forty years, had been a book of Common Prayer, which she appeared to know by heart. I inquired whether she had not read the Bible. She said that she had done so frequently, but having possessed a Prayer Book for many years before she knew that there was such a book as the Bible, she had become so attached to it that she always preferred it. She fult that all it said in the confession of sin, was the language of her heart; and the prayers expressed her wants so fully and so plainly, that it was her chief de- in their private devotions, If has served to cherish a light to read them in a spirit of prayer day by day."

### EDUCATION. (From the Church Times.)

The attention which has of late years been paid to the subject of education, has drawn to it the efforts of best talent and highest character. Instead of leaving children to the hap-hazard instruction of those persons, who, with or without necessary means, happen to set up a school in a convenient locality, with tempting prices, and attractive promises, guardians of the temporal and external good of youth are beginning to learn that school days are among the most important days of life, and that strict care should be taken to inquire into the qualifications of teachers, before they are intrusted with the responsible duty of forming the minds and hearts of the young.

The qualifications of teachers are two-fold, intel-

"Knowledge is power," has become the motto of Law; all the daylong is my and in it. Wer at the 'Tree of Knowledge' were planted in the world now, no lying screent would be needed to induce one weak and trembling to pluck its fruit, and become the tempter of others; for men would such in crowds themselves to gather it, hoping thereby to become like gods. Out of the Church there is no check to this wild intellectualism. From the primary school, to the highest seminary of learning, "Cultivate the

for them schools of high character both intellectually and for the character.

Parents have a certain duty in this matter, which is easily stated in the form of a single rule. Inquire well into the character of those to whose care the inattuction of your children is intrusted! A well trained character in a teacher will insure, under God, influences which will produce the same character in true excellence founded in the depths of the soul.

polishings upon imperishable material,
Gothle, architecture gives us a figure for almost

every thought that is in itself both beautiful and true. In a world such as this, in which the beneficence of the The well educated mind and character like an old cathedral, is built upon a broad and deep foundation.-Years may clapse before the work rises to the surface of the ground, but when it has thus far risen, it begins it once to leap upward in stout buttresses, graceful arches, exquisite tracery, rich light, heavy towers,

peeping pinnacies, and a pointing spire.

The mind loses no beauty from being founded in worth of the soul. Its value is thus infinitely enhanced, and its embellishments are not like paint and crumbling wood or clay, but like the everlasting rock mperishable, and like the cuttings of stone, stable

and beautiful at once. When the effects of bad education are before the eyes of parents, it is singular that so much thoughtlessness is evinced in the selection of schools. A boarding school is often chosen for its fashion, and a day school for its convenience, and either none or the most inadequate inquiries are made into the examples which will be offered to children. & Such consequences have followed as might have been anticipated, and many a parent, in looking upon a frienlous daughter or a dissipated son may see in them the just return of their own guilty negligence, or worse, wicked and weak ambition.

The responsibility of parents in selecting the instructors of their children, is not only a temporal but an eternal responsibility. Worldly influences will tend to produce a worldly character, and the charac-ter formed for the world in time, is not formed for heaven in eternity.

The influence of example is far more powerful than rounded with the exhibitions of consistency, kindness, and good taste, the child without observing its own progress may become consistent, kind, and delicate.

The less estentations the example, the deeper and the purer the influence. Precepts may be plenty as falling leaves, and the result may be only disgust and revolting. But worthy example elicite opposition only from those confirmed in wickedness, while so this unformed character it presents a visible model, and by its own litherent weight carries precept, when precept is given, deep into the soil of the heart. The empire of example is the empire of live in Its self has done or is doing what it requires of others The away it bears reaches the whole nature, and if the

mind and the heart are to be cultimated, or the body to be cared for, it commands a willing obedience; and insures under God, a tadical renovation, and progress well begun and consistently sustained. THE WORD FOR THE DAY.

(From the Missionery) THE SERVE OF CHE PROPERTY AND

It was an early practice of the Moravista to pub-lish an annual collection of Scriptual Texts; for each day in the year. "This practice," we are told by Holmes, in his " History of the Protestant Church of the United Brethren," " originated in a custom ob served Hernahut, for some time. One of the Ridge visited each family every morning, - Before he took his round he went to the Minister, who, from a select ed a house, read this text to the inmares, addressing that her sole means of grace for the long period of a suitable exhortation. In 1731, a begining was made to print this collection." Since then this practice has been regularly continued." These texts practice has been regularly continued. Rece texts are varied every year; so that, in course of time, all most every passage of Holy Writ, 'profitable fee doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness' is brought into view." In the estimation of the Brethren, the value of this collection has been confirmed by the experience of many years. Not to mention the benefit derived from it by individuals. communion of feeling and spiritual enjoyment in the Church however widely its members are separated from each other. Often, also, have the stexts for a particular day, or week, been strikingly adapted 150 minister comfort or encouragement, to cougre and individuals, on occasions of preuliar trial trial much so, that if these trying occurrences could hard been previously known it would have been impossible to have selected in passage from the Bible seither an warning, or adminision, or promise, more suited to the circumstances of the afflicted congregation of ladivid dual."—I. 205, 6. ... has handly best soften we is lightly to At the opening of St? Mary's Helle the practice here described; was introduced, and has never conside It has been adopted at Burlington College Film both cases, with effect. When the School opensioevery Principal, repeat together the wond ron rank Dary which he makes the subject of a very few appropriate The qualifications of teachers are two-fold, intellectual and religious; affecting the one the mind and the other the character. Education in the Church, for the Church is now giving her attention worthly to the subject, combines the two departments. Her the subject, combines the two departments. Her the publication beforehand, the parents of the church is now giving her attention worthly to the subject, combines the two departments. Her the publication beforehand, the parents of the church is the subject, combines the two departments. Her the subject of a very few appropriment ways the department and religious; affecting the church is the church of the church in the church of the day, and hearts are two departments. It is the publication beforehand, the parents of the church of the church of the day, and hearts are the church the church of the day, and hearts are the church of the day, and hearts are the church of the day, and hearts are the church the church of the day, and hearts are the day, and hearts are the church of the day, and hearts are the day, and hearts are the church of the day, and hearts are the day, and h present a moustrone, not a well formed character. sons in the body. (There will be much comfortients). The mind forced forward into unnatural vigour loses and much profit. It will sweetly solace with a secret its depth and power, and becomes only flashy, and balm, the pain of separation. It will turn, how tenshallow; fit for display not for use; and not fit for derly, the hearts of parents to their children self will display oven, if that display must be long sustained, help the communion of Saintanatt will impress, while, Out of the Church quite another theory is in vogue. It endears, the Suriptures : "Lord; how Hibres This

> "INSTABILITY OF CUARACTER " " " (From a Sermon by the Res. Architected Altern L.C.D.)

Whatever may be the opinions of youth life oursels proceed far without bringing with it many certous during the to all; scenes, where labour, proveyerance and self-denial, must be expreed, and where the charge self-brought to a severe and unspecing triel. From these a scenes of trial the higher ranks of sectors are by 1895. mind! the mind! is the uncessing cry. scenes of trial the higher raute of scolery are by not in the Church a wiser course is taking. Children mann exempt. / Play are only contrary still move of and youth are regarded as destined to fill other spheres, aummoned to exertion, and still more exposed to reand youth are regarded as destined to fill other spheres than those comprehended in the range of intellect.—
They are to be citizens, members of society, dwellers in homes, the comforters and supporters of parents, themselves parents; above all they are to be inhabit taits of eternity, an oternity of bliss or wos. The attention of the Church is aroused to the dangerous character of education about her, and as far as her laity will give her means and encouragement, she is preparing to do her duly to her children in providing of life, and they thus enter upon the aventual field. of life, with all its private and public duties, marme for the rude struggle which is everywhere prepared a for them. They begin then, perhaps, to lement the levity and thoughtlessness of their former, days a house youth and all its invaluable hours are gone. I labely have acquired dominion:—others of a lower rankspress. passing them in the road of fame and honour; man the pupil. The influence of high consistency is not an influence to be seen and noted in every step of its progress; it is rather general, not so much to be felt consistent as in the character sinks every day more despendently. consciously, as to exhibit itself after long periods in ly down into insignificance, and masks successive excellence founded in the depths of the soul. | poor remainder of life is given to frivolous pure The mind gets no injury from such training of the character. On the contrary it attains more substantial strength, and once well founded it bears its polishings upon imperishable material.

Gothic architecture gives us a figure for almost

> it requires, in every situation, the seemdy, employment of fairb and fortifieds to withheard; their assaulticiand no discipline, can ever, lead to booour and sprintened but that which inspires resolution, and habituates sel-self-command. In this respect too, the men of these unstable character come singularly, upperpared for these combat. The scenes in which they have been regardle have nurtured no frunces or courge of furnd parties empted from common lebout, no great objects of particular have opened upon them which, animals, particularly exertion; and, what is perhaps of more consequence in the same proportion in which the active powers. their minds have been unemployed, their pentice rega-sibilities to pleasure have increased. To dispositions, thus diseased, the simple pleasures, and the sopen transquillities of domestic virtue are ill adapted a Th habits have accustomed them to freelow of pormit and variety of indulgence; and they limit in the many of happiness, merely from the sameness of presented Other ammements are looked for participated of are soon found;—and vice, ever in the regressional legius, by unmarked stops, to take, that invertible of the heart. It is at this fatal period, that the said offers of this disposition upon the happings of the life begin to display themselves, and, that all the regression to the said of the sa cred duties of domestic life are sometimes real to be sacrificed without removes. It is from being come

Almighty hath opened so many courses of enloyerent

and, last in the catalogue of private crime, the infutinte gamester, who, with gigantic guilt acatters in a moment the possessions of his ancestors, and the provision for all who are dear to him, among the lowest st wordid broad of vice.

God forbid that such examples should ever be comment But who slas! can say, that they do not exist. And When the thoughtful eye looks round upon those who are now entering the enchanted ground of youth and unulence, it is dimmed by the apprehension, that ng them will be found beceafter some victims of sarly fully, some bearts, now innocent and gay, to which those days of shame and sorrow will come, "niet they will say, they have no pleasure in them."

It is almost unnecessary, I feel, to add, that this hetability of character is equally fatal to human happiness. If it be in such vices as have been described, that the character finally ends, it were a treachery to patiers and to virtue, to speak of happiness along with thum. Even upon the most favourable supposition, though nothing more than weakness and indolence which it is hard to bear. Every man has some sense of what God and the world require of him ; -some names, however indistinct, of the purposes for which the mighty advantages of nature and fortune vere given: and to every man, time as it passes has a voice which no mortal heart can forget. It sceens to ask us, what we have done? And what we are doing? And in every periodical return, it leaves ineritably, "that bitterness or joy which the heart alone knoweth." It is painful to us all, we know, to He down at tilght, and think that the duties of the day have not been done. - It is more painful to close the year, and to think that it has been wasted in idleness and folly. But what, also! must be the feelings of those who lie down at last upon the bed of death. and look back upon their past lives with no rumembrances of goodness; who can recall only riches wasted, and power abused, and talants misemployed, and see that grave opening to receive them, upon which no tear will be shed, and no memorial of virtue raised.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1847.

ARE TON CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Postry... The Queen. The Anglican Branch Dothelle Church. Rducation. The Word for the Day. Instability of Character,
Fourth Page,
The Young Chartlat,
Kuglish Eccl. Intalligue

Our Collector, Mr. Thus. Ryall, is muo on collecting tour in the Western purt of the Divcese.

The fact stated by a correspondent, whose words were quoted by us in the course of a few cultorial remarks last week, is too remarkable a one to be passed ever in ellence, we mean the fact, that not a single perversion to Romanism has taken place amongst the Clergy within the Church of England in the North

This le a fact, -we designedly repeat the term,as remarkable as it is encouraging; and it indicates a healthful condition of our spiritual state, a careful Episoopal, suprevision, and the diffusion through in-Auential or authorized channels of correct and consersative religious opinions. We conceive that the first and last of these remons very much depend upon the intermediate one; that the propagation of sound epinions, and the existence of a healthful religious which we shall, as soon as we can, transfer to our temperament; must be caused, in a great degree, by columns, and from this we are enabled to conclude ty, and which seem, even at the present day, to be taken the influence and authority of those who are set over that this excellent Society is daily gaining supporters in the Lord.

o In this respect, indeed, the North American Colomial Dioceses .- and the remark may fairly be applied the aphere of duty it has assumed,-" the field of the to lour other Colonics, and as a general rule to the world." length and breadth of the Anglican Church,-are singalded in their perceptions and convictions of Scrippretations of the Church, and so gentle and considerate in their bearing towards those with whose reli- and benefits of the Society are advancing in progious impressions they may not centraly coincide, that portion.
there is not only no about for discontent, but a feeling It is of general confidence and satisfaction provalla.

This is one cheering fouture in the signs of the ment of this article will gladden and encourage many a Churchman in the Mother Country who feels that his Christian obligations extend beyond local boundsries, and that he is called upon to aid in the catablishment of Christ's kingdom in all the world. But with this persuasion of duty, he naturally looks first to his countrymen in distant parts, and, as a primary obligation, applied his bounty to the relief of their of this Christian liberality, be to him a peculiar comfort that his fellow-churchmen, in the North American Colonies at least, are under that careful, sound, and Scriptural training, which, amidst all the excitements of the times, of weaknesses within and temptations from without, has, with the Divine blessing, so far preserved the integrity of their spiritual guides that not one of them has been weared away from the communion of the Church of England to adopt the perilous povelties and corruptions of the Romish Creed.

The times have been peculiar, and during the last are years there has been much to put the principles of cound Churchmen to the test. There have been There have been tions: weak and misguided friends, perhaps often unwittingly, have joined with subtle fore in the effort to shake the constancy of the loyal or drive the less stedfast from the truth. Trifles have been seized upon and magnified into prodigica of error and danger; and names of reproach have not been spared, where either malignity or missepprehension have chosen to fasten exercion or awaken distrust. Such as these, indeed, have sometimes laboured to throw a cloud or a reproach upon private character; but these were imputations which an honest public indignation soon scattered to the winds, leaving personal worth and integrity in clearer brightness than ever. All, indeed, that faction could exert, or that a misplaced feer in the rightbierted would assist faction in accomplishing, has only attested the imminiable character of the truth, and the strong rock upon which, in the North American Diocome at least, the Church has been built.

Amidat the excitements of the past few years, is were idle to deny that the press -- such portion of it at least as has applied itself to the discussion of ecclesiasstal affairs -has exerted a great, a mighty influence. Where so much has been said and written, the importance of some journal or publication that could, as a meral rule, be adopted as a guide, is at once to be sed. We have not ourselves aimed at more than being watchmen and counsellors: we have not presumed to place ourselves in the position of guides: yet, whether a kind and intelligent friend, like the corondent quoted from, had chosen to remind us of the fact or not, our own conscience assures us, with a Clergyman who will probably be raised to the Episcomitiefaction and comfort we shall not lightly surrender, that all our counsels and all our watchfulness have sended to the conservation of the Church in her integsiey, and to maintain both in the laity and the clergy delity to their vows and obligations as members of our pure and reformed branch of the Church of Christ. war pure and reformed branch of the Church of Christ.

We have warned all with earnestness, and we hope with clearness, of the errors and perile of that corrupt dew's, or Amonderness; comprising in the whole 405 benefices—in fact, the whole of Lancashire, except the communion which owns the Pope of Rome as its head; the state of the communion o communion which owns the Pope of Rome as its nead; point, we have not failed to counsel them, with equal seal, against the ain and danger of confounding every self-caustituted form of Protestantism with the Cathoaught clear than dissemblers in praying steadily against very and echism, and fostering at the same time, by ten numbers of a mouthly newspaper entituled, "The

their example and their substance, the errors and divisions which they profess to abjure. In short, while we raise the voice of warning against

error, it is as expedient as it is dutiful to propose and expound the truth. Men must not be left to the capticiousness of individual fancy, or, when under the influence of religious convictions, be deprived of a system and an organization within which, and moved and guided by which, such convictions may work out their practical fruit. If no authoritative guidance be proposed or furnished, we expose them at once to the risk of religious licentiousness,—to the distraction and the mischief incident upon a condition of things where every man doeth what is right in his own eyes; and when wearied with the contemplation, and distressed by the workings of this rude disorder, they will too surely sink into the still gloom of superstition: in other words, abandoning the distractions of self-opinion. they will, as many weak minds have already done throw themselves into the bosom of a Church which proclaims herself infallible.

There is a middle way between these extremes of error: and this, directed by the light of Berinture and assisted by the testimony of an uncorrupt antiquity, the Church of England maintains. This safe way, the Church newspaper,-which, for distinctiveness sake, has adopted the name of what it represents,has been careful, and we hope faithful and successful, in adhering to.

To this responsibility we are, we trust, solemnly alive; and we have, we repeat, endeavoured to represent with all the force of truth the sin of abandoning the communion of the Anglican Church, the Catholie and legitimate Church of Christ in Great Britain and her dependencies, and adopting the novel and corrupt tenets, and becoming partakers of the perilous schism, of the Church of Rome. We should, however, be neither impartial nor consistent, were we not at the same time with all solemuity to affirm, that a sin of equal magnitude rests upon blin or her who breaks the row of allegiance to the Anglican Church for what may be deemed the mitigated error of any of the forms of Protestant Dissent. In either case, the principle of loyalty to the Church is abandoned; the Apostles' fellowship is broken; the duty of maintaining the unity of the faith is set at nought; and interest or convenience is made the standard of allegiance to

On these vital and essential duties, we have endea voured to be faithful watchmen; and frankly and fearlessly shall we say, that no bias of temporal favour or advantage,-no influence of the powerful,-no uniles or fromm of the great, - no prejudices of the ignorant,-no opposition from the undevolent,-will cause us to recede an inch from the position which, as faithful and we hope enlightened Churchmen, we have felt it a bounden duty and a matter of conscience to defend and maintain.

We find the following in the English Churchma of the 10th December:---

"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in ror tight Parts has, during the last few months, received the benefit of five or six important and striking 'revivals,' in the shape of large and influential public meetings of its supporters in various places; and we cannot doubt that the warm expression of interest in the work of the Society, which these meetings have called forth, will be consistently and heartily carried out,—not merely in liberal donations at the time, but in permanent annual aupport, which will enable the Society to form something like an estimate of its income."

The same paper proceeds to give a full report o the proceedings of a public meeting lately held at Oxrono in behalf of this venerable Society,-one and acquiring atrength, and that in a few years its means will be, in some adequate proportion, equal to

And while, on our behalf, so much is being done golarly fortunate. They are presided over by Bishops in the Mother Country, it is pleasing to be able to ture revelution by the clear and unquestionable inter- in this Diocese has many warm and liberal supporters; and white their number is increasing, the influence

It is with the highest gratification we learn that the public meetings lately held throughout the different parishes, constituting the District Branches of the hurch Society, hav attended, and have otherwise exhibited the most satisfactory results. These last will be better shewn from the statements of the progress of the Society as developed in the several District Reports, the publication of which, we have no doubt, will soon be com-

On the question of public meetings for this object le only reasonable to ask and expect a participation tival wants, It must, therefore, in the dispensing in a work which should be dear to every Churchman, the extension of Christ's kingdom in the more effectust building up of our Zion; that all, too, may thus have the opportunity of hearing of the many designs of the Society, its great field of work, what already has been done, and what there is still to do.

By constitutional temperament, man, we know, is creature much affected by excitement: often that is an unwholesome passion, and too often used and perverted to wrong and wicked ends. The Christian shares in this excitement, and, within just limits, may share in it lawfully. He has, for instance, the excitement of knowing and feeling that, connected with God's glory and the welfare of his brethren, there is always something to be done, - some new ways and means by which the great Christian work may be advanced, Christ's kingdom enlarged, and the souls of men benefitted and blessed. This is his excitement, and a lawful and useful one it is; because his profession will not permit him to stand idle, and because without wholesome and constant exercise, his pious energies may grow languid and his Christian graces

degenerate. Allied to this is the excitement, if we may term i so, of uniting with his brethren in public prayers and praises, and bearing expositions of the truth or exhortations to duty from God's accredited andbassadors; while, in a subordinate degree, by meeting together and discussing carnestly the claims and wants of the Church, as by the organization of the Church Society is allowed, the sense of responsibility is quickened in all, and their spiritual energies roused into steadiness of action. Religion was never designed to be a theme of contemplation merely; it marks out an every day work to be done. The enrolment by baptism the Apostles' fellowship, the communion in breaking of bread, the concurrence in prayers, all testify that in works of piety and charity, such as are to the Christian presented every hour, apathy would be inexcusable and indifference a sin.

From the subjoined extract it appears that the creation of the See of Manchester has been decided upon. Our English files afford us no particulars beyond those which are given below, respecting the pate of this new Diocese :--

"The Globe unnounces, that 'early in the next session the Ministers will propose to Parliament the immediate erection of Lancashire into a separate see, under the title of the Diocese of Manchester. The new diocese will consist of the Archdescoury of Manchester, including beneies, which will still appertain to the diocese of Chester.' It is understood that Mr. Villiers, Rector of St. George's Bloomsbury, (brother of Lord Clarendon and Mr. Charles Villiers,) will be the new Bishop."

We have been faroured with the perusal of the first

Parish Chelr," published by Olivier, Pall Mall, London. The object which this periodical has in view is the encouragement and promotion of Church Music, by furnishing Music of the highest class for Parish Choirs, with instructions as to the proper ecclesiastical mode of its performance. The Editors are evidently not only learned municians, but sound and devout Churchmen, whilst the price of the paper is extremely moderate,-only 5s. sterling per annum, sent by port. We should be glad to see The Parish Choir widely circulated in Canada. To the members of our congregations who feel an interest in the study of Church Ausic, the fine old Chants and Anthenis which the Parish Choir monthly publishes at so chesp a rate, ombined with the information it conveys in regard to the history of the art, will prove of the greatest possible value. We may add that the Parish Choir has been most favourably received in England, as supplying a want that has for a long time been very generally felt and acknowledged.

The last Quarterly Paper, - a very interesting one of the Society for the Propagation of the Guspel in Foreign Parts, has come to hand. We acknowledge the receipt of it with many thanks.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CHURCH SOCIETY MEETING.

We had the pleasure of attending the Annual Meeting

We had the pleasure of attending the Annas Sterting of the Brantford Parischial Branch of the Church Society, which was held in the Episcopal Church of this town, according to previous announcement, on Wednesday morning last. A highly respectable audience was assembled. The following Clergymen were present. The Reverend Mesars. McMurray, Geddes, Elliot, Nellis, and the resident Minister Mr. Usber, who occapied the chair as the constaint. on the occasion. There was much interesting matter brought before the assembly. The speakers acquitted themselves well, and much interest was felt and exhibi trd by the andience for the welfare of the venerable Church of our forefathers. Our Episcopal friends have cause to rejoice that the Church of England holds a proud and elevated position in reference to the Missionary operations of the age, and that Churchmen, through the length and breadth of the colony, are waking up to their true interests, and are unitedly and energetically con-tributing to the support of her blessed institutions. No longer can it be said that Episcopplian Clergymen are backward in their endeavors to visit distant and pour setbackward in their endeavors to visit distant and poor set-tlements, or that Episcopalians generally are unmindful of their poor and destitute brethren. The Church of England is now truly Missionary in her character and her Clergymen are found preaching the glad tidings of her Clergymen are tous preacting the gast tuning of salvation in the wildest and most uncultivated portions of the Province. The hope of the Church, in depen-dence upon her divine Head, is centered in the Incorpo-rated Church Society; a society which, therefore, has peculiar claims upon every consistent member and friend ation .- Brantford Courier. of the Episcopal denomin

PUBLIC CEMETERY IN HANILTON.— A sufficient quantity of land has been purchased for this purpose in the City of Hamilton. This great public improvement—for in that light the proceeding may be regarded—is thus noticed in the leading paragraph of an article on the subject in the Hamilton Gazette.

We observe with much antisfaction that our corpora tion have been advised by the Churchwardens and Rector of the Episcopal Church, that they had purchased a quantity of land for the purposes of a Cemetery—part to be appropriated for the interment of those connected with the Church of England, and the remainder for the use of other denominations. We hall this as a symptom that our Corporation will profit by the experience of others, and avail themselves of whatever the errors of older comand avail inconserves of whatever the errors of older com-manities may suggest, and we must confess that it shews a considerable amount of intelligence to adopt at so early a period in the history of our city, improvements which have only very recently been forced upon the inhabitants of the metropolis of the British Empire, by dire necessi-

### DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The stated Quarterly Meeting of the Central Board of The stated Quarterly Meeting of the Central Board of the Incorporated Church S.ciety was held at the National School House, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 20th and 21st instant. The Lord Bishop presiding.—
Present:—Rev. J. Bethune, D.D. D. Falloon, D.D.; seer, sucress, w. Adoutt, 12. nobertson, C. Baffeon, F. Brome, W. Thompson, W. Hond, T. Leach, C. Morice, Wm. Dawes, Secretary; Colonel Wilgress, Captain Maitland, E. L. Montizambert, Eq., J. B. Anderson, Esq., Treasurer, Lieut, W. Loyd, Assistant Secretary.

After the usual prayers, the balance in the hands of the Treasurer was shown to be resourer was shown to be-

For general burnoses ...... For Widows and Orphans' Fund ....... 238 13 10 It was resolved to present a petition to the Legislature respecting the Clergy Reserves, signed by his Lordship

Sundry payments, to the amount of £60 0s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., were sundry payments, to the amount of £60 0s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., were sundry payments, to the amount of £60 0s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., were surfaceed to be unde, £32 10s. of which were to be required to be unde, £32 10s. of which were to be required to be under £32 10s. of which were to be required to be under £32 10s. of which were to be required to be under £32 10s. of which were to be required to be under £33 10s. On the sundry payments and the first to the \$3.00 to \$3 Vidows and Orphans' Fund. The Widows and Orphans' Fund falling short this year

of the amount ordered to be funded yearly, by the Reso-lution of July 3rd, 1846; such an alteration was made as would empower the Central Board to continue their rewould empower the Central float to confide their re-gulation of funding the principal subscribed, and leave the interest, accruing from time to time thereupon, avail-able for the relief of suitable claimants. It was also de-termined to make some alterations in the Ottawa, Reauarnois and Megantic Districts; separating off Clarendon and Ituli; Valcartier and Portneuff; and Mascouche, Rawdon and New Glasgow, into new District Associations

respectively.

The meeting closed with the benediction by the Presi-

#### From our English Files by the Hibernia.

INELAND. - What is its real condition? Does famine stalk over the land and dispatch, horribly, its victims? Does pesti-lence follow in the track of famine, and complete what it had begun but leaves unfinished? Are the bonds of seciety not ped, but absolutely destroyed by these twin visitations, so inductive, the appendix and every outrage which maddened hu-man nature can be driven to commit, are polluting entire pro-

We not these questions; we are compelled to sak them: because every acrount that traches us is more or less contradic-tory of some preceding or some subsequent one. This ought not to be. The Government, and the Government slone, possesses adequate means of guaring the depths of the misery. It can command every resource for that purpose; may, at the moment we are writing it has doubless obtained full informamoment we are writing it and counters continue to uniorma-tion upon the subject. Why then is it silent? Why is no official statement of the extent of the culamity, of its probable duration, of its requirements, of its moral and social aspect, laid before the country? If great sacrifices are to be made—if great effects are required to carry us through the crisis-they ill be cheefully undergone by all cleares when their secretty, a demonstrated beyond doubt or cavil.

armonstrate trieb newspapers have been our chief authority titiberto the tital newspapers are then der that anothly for the setual condition of the country, and the accounts they furnish are vague, exaggerated, contradictory. Each tells its own tale, according to its own means of inquiry, its essience of belief, its disposition to magnify or diminish. To day we are appailed at the progress of the misery; to-moreous soothed by predictions of its probable termination. Why, we repeat, is predictions of its probable termination. Why, we repeat, is not an official statement put forth, concealing nothing, extenu-ating nothing, beightening nothing—a plain, calm, unvarnish-ed representation of what it is we have to do? Such a course, it may be said, would be unusual. But are not the circumto may be take, when to would be circum-stance which call for it unusual? Yes—unusual—notwith-standing the recorded declaration of the Commissioners ap-pointed aftern yours ago by Lord Grey's Government, headed by the Archibishop of Dublin, "that there then existed, in Ireland, 2,385,000 of the people in a condition almost bordering

no starvation, and monetimes in a state of actual famine."

When we read of the thousands which are weekly drawn from the Imperial treasury—that is, from the pockets of the people—to teed these destitute millions, the people we think tre some right to know the exact circumstances which render such an application necessary. Their disposition to give will be increased, not diminished by a full conviction of the neces-

.y. As it is-what do we behold? We will answer this question in the language of the Times :- "Human beings dying of famine in the midst of extravagant

presentments and unparalleled wages—men wailing for starva-tion, and yet shrinking from the proferred wages of the land-owner and the farmer; clamouring for bread, and expending its owner not to interest timestring in occasional expensions to gainst the very existence of property, and conspiracies on the part of property to clude its duties all these things crowd together on the senses, and startle less by the anomalousness of gether on the senses, and startle less by the anomalousness of layed without any further negociation, the more easily as His their present combination than by the certainty of their con- Majesty Louis Philippe has transformed the annihilation of the

at the inquiry?) "whether the frish people eat guass In this country when a man is starving, and obtains were and

toxes for the benefit of men whose hands no somer clutch their produce, thus they exchange it for weapons of murder.—John Bull.

CANADA COMPANY .- The general balf-yearly m this company was held on Thursday, at the offices in St. Helen's place, at one o'clock, C. Franks, Esq., the governor, in

The Chairman made a statement to the effect that the total quantity of land sold was 14.976 series, including Crown Re-series of 7797 acres, and grants in the Haros tract of 779 acres In the leases were comprised tracts of Crown reserves of 15,299 series, and in the Hurun district 13,932 series, making egether 29,239 scree. The return for the lands sold emounted a. £10,557; the town lots sold were ten, while 63 lots were leased in the country. The receipts in Canada to the 23d Nov., of the present year, were £31,344 currency, while to the same period last year they only amounted to £26,507, showing an increase of £4,837. The amount of bills received over due, including inverest, is about £160,000, the necessity for using which was not at present at all apparent. It was, therefore his duty simply to make a statement of the dividend on which the directors had agreed: that was six per cent, per naum on the paid up capital of the company of £32 10s, per share, to be due on the 10th January next.

After a few observations, this was agreed to without disent.

Mr. Robertson inquired whether there was any intention, as held out at the last Meeting, of reducing the expenses in Ca

The Governor replied that the whole of those expenses wer but £6500 a year, and the ervants of the company, so far frubeing overpaid, were underpaid for their services. The direct tors were auxious to reduce the expense as much as possible, but in common justice they could not reduce it in this particu-

A Shareholder inquired what progress had been made in the

The Governor replied that the railway in Canada, like all other railways, was at present quiescent. The object of the company was to form a railway communication between Lake Ontario and Lake Haron, and there was little doubt but that t would be ultiniately constituted; but there was a railway a the present time in progress which would connect the city of Quebec with Portland, and which would prove of great advanlage to Canada. As an evidence of the prosperity of the colu-nists of the Company, he might observe that a sum amounting to £7130 18s. 2d, had been rewitted by 16 settlers; the number of emigrants during the year was 32,166, showing an in-crease of 7142 over the last year.

To snother inquiry, The Governor replied that the railway was not abandoned. The Meeting was then dissolved.

The Guzette of Tuesday. December 22, cortained a notic the prorogation of Parliament from the 12th of January to Tuesday, the 19th of January, when it is to meet for despatel

The liberal candidates for the representation of the city Lundon at the next general election will, it is now understood, be Lord John Russell, Mr. Patterson, Sir G. Larpent, and

THE WELLINGTON STATUS. - ()n Monday workmen of menced preparing thoting for the scaffold-poles in the open space west of the Horse Guards, for the purpose of erecting a pedestal for the Wellington statue, which is to be taken down farthwith, and subsequently placed upon an appropriate resting place in the above locality.

THE GREAT BRITAIN .- It is reported that the Great Western Steam Company have filed in their offices at Bristol above four hundred and sixty plans, which they have received from various quarters, for finating the Great Britain.

A report from Mr. Brunel, on the state of the Great Britain,

ad on the best means to be adopted for saving the property has been printed for circulation among the proprietors. He reports the ship to be, as yet, essentially uninjured, and the inrejects altogether the notion of breaking the vessel up, but be opinion it would be imposed be to complete the prepara-for floating her under three months, and in the meantime the ship must be protected, or at the end of three months, she will be valueless. As the best means of protection, he recommends that the exposed part of the ship should have a shield, formed by a mess of leggets bound together by ropes and se-cured by rods run vertically through the mass and chains laid horizontally, and binding the whole tightly to the ship. Mr. Brunel calculates that to form this shield effectually would reuire eight or ten thousand faggots, and has given direction diately procuring the quantity and setting about con structing this means of protection.

NA.—A latter from Vienna of the 13 h says:--" The Prince Archbishop of Vienna, M. de Milde, has just had a narrow eacape from assassination. In the morning of Wednesday last, while the Prelate was still in bed, his valet de chambre came into his room, and pulling open the curtains, exclaimed, . Mon nedeted me to cut the throat of the Archbishop of Vicana." Immediately on pronouncing these words he drew a saxor from his pocket, and held it towards the throat of the Prelate. M. Milde, who perceived that his servant was labouring under an attack of montal alimation, had the property of mild a graph him, " Listen, my friend; if the Saviour has really charged you to take my life you must do it, for no one should disobey God's commands; but you must do nothing without first addressing a prayer to the Almighty. Pray, and I will resign myself to die by your hand." The domestic placed himself before a crucific, and began a silent prayer; whilst he was so engaged the

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE ARCHBISHOP OF VIEW

Prelate arme, and went into an adjoining room, looking the door after him. The servant was afterwards secured and placed in a lunatio asylum, The Royal Court of Paris decided, on Saturday, on the appeal of a French West India planter, against the decisi in of the Court of Martinico, which had declared free the children under risian bar to support his appeal; and nobody having appeared on his behalf the Royal Court confirmed the decision of the first

DISTRESS AMONG THE WOOLCOMBERS OF BRADFORD. We are surey to find that much distress exists amongst the Woolcumbers of Bradford. On Tue-day last a meeting took place on their behalf, and Mr. G. White, after alludin prevalent distress and exposing the hypoerisy of Mr. Cobden and Bright, and other free traders, in holding out prospects which they never expected would be realised, the speaker mor that "The condition of the woolcombers is lamentable and dis tressing beyond description; and it is absolutely necessary that an appeal be made to the wealthier classes on their behalf." The resolution was seconded by George Ridley, and carried unnzimouely.

A STRANGE NOTION .- A curious instance of amalgameien took place in Dantaic on the 5th. Dr. Grahowski, the Luthern Pastor, at the baptism of his son, chose six golfathers from the different religious sects of that capital, viz. theran, one free Protestant, one Roman Catholic, one German Catholic, one Calvinist, and one Jew .- Golionani. The French prisoners who have been so long in the power of

nald for their ransom. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the

7th Hussars and 70th Fout, stationed in the Athlone district, have subscribed a day's pay for the relief of the Irish poor. It is said that the Island of Mauritius is the spot where the

whom we are indebted for our "Concordance of Shakspeare" calling upon the women of England to unite in a ladies monument to that poet, on account of the honour he has done to womankind by his exquisite portrayal of the sex.

SIPOULABITY IN THE FRENCH DYNASTY -It is a remak able fact in the history of France, that since the time of Louis XIV., who succeeded his father, Louis XIII., there has not been a single instance of the crown descending directly from lather to son. Louis XV, was the grandson of Louis XV.; the son of Louis XV. Napoleon did not succeed in transmitting a crown to his only napareou are not succeed in transmitting a criwin to his only som, who died at Schoenbrunn. Louis XVIII., brother to Louis XVI., had his brother, Charles X., for his successor,—
The Duke of Orleans, Prince Royal, was carried off by an accident as unexpected as it was deplorable, and interrupted, it may re even it commenced, the order of su Royal beir, a son; it is his grandson, the Count de Paris, son of the late Duke of Ocleans, who is his beir presumptive to the Crown. - Sum

FRANCE.—The Paris papers, which we have to Tuesday, contain little position news of interest. The Cracow business a still the great theme of comment, though the articles written on that subject yield but scanty additional information. Automat punishes two nearest train the French Government was fully awate of the intention of the Northern Powers to represe the Republic of Cracow; and that it is now intended to let the matter reet, without further opposition, on the ground, that "as France signed the clauses of the treaties of Vienna merely as a guaranteeing Power, the French Guvernment has no right to interfere. The following is one of the articles referred to by

A Congress to be assembled, to discuss the effeir of Conces is again mentioned; but we do not believe that this wish of the French Government can be realised, inasmuch as such a Con-The two erest German Powers (Austria and Prussia) which insist upon the right of suppressing the treaty of the 3d of May, 1815, have refused, it is said, to accede to the proposal to assemble a Congress. It is expected that the storm will be altreaties of Vienna projected by M. Guisut into an insignificant reserve. The British Cabinet has confined itself to a remonance. The Northern Powers will reply them "the treaties Vienna have not been violated." All the exchents of the money, be purchases food furthwith. Not so the Irish. A affair lead us to believe that M. Couzet was not aware of what mouth's wages are bourded for the privilege of shooting a land-lurd." This state of things cannot continue. The prodent, (the King) was not ignoranced it.

By extraordinary activity and provide expressions by extraordinary personal ambition, the best efforts of a Government has succeeded in preventing the continuation personal ambition, the best efforts of a Government be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to promote the welfare of the Province must be made to province the province the

intended originally for Algeria.

A drain of silver, occasioned by the predigious importations intended originally for Algeria.

A drain of silver, occasioned by the prodigious importations of grain made within the last two months—a great portion of our gracious Sovereign has commanded me to assume the back of formers, to be paid for in money—may shortly reduce the Bank of France to the necessity of soliciting a return of the accommodation so liberally affected by let to the Bank of England in 1839. This accumentation, if asked, will probably be granted by caching bills drawn by French houses on their English correspondents beyond the ordinary course of the their English correspondents beyond the ordinary course of the Bank's discount business. Credit so given is not called a loan. Bank's discount business. Credit so given is not called a loan, but it amounts to the same thing.—Guardina

#### Colonial.

PUBLIC ENTRY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF ELGIN INTO MONTBEAL (From the Montreal Guzette.)

On Saturday last, his Excellency the Earl of Elgin made his public entry into thecity. The weather, during the early part of the day was unpropitious in the extreme, and the road from Monklands was almost impassable, from the snow which fell during the preceding night .-An impression prevailed in the early part of the day, that the arrangements would be postponed, but, about noon, the weather cleared up, and the day became beau-tifully fine and clear. As previously arranged, his Excellency was met at the "Barriere," or city limits, by his Honour the Mayor, J. E. Mills. Esq., and Corporation, the Trinity Board, &c., when his Honour delivered the following complimentary Address, on the part of the Corporation, on the occasion of his lordship entering the municipal boundary:-

May it please Your Excellency, We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal, respectfully beg leave to offer Your Excellency our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the office of Governor General of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and on your safe arrival at the seat of Government at this inclement season of the year.

Animated by feelings of devoted attachment to the Empire, and appreciating in their extent the advantages of our connection with the parent state, we cannot regard the nomination of a Nobleman of Your Excellency's distinguished character and experience, but as a renewed instance of Her Majesty's considerate attention to the security and welfare of her faithful subjects in this por-

We beg leave to offer Your Excellency our most respeciful assurance, that we shall always be prepared to give our willing assistance to all measures tending to per-petuate our connection with the mother country, or to romote the interests and advance the welfare of this casions to preserve public order, and to maiutain peace and harmony in this rapidly increasing city, to which, as the Metropolis of United Canada, we now beg to give Your Excellency a hearty welcome.

John E. Mills, Mayor.

City Hall, Montreal.

To this Address His Excellency was pleased to return the following reply:-To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of

GENTLEMEN,-I beg to acknowledge with heartfeld thanks, your congratulations on my appointment to the office of Governor General of Her Majesty's possessions in British North America, and the manifestations of regard and cordial welcome with which you have received me on my arrival in the Metropolis of United Canada. I accept, with entire confidence, the assurance of your willingness to give assistance to all measures tending to perpetuate your connexion with the Mother Country, and Province. And I am convinced that in your hands th interests of public order, and of peace and harmony in this rapidly increasing city, are in safe keeping.

His Honour the Mayor then offered His Excellency the seat which had been reserved for him in his carriage, which His Executency politely declined, and requested His Honour to accept a seat in his own vehicle. The cortege then entered the city, and proceeded, through Great St. James Street and Notre-Dame Street, to the Government House. There were no military in attendance, with the exception of the Guard of Honour at the Government House. The streets were lined by the Fire Companies, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), St. Andrew's Society, German Society, St. Jean Baptiste Society, the members of the "In stitut Canadien," and the Temperance Society, the Saint George's Society and St. Patrick's Society, all in extended order, as arranged in the programme previously published. The bands of the Tomperance Orders and the different Fire Companies, were in attendance, and the flags and banners of the Societies and Fire Companies added much to the attraction of the scene. The band of the 52nd Light Infantry was stationed in the area before the Government House. About a quarter past two, the cor-tege reached the extremity of the line of procession, and his Excellency was received with loud cheers from all assembled, and, as the sleighs containing his Excellency and escort advanced, the procession countermarched in The procession was marshalled by John Dyde

About half-pust two o'clock, his Execulency arrived at nour, of the 52nd Regiment, was posted. The ante-room within was densely crowded with officials, and other persons, anxious to witness the ceremony of swearing in His Excellency passed through into the inner apartment and, after some delay, the door was opened, and all eager-ly passed forward. The Earl of Catheart was seated at ly passed forward. The Earl of Catheart was seated at the table, with the Earl of Elgin on his right hand. Be-hind them were a numerous and brilliant staff: Major his successor; Major-General Gore. Col. Wetherall. Col Plomer Young, &c. &c. In front were three Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench—their Honours' Messieurs the Court of Queen's Denon—their Honours Siessicus Rolland, Gale and Day. Right and left were seated the Executive Council—Messrs. Draper, Papineau, Cayley. Viger, Smith, Morris and Daly. There were present also, the Bishop of Montreal, with all the Episcopalian Clergy of the city; Hon. Peter McGill, Hon. Geo. Mof fat, Sir Geo. Simpson, Hou. H. Sherwood, Hon. F. Hincks, Hon. W. B. Robinson, and a great number of other gen-tlemen now, or formerly connected with different De-partments of the Government along with the members of

It is said that the Island or Alburitus is the vocation of said that the Island or Alburitus is the production of sugar, will first, if not finally, be put to the Earl of Catheart had just vacated, and, after some little pause, intimated his willingness to receive the address of seat.

the citizens of Montreal.

The Mayor then, attended by the Town Clerk, James Ferrier, Esq., J. D. Gibb, Esq., and other gentlemen, both in and out of the Corporation, addressed his Excellency, and proceeded to read the address agreed to at the Bonsecours Market, a few days ago, and which we gave

t the time. His Excellency was pleased to return the following reply, which he read from his own manuscript in a re-markably clear and distinct tone of voice, and with very effective enunciation:-

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. GENTLEMEN,-I beg that you will accept my most sinere thanks for this Address. It is a great encouragement ad support to me, when I am about to enter upon the

your anxious wish to maintain inviolate the connexion subsisting between this Colony and the Parent State. I am confident that the earnest desire entertained by Her Majesty, and by your fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, to preserve and strengthen this connexion is prompted solely by the conviction that, duly improved, it is calculated to be an advantage and a blessing to the inhabitants of both.

You are pleased to observe that the knowledge of public affairs acquired by me in the Imperial Parliament, and in other situations of high trust, justifies the hope that I shall be guided in the execution of my functions, by the great constitutional principals familiar to British Statesmen. It will be my study and anxious endeavour overify these favourable expectations. I am sensible that I shall best maintain the prerogative of the crown, and most effectually carry out the instructions with which lifer Majesty has honoured me, by manifesting a due remost effectually carry out the instructions with which crease of axation to the atmost limit should be the consequent most effectually carry out the instructions with which crease of axation to the atmost limit should be the consequent most effectually carry out the instructions with which crease of faxation to the atmost limit should be the consequent most of the present force is too small even for constantly keeping to gard for the wishes and feelings of the people,—and by seeking the advice and assistance of those who enjoy their contidence.

I cannot indeed look back to the recent history of the ravince without feeling that, in resolving to conduct the administration of affairs upon these principles, I am unlertaking a task of no common magnitude and difficulty. The powers of self-government, to which your Constitu-tion allows such full scope, are given for wise purposes to enable the people to exercise a salutary influ

Be extraordinary activity and pressure expenditure, the should, unhappily, be perverted to objects of factors ance of a rise in the prices of provisions in various parts of in product and the prices of provisions in a various parts of ing, and his high and homourable office can become make the prices of the

disappointment.

I do not, however, shrink from the responsibility which

of the British constitution.

I am alive to the vast extent of the rese I am alive to the vast extent or the resources of the noble Province, and deeply impressed with the belief the if proper measures be adopted, they are assemble of rapid development. To aid in extending its trade in drawing forth its agricultural and mineral wealth in the second of drawing forth its agricultural and mineral weather improving and multiplying its means of internal coun-nication—in providing increased educational facilities for nication—in providing increased educational facilities for its increasing population—in conveying the blessings and comforts of civilization to the remotest settlements— removing occasions of distension and strife, and said the inhabitants of all classes and races in one head interest and affection—is an object well worthy the greater of the energies and talents of men of large and triotic views. It will be my sincere desire to absorb the who labour conscipations in the strip of the energy in th ercise views. It will be my sincere around the state of those who labour conscientionaly in the behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with them their behalf, and my ambition to share with the share contribution.

reward—the consciousness that they have contributed to the happiness and well-being of their fellow and I thank you for the cordial wishes which you confort the happiness and comfort of Lady Elgin and apply These will best be secured if our residence among the conduces, as you kindly say you feel persuaded it was the prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people.

This reply was most attentively listened to and conclusion, was received with testimonials of arther indicative of the pleasure of those who limit than in strict conformity with etiquette.

The ceremonial cancluded about a quarter before o'clock, and by five His Excellency was on his vary

the Government House, and a salute of 19 guns was find

the Government House, and a salute of 19 guns was find from the wharf in front of the Artillery Barracks.

As some of our readers at a distance may have one curiosity to learn a little of the personal appearance of a nobleman who now occupies so high a position, in the province, and one so important to its best interest, we shall endeavour to gratify them, so far as possible without trenching on the lawful domain of the penny-lisen. His Lordship is below the middle height, including the stoutness, and but for the infallible authority of the personage, we should pronounce him some years in advance of his real age. The upper part of his head is nearly bilt, his hair and whiskers originally dark, but now very preg. His complexion is rather dark, the features small and delicate, eyes dark and animated, the mouth rather compressed, and of the character called chiselled, indicating if there be any truth in physiogomy, much firmness and decision of character. The expression is, on the whole decision of character. The expression is, on the what benevolent and intellectual, and his manner casy, manne

cates considerable rhetorical powers.
The Montreal Pilot says, with reference to His Excel lency's reply to the inhabitants, that it "was admired by every individual present. At the conclusion, His Ecc. lency was greeted with loud cheers. The delivery an admirable. It is singularly gratifying that the save of His Excellency on this occasion seems to have give universal satisfaction, and that it has been received with the same unanimity with which the Address was the

THE INAUGURATION OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE. (From the Colonist.)

Monday morning being the first day of term, His Wood the Mayor and members of the Common Council, assembled at the Council Chamber, and proceeded from thence to Organic Hall, where his Lorship the Chief Justice, and the other Justice

of the Queen's Bench, were sitting in term.
On entering the Court, the clerk, (Charles Daly, Esquire, presented the Mayor (W. H. Boulton, Esquire) as elected to the office by his fellow-citizen, and appearing to subscribe the nath provided by the statute to be taken.

The Clerk of the Court, (John Radenhurst, Esquire) has

ing administered the oath, His Worship, with his colleges in the Council retired, and returned to the City Hall.

The Mayor having taken his seat, the new members with those who had been re-elected, took the necessary on cument as follows :-

Having been again elected to preside over your deliberation Having been again elected to preside over your universities after discharging that duty for two successive years, I jimes in will not think me going beyond my duty in drawing your attention to the state of our finances, as also to the police the health, cleanliness, comfort, and adornment of the circular To those who remember what this city was sweet wenty years ago, its present appearance cannot produce less it greatly than that meriad the noughting has cation than surprise; for within that period, the population has incrersed from 1700 to 22,000; and the little town that wa then regarded as possessing few or no advantages to the settle, and as an unhealthy residence, now presents itself to the inveller as the third city in British North America, and second the most healthy on this continent, containing an intelligent enterprising and wealthy population, with streets, severa, the walks, water-works, gas, and other comforts not esjaged many cities in the neighbouring republic of older groweth in

larger population.

This improvement is not to be attributed, I am happy to an. more to its position as the outlet of one of the finest back contries in America, than to the spirit and enterprise of its inhaltents; and it is pleasant to feel, that, from every indication a would seem almust certain that our population will continue increase in as great a ratio as it has for years that are possi-The present debt of this city amounts to the sum of £70,000 of which £60,000 is borrowed on debentures, and £10,000 m

ity notes, paying six per cent. interest. The revenues for the present year are estimated as in- 
 Drainage
 250

 Rental
 3100

 Market Fees
 1175
 

..12,400

habitants as high as 1s. 6d. in the pound upon the assessed lue of poperty within the city, the full amount has never levied by the corporation—the present rate of taxables. levied by the corporation—the present rate of taxation only is 13d, in the pound; from which it will appear should the welfare of our inhabitants require it, a farther and of £2030 per annum may be added, which, with the recent above estimated, would leave, for annual impresses above estimated, would leave, for annual impression, sinking fund, or both, a sum of from £4500 to 5500 to 45 ensuing years; and which must of course increase with growth and prosperity of the city.

The number of our gas-lumps is 157, and the annual cases.

Gracious Queen, to receive a welcome so cordial from the inhabitants of this important city.

I place unqualified reliance on the assurance which you offer of your devoted loyalty and attachment to the person and government of our beloved Soccreign, and of your anxious wish to maintain inviolate the connexion subsisting between this Colony and the Parent Social an confident these the colony and the Parent Social an confident these the colony and the Parent Social an confident these the colony and the Parent Social an confident the color of the colony and the Parent Social and confident the color of the colony and the Parent Social and confident the color of the colony and the Parent Social and confident the color of the colony and the Parent Social and confident the color of the colony and the Parent Social and confident the color of the

day parele, and unless increased, a night partie is quite out of the question. To provide for the latter, and guard against the recurrence of the numerous acts of incendiarism which test place amount us last year, I would recommend that a serger of police and additional policemen be appointed to increase the force to twenty men. Although having the highest conduct in the individual placed at the head of this department; and in the men under him, I feel, that to give entire satisfaction to the

public an increase must take place.

I would also advert to the absolute necessity which calls. the action of Government, and to render Government we desire to keep pace with other cities and towns on the control itself a more powerful instrument for good, by securing tinent, in providing for the poor, the crippled, the blind, the for it their confidence and support. If ever these powers sick and the destitute, and reforming the vicious.

apon a respectable facting one or more institutions, to be kept sacrifice British interest and British connexion, in order to gain councils are, by the Iste Common School Act, rested with This Whateness,... The very hard frust of Isse week was antrul of this Council. During the present winter, more than one instance has occurred of the pure and wretched outcome being frusen to death in our streets; whereas, had a suitable treted during the inclemency of the season, and a reform

of paciety.
I would also call your particular attention to the state of our harbour, as on it our prosperity in a great measure dependa.— For years past, large deposits of sand and mud have taken place within it, and last year great difficulty was experienced by seasoners in entering the part. This requires an immediate remedy, and I would struggly recommend the attention of Government being called at the approaching meeting of the Legislature to this subject. To show of what vast importance the harbour is to our most vital interests, I would merely state. that, during the last twelve months, the returns at the Custom the harbest is to be seen that the second of the second of the law to decide that point. The only remember, during the last twelve months, the returns at the Custom dy appears to be a petition to the Executive, under the 21st government of the second of the law to decide that point. The only remember and that, among three articles of expert, there have been exported no less than 196,000 barrels of door, 120,000 but-bels of the law to decide that point. The only remember at the Custom's Act of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of door, 120,000 but-bels of the law to decide that point. The only remember at the Custom's Act of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of custom's Act of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of custom's Act of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of custom's Act of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of door, 120,000 but-bels of gates have been let to former lessees until the 1st June, 1847, at a reduced record in the 185 barrels of custom's Act of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of door, 120,000 but-bels of gates have been let to former lessees until the 1st June, 1847, at a reduced record in the 185 barrels of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of 6th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of 6th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196,000 barrels of 8th Vic., chap. 4. But it apported no less than 196 ported no rest and a source of nones, 120,000 betches of wheat, 2,000,000 feet of boards, 1,000,000 bricks, and 40,000 rards of cloth; whilst the duties received on imports have rached the enormous sum of £33,000, and the vessels entered at this port, during the year, have exceeded in number those at tun was a Carbee during the same period; the number of en-tries for the year being 2750, of which 661 were from foreign

ports. Within the last few years, our educational system has un-£473 12a, towards paying teachers' salaries and the temporary charge of about £300 per annum for school-house rents; and I have every reason to believe that the progress made in these schools which are only of an elementary character, is most satisfactory. But to render the common schools of this city thoroughly effective, and place them on a solid and permanent factory, the whole system of the common schools of this city thoroughly effective, and place them on a solid and permanent factory. boting, the whole system of their organization and management ought to be more immediately under the control of the Council: for when so many conflicting authorities preyail, as they do in the amended so well as the old school act, a wellarranged system of common school education can hardly be realized. What may work well enough in the rural section of the country, will not always be found hest adapted to a popuout city; and could the city of Toronto enjuy a simple but sectool act for itself, it would I think produce a strongly Paraficial result to our educational position.

1 had hoped long ere this to have communicated to this

Council that the large tract of land adjaining this city, known as the Garrison Reserve, had been placed at our disposal, for as the current receiver, and which would accessarily con-duce to the bealth and comfort of our citizens. I am nevertheless happy to say that the negociations I opened nearly two years since, with a view of obtaining this boon for the city, are mt being completed, the Ordnance Department having in the most handsome manner consented to give it on certain con ditions, and as soon as the necessary documents are settled and oved of, the property will be placed under your control and agement, and I hope very shortly to announce that, by the ing of spring, you will be in a position to commence improving and ornamenting this mountained with the form a larger park than any other city on this continent can boast of.

I would recommend that some assistance be given to render the reserve in front of the city, lying west of Bay-street and to the east of Caroline-street, available to the citizens, for public walks or promenades, which when adorned and beautified would add materially to the appearance of the city, and enable our fellow citizens to enjoy the pure fresh air of Heaven on retiring after the labours of the day or withdrawing from our crowded I am happy to inform you that I have this day received from

the government a license of occupation of the peniusula and marshy ground lying to the east of the city; and whilst the former may be made productive of the greatest consfort to our citizens, the latter may be drained, at a comparatively small expense, and add materially not only to the health of the inhaitants, but to the real estate at present owned by the city. In conclusion, gentlemen, I would congratulate you on the cituation and prospects of the city, and with the blessing of not being neglected, it will continue to increase not only in its moral and religious condition, but in the general welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants.

SUDDER CHANGES OF THE WEATHER .- On Tuesday the sun shone brightly and the sir was mild and balmy, as if spring had effectually rescured us from the icy thraldum of winter. On Wednesday it rained in torrents during the early part of the day, but in the evening the wind changed suddenly to the merth and blew a heavy gale during the night, accompanied by a fight fall of snow and a severe frost. Ye-terday, although the wind continued high, the sky was cloudless and the sun again shone out with undimmed brilliancy. Coughs and colds are very prevalent in consequence of those andden changes of

Manuse Rattway. -On Monday last a meeting was held at the Grand Juey Room in this City, his Worship the Mayor in the Chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a company for the construction of a Marine Railpointed to obtain shares for the contemplated company—to be held conditionally, upon their obtaining an act of incorporation—that the committee be authorized to negociate for the purchase of the property known as "Rees's Wharf," and that fesses. Hay, Craig. Dick, Howard, R. P. Crooks, and Christ'r Elliott, be the committee. - British Canadian.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURBY RAILROAD some partiou of our last impression to the interesting question of our previncial Railmode. The letter of our respected correspondent "D." merits more attention at our hands than we had then time to bestow upon it; and we the more willingly can use the present opportunity of doing so because it enables as to state in a condensed form our opinion of Mr. Gwynne's proposed railmad to Goderich, which having been previously enuociated in parts, may, we fear be iniunderstood. While we have repeatedly stated that this is not the line of road which is most adapted to meet the present wants of the Province, we have as often asserted that it is the very heat plan which could be devised for opening up the waste lands of the Crown. We have also stated our regret that contending schemes should fritter away and divide the exertions of our settlers; but we have d that we shall be glad to see any one line constructed which has a plain clear route, and a plain object; because we are certain that any road made across our western peninsola will pay; and that consequently any attempt which may be bring forward larger resources to make another in a right one.

What we want is that the capabilities of our country should be tested upon something else than paper. Our correspondent regards the success of Mr. Gwynne's project as "wholly imprac-ticable, because of the almost imposibility of raising money on the security of wild lands." In this respect we think he is in error. We happen to know somewhat not only of the money market is Lindon but also discussed. on, but also of the mode of management on the Stock Exchange, and we really think that there is hardly any project which is there more likely to take.—The English Capi-talists like to base upon something which is either really tangible or bears a feasible appearance of being so. They prefer to fol-low up something which has been tried before, rather than to open new and unknown paths. Now, as to the profit to be gained by wild lands they have the example of the Canada (Company, who without baving so thoroughly opened up their district as this railroad will do, have been dividing respectable dividends for years without any hint of their cardian. dividends for years: without any hint of their ceasing. They have also the example of a similar Company in the Lower Province, who are operating with very good effect in the Eastern Townships. The prevailing feeling was shewn with sufficient

of popular opinion.

It must therefore be upon some other grounds than "the impracticabilty of raising money on the security of wild landa," that Mr. Gwynne's read must be defeated, and the only, as well as the best way, in which we see that it can be done, is by the Toronto and Great Western cessing from their bickerings and jointly offering to us such a line as will at once suit the exist-ing wants of the Province. We most heartily wish success to our Toronto road, so much so that we would almost break into the old Government House, even if, as seems likely to be at-

We are therefore truly glad to find that Committees have Deserving.—On Tuesday a man was brought before James like into a corner, and yet this may be so supplished to the law, the ansual elections were not held on the latter is to Toronto.—Bill soling is more clear to our minds than that the properties in the protect of the acts which authorizes the matter of the earts of the dest which authorizes the matter of the earts of the between Monters and the content of the earts o are sure that if they do agree, it will be upon no other principle 1846.

Tours.—As a general principle people are little disposed to cavil at paying a respectable toll, provided they enjoy the be-nefit of good roads. But when high tolls are imposed, people are naturally jealous as to the fact of their being sufficient au-thorism for the immediate of the terrolity to enquire gaylish cannot be inclemency of the season, and a reformation are maturiny persons as in time too. A start and are led to enquire gradually taking place under judicious management, those, who have been thus prematurely burned to their grave, might have become, after the lapse of a year or more, respectable members people, it will be seen by the subjuined resolutions, re determined to take legal advice as to their liability to pay the high rates of tolls now levied on that road. The absentity of the regulation in Schedule B. 4, of 9th Vic., chap. 37, is apparent crough, but we fear the words are too express to admit of a doubt as to their meaning .- "Vehicles carrying loads or puseagers for hire, to pay on every time of passing, if loaded; and reagers we are, to juy on every time of passing, il loaded; and if empty, half-toll;—returning empty, having passed knded, free." This clearly enough makes no exception in favour of rehicles passing empty, unless they are returning. It will require no sage of the law to decide that point. The only remepower given to the Commissioners of the Board of farm the tolls, which are made payable to the Receiver General monthly, by the 21st section, which makes them "duties" within the meaning of the Custon's Act. On this point, a professional opinion will be valuable and important. Within the last few years, our educational system has un-not aware what "regulations" may have been published under dergone an extensive and important change, for no less than the authority of the 13th section, but they can scarcely have from 1300 to 1400 children are now edicated in the sixteen extended to empowering the Commissioners to farm the toils, a

Tavern, Yonge Street, to take into consideration the illegality of the Tulls now collected at some of the Turnpike Gates on

Edward Hipkins, appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were passed :-1. That it appears to this meeting that under clause 12 in

wise to take a high Legal opinion as to the best course to pursue to redress a grievance bearing so severely upon the Agri-cultural and general interests of this Northern section of the District. This alteration in the law I think can be

the committee for that purpose.

3. That a subscription be now opened for defraying the expense of obtaining such opinion, and taking such action in the matter as will lead to a Legal redress of what may be counidered an evil injurious to the public interest, and oppressive upon

Agriculture and the travelling community, and that Richard Gapper, E-q., be appointed to receive such subscriptions.

TOLL-GATES - We sometimes hear complaints relative the exacting of toll upon the Plank and Macadamized mads.-It is alleged that the tull gates are too near together, and the rate of tull too high. It would no doubt be a fine thing if wamps could only be converted into artificial roads by the mere word of command, and then kept in repair without any expence; but as neither of there is the case we must be suband reasonable in regard to the means employed to pay for and support such noble improvements. It is to be remembered that Common Schools respectively conducted by Mr. Shaw, Mr the advantages of the present roads over the old ones are very Thompson, Miss Eedson, Miss M. A. Eedson, and Mrs. Willgreat, even to those to whom speed is no peeu it consucration.

Trips now, by the common teamster, can be definitely calculated upon with regard to the length of time it will take to see at which must be large. In addition to these, there are in the town three institutions for a higher order of learning than is at town three institutions for a higher order of learning than is at the Common Schools: namely, the District exceedingly rare occurrence compared with the state of things before the present improvement. More than double the load can be taken than formerly. Then again the saving of time to the teamster (which is also a saving of money) is of great conacquence. If we take also into consideration the great advantages which it offers to that portion of the travelling community

The School Trustees are of opinion that it is preferable in sequence. If we take also into consideration the great advantages which it affers to that portion of the travelling community who are engaged in commerce and who generally wish to urge on their journey with the greatest possible rapidity we shall see how much we are indebted to the Plank and Macadamized trade. Who does not remember the old most design and a petition to be presented to the District Committee to the District Committ trads. Who does not remember the old road through the first acceptance of the line between this place and Hamilton. The toll system would be more efficiently, and at the same time much gates can be just no newer together than is absolutely necessary; and the law definitely (we believe) defines the rate of tollage. In Niagara, where the sules unless are in excellent

the recent School elections having been submitted to the Comi-mitee on Schools by the City Council, on petition, the Comi-on Monday next. nittee resolved to take legal advice, and applied to Mr. Hill for a written opinion upon the question at issue. We have obtained a copy for publication, as many are anxious to know what really are the provisious of the Act. The opinion of the We have learned counsel, it will be observed, is based upon the last clause of the Act, and sustains the legality of the action of the unjust if they do not offer the means of giving such instruction.

number One, in the City of Kingston, having been held on the second Treeday in January, instant, pursuant to notice given by the School Trustees of that District or Section, for the year 1846, the opinion of counsel is desired on the question, whether that and similar elections held on that day and under the same authority, are legal, under the terms of the late Common School Act, 9 Vic. chap. 20. OPINION .- By the last section (the 45th) of the new Com-

mon School Act for Upper Canada, it is provided that all those divisions of Townships, Towns or Cities, which in the late school act (7 Vic. ch. 29) are called "echool districts," shall, after the lat January, 1847, be called "school sections," and be so considered for all the purposes of the new act until altered in the manner provided by the act. The 2th section empowers the City Council to divide the city into a convenient unber of sections and parts of sections, to be altered at their iscretion; but as the power was not exercised, the old school districts of the former act remained in force and became "school sections" for electoral and other purposes, at the annual school elections, under the new act, on the second Tuesday in January. The 17th and 18th clauses give directions for the summoning and holding of school section meetings for the election of school trustees, and although not too clearly expressed, it is evident that two kinds of such elections are contemplated.— The one, elections in "newly formed" sections which are to be formed, either in addition to, or in alteration of, the districts or sections already formed, and which are called "first meetings," and the other elections at the "annual meetings" which are to be held on the 2nd Tue-day in January. This view is corroborated by the 21st clause, which is in the following words: The elections at these "first meetings" are to be notified by the municipal authority, in a particular way pointed out in the 17th clause, while the "annual meetings" are to be summoned by school districts or sections legally established on the lat Jan. clearness by the bubble Company in which Dr. Rolph and a Sir something Browne were engaged. Adventurers are very careful to make their projects run in the way the wind blows—they are sagacious and will seldom move counter to the current that it is only in the case of "newly formed" sections, or "first that it is only in the case of "newly formed" sections, or "first that it is only in the case of "newly formed" sections, or "first that it is only in the case of "newly formed" sections, or "first that it is only in the case of "newly formed" sections, or "first that it is only in the case of "newly formed" sections, or "first that it is only in the case of "newly formed sections or "first that echnol section meetings" in such new sections (as distinguished from "annual meetings" in the old sections) that different per-sons are required to give a different notice of such "first" elec-

tions.

I am, therefore, of opinion, that the Trustees of School District or Section No. One, were authorized to give notice of the lete anumal meeting, and that the election at that meeting.

the law being observed in other respects—was legal.

I apprehend that nearly all the difficulty which has arisen in the construction of the act would have been obviated if the the old Government. House, even it, as seems likely so we are in the construction of the act would nave now now had been inserted before "school Section," in the set Atheistical German Reformer, and hoist up Sir Francia Head's old Plag Staff and Plag from mere joy. But, as it is, when neighbours disagree we are afraid'that people at a distance will not think them peaceable enough to come and actile among Councils should either have made a new division of school sections, or have confirmed the old divisions by some express act of authority previous to the annual elections of Trustees-for been appointed by the Toronto and Lake Huron and the Great while the principal portion of the new act did not take effect Westers Railroad Companies, to meet together and make arwent into force when the bill became a law, on the 23rd May,

expense of the city, and to be under the immediate a questionable advantage to the inhabitants of the Is and.—

[this Council. During the present winter, more than Patriot. bares, at least a sum equal to the Government apportionment. Die sleighing.—Branfford Couries, 30th January.

A serious question arises here. Can the District Council levy any assessment within the hints of the city of Hamilton for school purpose? I incline to the opinion that they cannot.

What then, is to be done? It will be for the City Council to stead, man burned to the ground. It was occasively a veryal take such action immediately as may be necessary to percent the loss of this money to our fellow-citizens for the current

0

ous of advising with you as to the best mode of dividing the city, in order that its inhabitants may derive the greatest po-sible advantage from their share of the School Fund. I would recummend that the city should be divided into two school sections or districts, instead of six, as now divided. Taking that portion lying west therefrom, to comprise the western sec-tion. Let the school in each section be placed under the charge of a sufficient number of competent teachers, is order that a proper classification of scholars may be bad, so as to meet the and remunerative salaries, and steps should be paid adequate and remunerative salaries, and steps should be adopted by which the teachers would receive quarterly and punctually their salaries. rice. (I am told that not one of the teachers who has taught in the city for the past year, has yet received his proportion of the assessment that was levied and collected for this purpose. This, if true, is discreditable to the parties who had the management of these matters.) A central and suitable site for each school should be selected and purchased, upon which proper and commodous buildings should be erected—not only to the school houses, but also, at all events, for each of the principal trachers. To accomplish this, have the present City Act amended, so no to give authority to purchase at present but two school sites, instead of tour, as now provided. The money of the city, in my opinion, would be better laid out in erecting adequate buildings for the wants of each school, than purchasonge Street.

Richard Gupper, Esq., being called to the Chair, and Mr. city were thus divided into but two sections, I believe in me instance would any child who might attend either school, have s greater distance to go than a mile and a half; this, on good side walks, (aith which our city abounds) is a mere nothing. the Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works, I would also suggest the propriety of an application being made that the Tolls, as now collected are not in conformity with the Law and Rates Isid down in Schedule B. 4, and that it will be here, into one or other of these two Common Schools, placing assigned to them. This alteration in the law I think can be pointed to wait upon some Professional Gentleman, to obtain his opinion and advice, and that Besjamin Thorne, Richard Gapper, Charles Corbould, Eq. a., and Mr. Edward Hipkins, be the committee for that purpose.

Your obd't. serv't...

COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE TOWN OF NIAGARA.-The Trustees of Common Schools for the town of Ningara, being required recently to accertain the number of children of a certain age resident within their respective sections, thought they ould be doing a service were they at the same time to asce and from these the following statistics are espicit:

The total number of scale is 3053; of these 1162 reside in section No. 1, and 1896 in No. 2. Of the total number of scale in No. 2.

792 are children between 5 and 16 years of age, and of these during the past year, about 300 received instruction in the five present imparted in the Common Schools; namely, the District Grammar School conducted by Dr. Whitelaw, assisted by Mr. Logan, the Clausical School conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lundy,

and the law definitely (we believe) defines the rate of tollage. In Singare, where the side-walks are in executers. Teamsters themselves make much more on the new road that order, a few score yards more or less in going to or returning they ever did on the old; and it is most evident that if we have the benefit of a plank road there must be Toll-Gates, and those, too, at a reasonable distance from each other.—Brantford can save at least the salary of one if not two teachers, and the rent of at least one school-house. As one step to give effect School Elections .- The question as to the legality of the there views, an assistant has been engaged for the Janton

should ever keen in view, as an object of distant but not remote late School Trustees under the direction of the Superintendent of Education - News.

causes, which are likely to be of permanent operation. The inhabitants of the town may now hope that they have presed through the "bad times," and that their "ancient and loyal barough" will go on increasing in population, in wealth, and i good feeling .- Niugara Chronicle.

THE GORE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The next meeting of this body will be beld on to-morrow, ( Fuercay).— At this meeting a Warden is to be elected. Since the resig-Wetenball, as Warden, the duties of that office have been performed by a chairman. John (), Hatt, Esq., was chosen to fill that office, and we believe he has done so to the entire satisfaction of the Council, as well as the public. He is apoken of as the most likely to be elected to the office of warden. S. Clark, Esq., Councillor for Trafalger, is also in the field. The latter gentleman has been in the council since its organization, and certainly, as councillor, is one of the most popular men in that body. The election of clerk will also take place to morrow.—Hamilton Guzette.

GORE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.-Mr. Clarke wa elected Warden of the Gore District by the Council on the 2nd MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—John Wilson, E-q., a Conserva-

tive gentleman of great influence, we believe, in those parts, proposes to become a Candidate for the representation of this County at the next General Election. THE LATE HON. ROBERT DICKSON .- "The Marning Chro-

nicle of the 8th mentions the death of the Hon. Rubert Dick son, of Niagara, Canada West Mr. Dickson died at Legborn on the 27th of November, after a short illusta." on the 27th of November, after a short liness.

Among the paragraphs which reached us on Mouday last was the one prefixed hereto, conveying to this community a piece of intelligence which has excited deep regret in the hearts.

ile was chosen to represent this town in the House of Assembly of Upper Canada in 1828, and was called to the Legislative Council of Canada during the administration of Sir Charles Ready in 1843. Persent in 1843. Connect of Unnada during the administration of Sir Charles Bagot in 1843. Processed of an ample fortune he was above the temptations which ordinarily prompt the superants for court or popular favour, and it was owing solely to lack of exertion that he did not occupy that prominent position in the political world to which his social standing and abilities emineuity entitled by the way of the social and an action to the political world to which his social standing and abilities emineuity entitled by the way of the social and th titled him. When his feelings were enlisted on any subject he was an excellent speaker, and delivered his sentiments with animation and grace, and in remarkably chaste language. He had a liberal heart and an open hand, and in his unespected death, now placed beyond doubt by letters per the mail steamer, this community has to deplore a very heavy loss,-Ningare

for completing the whole line, we hope they will tackle manfally to their own resources and finish a bit of it. Even a bit will pay, and the moment it does so will furnish an usan-strable argument to the British capitalist that the whole will pay better the district to participate allowing of training are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation. The success of trailine are searching more than mere speculation.

The success of the little road from Laprairie to St John would have readered the danger leaves to the City Council to levy samilar direction, bad it seed the success and finish at the whole will be such as the proportion of the crossing place would have readered the danger leaves to the City Council to levy samilar direction, and there being no being near a substitution of the crossing place would not be successed to lime in a substitution of the success. It is provided the success of the City Council to levy success the success of the counce the success of trails and the

accorded, on Tuesday, he a beary full of rule; yesterday we we had a pretty fair share of anon, and today we have tolera-ble sleighing .- Brantford Couries, 30th January.

atami," was hurned to the ground. It was occupied by seven families—one end of it as a boot and shor catablishment, by Messra Roberta. In their shop the fire broke out, and had year.

The 9th Section of 9th Victoria, chap. 2th, empowers the District Council to cause each tonuship, town, or city, in such had become general. Standing aloue, no difficulty was expetidistrict, to be divided into a convenient number of school sections, or parts of sections, to be numbered and described; which was expetidistrict, to be divided into a convenient number of school sections, or parts of sections, to be numbered and described; which was be altered from one end of the boars. No certainty as to have the tions, or parts of sections, to be numbered and discretion; and as our Mr. S. L. St. John. No insurance The contents of the 111 o'clock une shop were destroyed or injured by fire over two years ago.

St. Catherines Journal.

QUERRO.-The Stuckholders of the Quehec and Halifax Magnetic Telegraph meet this aftermon to receive the residue, tion of two of the directors appainted at a previous meeting, and to appoint two others in their stead. There is no doubt that if Mr. Aylwin's amendment and been adopted at the grueest meeting, that the stock for the whole line from be Halifax would have been nearly all taken up by this time.

There is a good deal of activity in our ship-yards this winter, and the keels of two or three more reacts have been laid done ince the lat instant, making now upwards of thirty vessels building bern, averaging between 800 to 900 tops cuch, and ng. 1 should say, about 3,000 men, at prices varying from 3a to 4a for good corpenters, and 2a to 2a fel. for labourers, per day. Most of these vessels are in a very forward

state, some of them finished planking.
Upwards of 100 men are also employed on board the new steamer John Munn, patting up her machinery and completing the joiner's work. It is expected sho will be ready about the lat June next. A rumour has been circulated here that the for next second, but as I have beard of different versions of it. I in Christ's Church.

aill say mothing about it for the present.

The rents here, particularly in town, continue to be on the increase. In the suburbs, they are also very high, but it the great number of new houser that have been erected, since the great firm, shall only be completed, there is not the least doubt that they would be somewhat lower. I understand that the Confidentesper for the £100,000 lean hare new applications from the bufferers to the amount of upwards £123,000.

falls of prow we have had since the commencement of the pre-sent month have rendered the runds in the country almost

The stables apportaining to Mr. Charles Campbell's house, n the St. Lenis Road, were hurnt down on Saturday night last. The house, I believe, was occupied by a military gentle-man. No insurance.—Correspond, of Memtreal Haruld.

COLONEL GUAY .- A persgraph in the Bythun Gazette, spied into a recent number of the "Pilot," states that Golo-ed Gugy has been convessing the County of Ottawa with a view to stand for that County at the next election. Whother this he the case or not, we have no means of knowing, but we do know that offers have been made in Colonel Gury frum m less than three Counties, by the most influential re hem, to give that gentleman their support, provided he likes to come forward and contest the representation. All those who remember Colonel Gugy's parlimentary career, during the time that he was a member of the old L. C. House of Assembly, will recollect his energy and the ancompromising way in which he combatted with Mr. Papinesu and his party. As a Speaker he is certainly inferior to very few men in Canada, and we we is certainly inferior to very few men in Canada, and we should think that any County returning him as a momber would have a man who would devote himself to their interests with all his abilities. We believe that it is now all but universally conceded that he has been very ill treated by the County of the appointed to the above standard to the abov and that his long and consistent course of loyalty and adhesion to the interests and principles of Conservation merited more consideration from a conservative ministry. The people have it in their power to recompense him in in presentatives, and we krust that they will not neglect the oppor-tunity when it accurate Colonel Gugy has his faults like all other men, but he is a sound Constitutionalist, although he has not a written copy of the Constitution in his writing desk .-

### United States.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON. About 10} o'clock last evening, a fire brokeout in the Bowl ng Salmon, attached to the Neptune House, kept by Mr. Leapard Allen, in Havechill street, north side; and owing to a strong westerly wind, blowing hard at the time, one of the most extensive coffagrations ensued, which we have recorded for many years. This catablishment was wholly destroyed, Fifteen minutes before 2 a clock A.M., we have just returned; ram the seene of destruction which beggars all descrip

The rage and fury of the devouring element seems to be almost uncontrolable. Haverhill street is nearly laid waste, and the this ray paying furiansly when we late. These night was the coldest night we have had this season. re ever remember witnessing; but nothing can dampen the teder of such a brave band as compose the Boston Fire Depar

nent.
23 o'clock, A. M. The fire has crossed Thatcher street. where it has burned the bours-wright and carpenter's shope of Mesers. Patch, and J. Ridlon, and seven or eight other build-

unable to learn ble name. — Boston Herald, Jun 22.
The RECENT FIRE AT BOSTON. — We learn from our Boston. ton exchanges that the whole number of tenements burnt was from 75 to 100; the eres of the fire is estimated to be several from 75 to 100; the area of the fire is estimated to be several acres; and it is thought that the land cleared will be worth more than it was before the fire awept off the buildings, nearly all of which were of comparative little value.

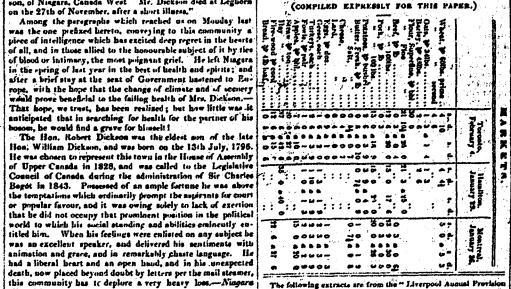
Nearly all of the buildings destroyed were of wood, mostly

rearry at at the continue destroyed were of wood, money work-shops and etables, though come tenements were burned and about seventy families (mostly poor Irish) were readered houseless. On most of the buildings and stock there was but little insurance.

The fire was stopped (says the Traveller) at the cast corne The fire was stopped (easys the fire bearing in the case correct of Thatcher and Charlestown streets, the few small wooden buildings on the corner being injured; but the fire penof walls of the stable of Perkins Boynton checked the progress of the conflagration, and enabled the Fire Department to get it under subjection. About 8 years ago, a destructive fire took place in the same neighbourhood, which was stopped in its progress to the total matter matter at the same neighbourhood, which was stopped in by the brick walls of Boynton's stable.
We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas Greene, of Engine Co.

No. 20, was run over by an engine, and had both lege broken. Mr. A. P. Culbern had his face badly burnt.

# Commercial.



stretchen it, the largest impact over known; and, as some rearist destined for this part have still to arrive, will probably, before the period for making up sturks, fully equal if not surpass it; it must, however, be become it usind that a pertinu of the runnage has been occupied with religious alsopera—a comparatively new feature in the trade, and quite rachester of any other application, so that as regards the general stucks of Timber, an allowance thought be made for such extra tempage. the temeral streets or

CHURCH SOCIETY.

LONDON AND HERON BRANCH.

The Annual Meeting of the London and Huron Branch of the Church Swiety of the Discesse of Turonta, will be hold (D. V.) at St. Paul's Church, London, on Thursday, 11th brusry, 1847, atter Divine Service, which will co

Band Caonen, Secretary London, Jan. 27, 1847.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held (D. V.) a

St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Picton, on Wednesday, the 10th

EASTERN DRANCH.

The Amual Meeting of this Branch will be bold at Cornwell, on Thursday, 11th Pebruary, 1847, immediately after Divine Service. It is necessary that the Reports of the Poru-chial Societies be sent to the undersigned as quan as possible. Euwanp J. Boswell, Secretary.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH.

Meetings in cormodly required. Recretary,

N. B.— The Clercy are requested to appear at the District
Annual Meeting in their ribes."

To the Mountain of the Prestorn Chrical Society. Our markets have been very scantily supplied for some time Reversed Berthien. You are bookly notified that the next and provisions. So, are very high. In fact, the heavy Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at the restdence of the Rev. Francis Evans, Rector of Wombouss, or Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th of February next

Dundan, Jan. 30, 1847.

To the Members of the Eastern Clerical Association

Reverend Brethren,-You are berehy respectfully informe that the next Meeting of the Association will, D. V., be held at the Paronage, Cornwall, on Wednesday and Thursday February 10th and 11th, 1847. Divine Service cach day in February 10th and accupated a. m. Trinity Church, at hulf-past 10 a. m. II. PATTON, Secretary.

Wellington District Grammar School. THE MASTERSHIP of the above Salual having become vacant, by the realgnation of the present incumbent, persons desirous of being Candillates for that office, are requested to send in testimonials as to their attainments and general

tigether with adequate Literary qualifications, he can exhibit salisfactory testimonials as to bis experience in Tenshing, (Juciph, Jan. 20, 1847.

. Assistant Wanted.

A CLERGYMAN, (GRADUATE), revident in a pleasant part of the Discount Turnito, is decirous at engaging the services of a Young Man, who can assist in the management of a Small Classical School, particularly, in Trucking Artifunctic and Geometry. A Candidate for Holy Orders would have the opportunity of pursuing his studies with consi lerable advantage to himself. Apply to Thus. CHAMPION, Ray., Church Society's House, January 28, 1847.

GOVERNESS. A N ENGLISH I.ADY, who has for some time been A acceptamed to Turrius, is desirous of engaging bernelf in GOVHINESS in a Private Family,
Addrog. to A. II., Bux 321, Post (Mice, Turanto, January 18, 1847, 498-2

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER.

No. KINO STREET WEST, TURONTO. A NRAT and good assertment of Jewellery, Watsher, Checks, &c., Speciacles, Jewellery and Watches of all clinis raises and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. 407 Torinfo, Jan. 28, 1847.

THOMPSON'S TRAVELS. THORTLY will be mublished, in two Crown Out

Engines from Roxbury, Cambridge, Charlestown, Cheleca, D Dundeclino volumes, Special States of the S 

Coplons notices of the various parts of the Rocky Monitains—
the District of the Columbia—the Great Lakes and Hudsould
Bay, and the several Settlements of the North Work Company,
will be given. The Author's experience in Exploration and
Burvey, together with his literary acquirements, justify the
Publishers in believing the Subscription Lies will be early filled,
when the first volume will be immediately issued.

ROBERT W. S. MACKAY, Monitoel.

SCOBIE & BALFOUII, Toronto,

At whose Stores the Lists lie for Signature.

Dec. 17, 1846.

Dec. 17, 1816.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR,
62, CHURLOH NTREET.
Toronto, Jan. 15, 1847.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, Pirst House North of the Court House,

CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. T.P. respectfully informs his Priends and the Public, is that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the brooking.

West of England Broad Cloths, Unselmores,

Dorokins, &c. &c. A Printing of the Alaps a personal or to the state of the dusupsion Vestings, design

All of which he is proposed, to make up to order in the most fashionable makers and on modernte terms.

Sep. Chinelle, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels, Gowne, Berrinders, Boines, fic. made on the shortest notice and in superior orgile. Togentop Dec. 4, 1846.

THOMAS WEEDLER. WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

Nei 6, King Hirest Bust, Toronto, RESPECTFULLY colleie a share of public patronage, Every-description of Watcher and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despetch, and warranted. Arms, Creets, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Scale, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Embiazoned. Jewelry seatly

repuired. Hvir inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glas ". Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LOUD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

GLOBES! { Terrestriat AND GLOBES!

G. JOSEPH. OPTICIAN AND MATHRIATICAL IN-STRUMERT MAKER, 56, King Street. Toronto, returns his sincare thanks to his Priends and the Public generally, and would inform them, that he has just received direct from England, CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES, from 5 to 18 lich diameter, which he offers or reasonable terms. Also, in connection with his former ascortment of Speciacle, Mathematical Instruments and Jewellery, he has operance, maintaneous liberary Gold and Silver L'Epine, received Laties' and Gentiferen's Gold and Silver L'Epine, Lever and Vertical Watches, ditto, ditto, Chaine, Broaches and Pine, and Hings; Silver Saulf, Scrut and Presentation Baxes;

GEORGE SAVAGE, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER.

0

Jeweller, Silversmith, &c. BEGS to inform his friends and the public generalty; that he has REMOVED from his all-stand, King Street West, to all vectors A. ROW,

And next days to Mr. Juseph, Opticien fre., King Street. Also, that he has just received a spitted or arminers we Gold and Silver Watches, Jenetlery, Plated and Branged Ware, Ladios' and Gentlemen's Dreudog Cases, and Writing Dunks; Work, Baises, Papier Maché Goda, superily finished; Small Castalana of annalists work manabis; Greman Edwar Also, that he has just received a splendid assurtated of and Table Cutlery, of exquisite workmanship; German Mirer Gunda and da plated on German Mirer, Communion Many idea; Cloth and other Breakes; -all of which will be sold at where

ally low prices for each,
CF N. B. — Chicks, Watches, Jovellery, mode and repaired,
Guld and Bilver Speciacies and Eyn-glasses made on the 457-10

### R. CUTHBERT. BOOKBINDER, ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY beps have to synder his grateful ag-me handledements to the Gentry and Inhabitants grate-rally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitheres received from them, and hi inferior them that he continues to carry on his business at his Ohl Stand,

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to secree a qualitation of N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING bob. PRAIN AND CHEAMENTAL, including Lag. Mung, Jane SCHAP Buone, dung with neuture and dispatch, and on the mint miderata 1954 Toronto, Dec 11; 1846.

## Eight Hundred Thousand ACRESOPLAND NURON TRACT. NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMEGRANTO

THE CANADA COMPANY bere spell throng open all THE CANADA COMPANY have again theorem open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disputal, by may of DEARS for TEN TEARS, MO MONEY INTO REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the lat February in such year, is not much more than the interest upon the open prime of the Lend-wither right to precipe the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is necessed to the Settler, who would then neve all lurriuse paymentiris Rivata.

The Hurrin District is known to be one of the most braitby, and fertile Tructs of Land to Causda—it has more than doubled. and fertile Tractauf, Lind in Caussia—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Haron Tract, his his year 1842, contained 7481 souls i in June, has year 1842, contained 7481 souls i in June, has year the Burron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official Returns,

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore aboveing facility for the undivided settlement of Families, the Official facility for the undivided settlement of Families, the Official Settlement of Families, the Official facility and their Friends.

Aloph, Printed particulars, and every regulate inflatinations upon the Human and the Counds, Opposing a facilities in the Province, will be familied. Falls of Caussia, by application (If by letter post-paid) in the Calinda Company a Office, at Turante, and Company's Opposite in the Human and the Caussia.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR OF T PIANO PORTES.

TIIR Subscribers have respired, on Confirmment, Spor Guants Southen Mainfants France Fourth Sharing Metallic Strong Plate, with all the breeds inspection and a containing the strong Plate, with all the breeds inspecting a Colland and Colland For sile obsequent of Colland Accordance For sile obsequent Strong South St. Colland Rev. 23, 1846.

A RESPECTABLE TOUTH THE PROPERTY AND A Articled Royal, with every advantage of a most one between the rest of the Family. A Proping a side of the Family of the Community of the

Young Ladies' Seminary Moning Ladies' seminary

Maid the Jubble reversity (but, be bit) requirements for the Jubble reversity (but, be bit) requirements for the Jubble of Tuone Ladie, and that the news result for the results of Tuone of I slives and also particularly field from the Jubble of Tuone of I slives and also particularly field from the Jubble of Tuone of I slives and also particularly field from the Jubble of Tuone of I slives and also particularly field from the Jubble of Tuone of I slives and also particularly field from the Jubble of Tuone of I slives and also be a supported from the Jubble of I sale.

MRS HERICA TO CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE ST References highly permitted to the Rev. W.M. Hanconine.

of a sound and ledy-like's Edwinning.

Meferoncey highly perwitted to this Bark W. M. Harryman. It ow show Mer. Legiter, is indebjed, for, the seperation of the religious instruction of few significant and no superior of the religious instruction of few significant and no religious and the religious instruction of few significant and no religious distincts of the few significant and the religious instruction of few significant and no religious distincts of the few significant and few significant and significant and the few significant and few significant and the few significant and few significant and few significant and significant a

CLASSICAL AND CONNERGIAL ACADEMY

CLASSICAL SAND SCOMMERGIAL AVADENTS

M. L.DECOMER respectfully advantages by consistent and the Califor has be will be consistent being the consistent by th

BIRTHS. At Colberne, on Japanery 26th, the wife of Cuthbert Care ainge, Esq., of a sou, or At Ingersoll, on the 24th ult., the wife of E. Manuguli, E. q. 22 of a son.

On the 26th ult; wear Cobourg, Mrs. Charles Bours, it a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 23rd pir, the hely of Charles BE Market a sambert, Eq., of a daughter.

D | E D.

In this city, on the 29th pir, Michael Morrie, infent sources.

M. Barrett, Req. of Upper Canada College, aged une sapel and ola days." and six days.
In this city, on Tuesday, the 2nd last, John, son Rev. Wm. Cockman, late of the Rod Biver Settlement

17 years.

At Kingston, on Bunday the 31st Jan. Mr. L. Nobbe and 51 years.

LETTERS received to Thereday, February & Latter Latter Rev. W. Ritchin, add. sub. and rev. Justice Latter (much obliged): Rev. John Hickie, rev.; Rev. had Haghan, add. sub. and rem. the granet had he daily adjusted to the regret that we did, and popel; in flower sandtess (there Church Calendary) A Layman; D. Burn. Bon. 1811 (the Communication) application to the proposed change in the form of the Church. Bill which rear Yand Irigade; and grill-pleaders have flowering and proposed change in the form of the Church. Bill which rear Yand Irigade; and grill-pleaders have flowering as a part horeafter transmit, are then the received, and will be converted.

488-1f fully preserved for future reference.

THE YOUNG CHARTIST. (From "Luke Shurp, or Knowledge without Religion," by

Luke Sharp was put on trial for his life. And when the jury had heard the evidence against him, without the alightest healtation they pronounced him guilty. And their decision involved a scattence of

And now how shall I describe Luke's condition, when, after hearing the fatal verdiet, he was led back to his cell, until the fate of some of his other compersons in wickedness was decided? In a moment his whole life seemed to pass in review before him; with inconceivable rapidity and clearness the follies and sine of a life-time seemed each with a separate voice to speak and invoke the vengeance of that God whom he had insulted and denied. How hateful then were all those things which most he had prized! how contemptible his vanity! how uscless and worse than uscless, his Anondelge and Bleverness! The scales had fallen from his eyes. He saw at length his coudiviou in all its frightful reality and truth. He no as sure that God's word was true as of his own existence. No doubts, no scuffing, no cavils now! but dark despair and woe unutterable. Ilis days numbered; a shameful death; and beyond the grave,undying worm, and fires that never can be queuched, of a lake of fire and brimstone, and the amoke and torment rising up eternally, joined with the remembrance of the long-neglected denunciation of Scripture, that the servant "which knew his Lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to His will, shall be beaten with many stripes."

"Many stripes! many stripes! many stripes?"-These were the only words that the wretched young man uttered. And as he paced up and down his narrow cell, hundreds of times did he gasp them forth:

Many stripes ! many stripes!"
Then he sauk exhausted with agony of mind on his pallet, and once more the scenes of childhood, youth, and manhood, passed before him; aye, and his thoughts wandered back to the wide meadows, and ling river, and venerable tower of Yateshull church. And the companions of his boyhood, and the old fa- pained by recollections of such a wretched, guilty bemillar faces of the villagers; nay, the very games and ing as I am? Yet you bade me write to you, and you agoris in which he had joined, and the sound of the are too true to any what you did not mean. And I church bell, and plaintive voices of the choristers, with have another reason for writing, for I am anxious, bewhose solemn chants in days of yore his own voice fore my miserable career is ended, to thank you once had mingled, -all came back.

be religious; that even his best emotions had passed that fills my mind. away, and produced no results. " Mere natural virwhen men neglect to deepen it into religious principle This had been Luke's case. He saw it all clearly

enough now; now, when it was too late. He had known his Lord's will, but had not prepared himself. "Many atripes! many stripes!" sobbed forth the we-stricken man.

Suddenly he hears footsteps. The bolts are withdrawn. The officers of the prison lead him back into I feet almost afraid to pray for myself. the court, and they whisper to him to be a man, for

be is not to die. Ah! had he known what was in store for him, would bis beart have bounded with joy at the intelligence, and smote against his ribs, as if struggling to burst chief town of New South Wales, and the place to its narrow wall? Life! Life! If he were but permitted to live, he felt as if he cared not what befol transferred here; for, as I dare say you know, this is him. -- he could endure it all.

But there is a life which is worse than death.

"Young man," said the venerable judge, when it "you have already heard, in my previous remarks to thur, which is another of the penal settlements, and your fellow-culprits, that your life is to be spated,— But you must not think that, because you escape a that, therefore, the offended laws of your country have no further claim for satisfaction. No, you have been enormous offender, and it is but fit that for the sake of others you should suffer enormously. I can hi order to prevent the convicts from escaping, there assure you that it is only after the greatest doubt, is a deep trench cut across this strip of land, in front healtation, and misgiving, that, we have finally deter- of which there are a row of lamps, and not far from mined to recommend you to the mercy of the crown. of your misguided countrymen would not have been guilty of breaking the law. Sedition and disloyalty would never have entered their minds but for you.

"I am told that you have been well educated for your rank; and that you had, at least in early life, what many of those who stand at this bar have not received, - a Christian education. So much the worse for you, since you subsequently failed to profit by it.

Your conduct on your trial, and the charges brought home to you, show that you have a considerable share of mitural eleverness. So much the worse for you, since you have turned your talents to such bed account.

""You are very young, and may have many years of life before you. But how many soever those years may be, I now announce to you, as the punishment of your helious offence, and as a warning to others, they must all be passed in a condition of the most hopeless and depressing misery. You must be held forth as an example of the fate of those who lead on their ignorant fellow-subjects to crime, and who abuse their own talents, by making them minister to their had passions. ... In your history must be read an admonition to those who think that, provided they have knowledge, you have forgotten bring you to repentance and amendment!

"Your sentence is, that you be transported for the term of your natural life, to such place beyond the seas as her Majorty shall appoint; and I forewarn you, that in just judgment on your crime, that place will be the most penul settlement of the penul colonies."

Misfortune is almost sure to destray mere worldly friendships; but Luke had still a friend, no long time since, he had turned away from, and perhaps disliked for his truthfulness, but whose worth he now fully ap- as were never heard of in Europe, and are too bad to preciated. It has been already mentioned that Ed- be alluded to in the Scriptures. Let a man be what ward Smith was living at Stafford, and, therefore, he he may when he comes here, it is next to impossible had many opportunities of visiting Luke in his afflic- but that he should become worse. As one poor fellow tion. He came to him in prison continually, and did all that he could before the trial to prepare Luke for the fate which aremed inevitable.

He was present at the trial, and when the sentence architect revisited his unhappy school-fellow once more. It was a tearful meeting: but when the first excitement was over, and Luke's spirits were somewhat revived at the reflection that his life would be spared, he almost reproached Edward for not sharing bi¤ jòy.'

"I do share it," said the latter, "I do share it, for you may have full time to perfect your repentance, and they change the very meaning of language, and call

"Why, Ned, you speak as if transportation were almost as bad as death. There are people in this prison who have told me of convicts dying worth fifty thousand pounds, and who say that if a man is steady and well-behaved, he may soon be happier and more comfortable than ever he was at home."

"Luke!" replied his friend in a solemn tone, "you must not deceive yourself. Did those persons ever speak to you of Port Arthur, or Norfulk Island?"

"No, I never heard them." "Perhaps few have done so; The innocent have no concern with such places. The guilty either never return from them, or dare not trust themselves to speak of them."

"Why, Ned? What are they like?"

"Da not ask me, Luke. Perhaps things are mend-

"No, Luke," said Edward Smith sadly and earnest- as I used to be. ly, "I cannot. I have read that on the frowning rocks hopeless wherein God's mercy may yet be sought .-And bad as things may be, He will be with you to support and comfort you if you do but seek flim; and when trouble is heaviest, help will be nighest. Do insulted and offended Him,-Ile will not cast you off for ever: nay, if He sees you a true penitent, He will never leave you nor forsake you. Though you pass through the waters, He shall be with you: and through the fire, it shall not burn you!"-

Three years passed away. And Edward Smith was still advancing in worldly prosperity, and in the regard and good opinion of his employers. And he had a happy home of his own, and a gentle, affectionate wife, and a little merry-hearted innocent child .longer dated to trifle with his conscience. He felt And better than all, he was serving God faithfully in his generation, and walking steadily in His faith and fear. Need I say that he was happy?

Yet at times a shade would pass over his face when he thought of poor lost Luke. Often and often would what he dared not think. Only dim forebodings of the he rise in the night to pray for him. Often would he beseech God to bring him to repentance, and then (if it seemed good to him,) to shorten his trial.

And when the following letter, penned in a trembling hand and blotted with tears, reached him, he felt that his prayer was about to be accomplished .-They were the last tidings that he ever received of Luke Sharp,-who was probably soon afterwards laid in that saddest of all cemeteries, the thickly peopled burial ground of Norfolk Island, which,-(meet accompaniments of a graveyard where rows of murderers lay side by side!)-is embowered among thick, melancholy groves of the tear-dropping manchineel, and whose sole outlet is toward the dark, mosning, sgitsted sea!

"Convicts' Hospital, Norfolk Island. " My dear and constant Friend,-I almost hesitate to write to you, for why should your kind heart be more for all your goodness to me, and to assure you And then revived the shuddering thought, that that, by God's goodness, I have been brought to feel hopes, and friends, and opportunities, he had cast how deeply I have offended Him, and that the desire them all away; that he had never tried in earnest to of making my peace with Him is now the one thought

"I am very ill with a cough and spitting of blood tue," that is, the virtue of the feelings, " wents away and pain in my side, and the wardsman tells me the surgeon says there are no hopes. Hope, I am sure there is none for me here: but I trust there may be hope for me beyond the grave: for God is more merciful to us than we are to one another, and I know that His Blood is efficacious enough to wash away the "Many stripes ! many guilt of sins even as great as mine, and I know that you have prayed for me, and will pray for me, which is an unspeakable comfort, -- for there are times wher

"I could not write to you on the voyage, nor yet when I got here. I had no opportunity of doing so till I was sent to the hospital. Else I should have told you something I heard at Sidney-(that is the which convicts are often brought before they are a small island in the midst of the sea, -a thousand niles from Sidney, and eighteen thousand miles from England, being the place to which the worst offenders such "as I have been, are transported). Well, I saw he proceeded to pass sentence on Luke, a man at Sidney who had lately come from Port Arin some respects even worse than this. Now in case you should not know it, I must tell you that this Port ful and ignominious execution on the gallows, Arthur is situated in a place called Tasman's Peninsuls. It is almost, but not quite, an island, being connected with the main land by a narrow neck not more than three or four hundred yards across. And the lamps, a row of dogs, so placed as not to be able to destroy each other, but near enough to prevent any

person passing between them. Now these dogs are immensely powerful, and being always kept chained and fed upon raw ment, they are so ferocious that even the persons who have charge of them date not come within the length of their chain, but are compelled to throw their food to them from a distance. This settlement is a most dreary, desolate spot, and the convicts are, I am told, chiefly employed in digging coal. To this place it was that Barney Ford and Levi Abrahams were transported four years ago, when, as you remember, they were found guilty of plundering my poor uncle. I often used to think on the voyage out whether I should see them again, and I always praved that I might not. I owed nothing but evil to them, but I never wished them such a fate as befel them.-After being at Port Arthur for some time they made an attempt to escape, by crossing the neek of land which I have told you of. But no sooner had they come within reach of the dogs, than they were knocked down, and before the soldiers could come to their

assistance, they were torn asunder, limb from limb, by

the infuriated animals. " And now I must speak to you of myself. When first my eyes rested on this place, I thought it must they can do without religion. May that God whom be the most beautiful spot in the universe, and I think so still; but oh, Edward, think what a place to live in that must be, where all the greatest criminals were crowded together, and where, till very lately, no minister of religion ever set foot! It was as if those who punished our bodies would not be satisfied until they had ruined our souls eternally likewise. You may judge what the consequences were. The wickedness was so great, the depravity so horrible, that I think they must have shocked the very devils in hell; may, such manstrous forms of crime developed themselves said to the judge who condemned him, 'When a man comes here, a man's heart is taken from him, and there a given him the heart of a beast. And how can it be otherwise? The most depraved, and the least was passed, and Luke removed to the gaol, the young depraved, are herded together night and day; wear the same dress of degradation, labour at the same

hopeless toil, with the lash sounding in their cars continually. So they labour on till the very hair on their head is searched to the same yellow hue as their sunburnt bodies, and till their limbs stiffen with the weight of their chains, or of the burdens they are compelled to carry. And they grow more and more wicked, till you may have full time to perfect your repentance, and they change the very meaning in the second pray, canton almost anything is tolerable in comparison with the evil good, and good evil: and if a man is seen to pray, canton. The Rev. R. Flood, in a letter dated Loudon, Nov. pled on. Hell itself cannot be worse than this place. And so the convicts think it. It is not long since mission to Firland are simply these; first, the printing thirty-one were condemned to death for a conspiracy. of our Little in the Muncey language; and, secondly, but some were reprieved. And when the names of the soliciting from the members of our Church assistance those who were to die were read out, they one after towards building a church for the use of the Indians un-

> "Oh, may God bless you, Edward, for having vica, stand pre-confuent for sterling piety, and live, and "Oh, may God bless you, Edward, for having vica, stand pre-confuent to our beloved Church." warned me 'not to give up hope,' even here. These The Board agreed to grant £50 toward the erection words of your's have come into my mind when I have of a church for the Indians at Muncey Town, Ibelaware; been all but yielding to despair, had my trial gone on the amount to be paid by the Society, as soon as the work much longer, had I been compelled for long to hear shall have advanced towards its completion. and see things which are breaking strong men's hearts the Liturgy had been recommended by the Standing Committee to the consideration of the Foreign Transladaily. But I was not tempted beyond what I was Committee able to bear. God, in His mercy, sent me my present tion Committee.

"Nay, but do tell me. It is better to know the illness, and how I am sick, and, I suppose, dying, find kindness even here. At least, I am not molested

"But do not think I complain. All I have expeof those distant lands, there ought to be written the rienced of shame and pain I have deserved, aye, and dismel words, 'leave Aope behind, all ye who enter a hundred-fold more. But I write this in order that her? But oh, Luke, dear Luke, no place can be you may warn young men in England to take care lest a hundred-fold more. But I write this in order that they do anything which should cause them to be sent to this place of torment, and in order that you may let people know what transportation to Norfolk Island really is. Tell them my history, and what it was that but turn to him with your whole heart, and guilty as ruined me. Tell them to seek knowledge if they will, you have been, and are,-deeply, deeply as you have but that knowledge without religion is roisox and DEATH.

> "And now, once more, God bless you. Pray for me, pray for me that I may have grace to pray aright, and that He who had mercy for the penitent thief, BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MENORIALS may have mercy even upon me. To Him alone look, to His merits, and His intercession.

"Farewell! God bless you and requite you for all your goodness to one who can never repay you,---Your most guilty, but most loving Friend,

"LUKE SHARP."

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

London, Dec. 1, 1846. Extract from a letter from the Bishop of Toronto ,da-

ed Toronto, Canada, Nov. 10, 1846:-"I beg leave to enclose two short tables-the first giving the results of my Confirmation journeys in the year 1843, and the second the results of my journeys through the diocese during the summers of 1845 and 18484 for it ow requires two seasons, at least, to pass through this

growing diocese.

"In 1840 I had only to visit seventy-four stations, or parishes scattered indeed over a great surface, and attended with much labour, but not equal to what I have gone through this summer. It is quite probable that I shall be compelled to divide the diocese into three annual portions, instead of two, in order to bring it within my physical powers; because, during the past summers I found, that from the intense heat and travelling so long in a rough waggon, and over tedious roads, it was rather too

"These tables do not include all my journeys: it is frequently necessary to make occasional trips to lay foundation-stones, open churches, and attend public

"From these tables it will be seen that the stations have increased by ninety-five in about three years; but may remark that some of them were rather stations o exporation, that I might make myself acquainted with the country and inhabitants, and show my clergy that I called upon them to encounter no labours which I was not willing to ahare; others, as the country becomes better cleared and opened, may be joined for confirmation appointments, so as to economise labour. There will not be so great an increase, under this head, during the next three years, though it will still be considerable.
"The number of the confirmed may be deemed less

than might have been anticipated, from the rapid increase of our population from immigration and natural causes; but it must be remembered, that the number of grown up and elderly persons that came forward during my two first tours of confirmation (not having opportunities beforu), have diminished, and our candidates now consist

in a much greater degree of young persons.

"In respect to recent emigrants, many of their youth have been confirmed before they left home; but were it otherwise, they do not always come within my range, at selected stock of they generally go to the farthest back settlements, which for some years our clergy are unable to visit with advan-

TABLE I. Showing the results of the Bishop of Toronto's Journeys

| Districts.  | No. of<br>Stations or<br>Parishes. | Numbers<br>Confirmed. | Churches<br>Consect'd. |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| District west of Toronto, including<br>Manetounaneng Island, Lake Huron<br>Ningara District | 24<br>16                           | 756<br>374            | 2 .                    |
| Home and Simcoe Districts   | 16                                 | 460                   | 3                      |
| Districts below Kingston  | 26                                 | 1056                  | 3                      |
|   | 102                                | 3699                  | 9                      |

TABLE II.

Showing the results of the Bishop of Toronto's Confirma-

| tion Journeys through his Diocese in 1845 and 1846. |                                    |                       |            | 1 6  |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|
| . Districts.  | No. of<br>Stations or<br>Parishes. | Numbers<br>Confirmed. | Consect'd. | R 11 |
| Districts west of Toronto, including Lake Huron     | 70                                 | 1312                  | 6          |      |
| District of Ningara                                 | 21                                 | 154                   | 3          |      |
| Home and Simcoe Districts                           | 35                                 | 773                   |            | ١í   |
| Districts between Toronto & Kingston                | 41                                 | 907                   | 3          | 1.   |
| Districts below Kingston                            | 36                                 | 1112                  | -          | 5    |
|   |                                    |                       |            | i    |

197 4158 16 SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. 67. Lincoln's Inn Fields. December, 1846. At a General Meeting held on Tuesday, December 1

The Lorn Bisnor or Lospon in the chair. A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, dated Toronto, 8th Oct., 1846. The following are ex-

"Permit me to introduce to your kind notice the bearer, the Rev. Richard Flood, one of my most estimable

missionaries, and whose great success among our Indians has obtained and deserved my warm approbation. "Me. Flood's chief reason for visiting England is, I am sorry to say, to seek the best medical advice for a complaint in his head, which has been for some time trou-bling him, and which is the result of his great exertions and presence of mind during an accident which happened to him on crossing the river Thames (in Canada), his own residence, returning from church in a boa a number of his congregation. By his skill, and courage, most of his companions from a watery grave, which for many hours appeared inevitable, and under the cold and terrors of which some of them perished. His narrative

of his dangerous and frightful position, firmness of mind, and final escape, is well worth hearing. "He carries with him a manuscript of a portion of our Service in the Muncey language, which will, I hope, be favourably considered by the Society, and printed for the benefit of this poor tribe. Any kindness you may show to Mr. Flood in promoting his objects I shall deem a great favour, for I feel much interest in his welfare. "The Rev. Mr. O'Mearn's Chippawa translation of our

part of the Liturgy has been in the press for some time, and will be ready for delivery in a few days." The following memorandum, from Earl Catheart, dated Civil Secretary's Office, Indian Department, Mon-treal, 16th Oct., 1846, was also read:—
"The Rev. Mr. Flood, Missionary to the Indians, re-

siding at Muncey Town and Delaware, being about to proceed to England to endeavour to raise by private subscriptions a sum of money for the purpose of creeting a church at Muncey Pown, in the district of London, couny of Middlesex, (Canada West), for which desirable ob-cet there are no funds at the disposal of the Government, the Governor General avails himself of the opportunity to express his approbation of Mr. Flood's exertions, and he trusts that the result will be satisfactory to Mr. Flood, and beneficial to the legians under his darge.—Cati-cant

13th, 1846, wrote as follows :-"I beg to acquaint you that the objects of my present another dropped upon their knees, and thanked God school-house, has ceased for years to accommodate the that they were to be delivered from this horrible place, mative congregation consisting of three nations, the Munwhile those who were to be spared stood mute and ceys, Chippawas, and Oneidas; an interesting people, who, pechaps, among all the aborigines of British North American and here, and here, and here.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under 12. d. Erstinsertion and I d. each subsequent issertion. Tentines and under, 2s. 9d. first losertion and 1s. each absoluent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and lid. per line each altequent insertion. The usual discount is and ld. per line each discount is said extension and account in the line ach experies by the year or for a considerable in me. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New Brumwick, in the Hindon's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be

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JOHN C. BETTRIDGE.

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, TAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes: GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;

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RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto, BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, and Public generally, that he has now section by and l'ublic generally, that he has now received his

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t fail to give satisfaction. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders; also, Judges, Oueen's Counsel, and Barristers' Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846.

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RSPECTFULLY announces that he has entered into ar-A Splendid Mezzotinto Engraving

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lipper Canada Cullege, (to whom the Engraving is, by permission, respectfully dedicated,) and which has been pronounced by competent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Rever-end and Learned Gentleman. The Portrait was taken about two years ago: and previous to its being placed in the hands of the engraver, some material mprovements were made. The price will be 20s. for Proofs, and 12s. 6d. for Prints;

and great care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub The Portrait will be of the same size and etyle as that of the Governor General recently engraved; and by the same Engra-ver, Mr. Warner, and published by H. & W. ROWSELL.

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NOTICE S hereby eiren, that D'ARCT E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-

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New York, February 14, 1845.

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Cobourg. July 7th, 1846. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL at the Ontario Mills Woollen Pactory, Cobourg, by the 8. E. MACKECHNIK

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