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LINES BY THE REV. HENRY ALFORD, SLIGHTLY ALTERED BY C. L. C. B.

Rise, sons of Hochelaga,* from mountain and from plain;-Let each light up his spirit, let none unmoved remain, The morning is before you, and glorious is the sun; Rise up and do your blessed work before the day be done.

"Come help us, come and help us,"-from the valley and the To the ear of God in Heaven are the cries ascending still,

The soul that wanteth knowledge, the firsh that wanteth food; Arise ye Hochelaga's sons, go seeking each one's good. Your hundreds and your thousands at usage and in purse,

Behold a safe investment which shall ble-s and never curse!

O who would spend for house or land, if he might from above,
Draw down the sweet and holy due of happiness and love? Pour out upon the needy ones the soft and healing balm,

The storm hath not arisen yet—ye yet may keep the calm; Already mounts the darkness.—the warning wind is loud; But ye may seek your fathers' God, and pray away the cloud. Go throng our ancient churches, and on the holy floor

bly in your penitence among the kneeling poor; Cry out at morn and even, and amid the busy day, "Spare, spare, O Lord, thy people; —O cast us not away."

Hush down all sounds of quarrel, let party names alone,— Let brother join with brother, and Huck laga claim her own, In battle with the Mammon host join peasant, clerk and lord, Sweet charity your banner flag, and God for all your word.

* Supposed to be the Indian name of Canada

THE CANADIAN CHRISTIAN OFFERING. BY ERASMUS OLDSTYLE. (From the Literary Garland.)

It is no less a source of gratification to ourselves than it must be of pleasure to our readers, to observe that the occasions are becoming more frequent upon which we are called upon to review publications of a purely colonial origin, for it is an indication that science is endeavouring to awake from her repose, and that public taste is consequently passing through an ordeal of refinement and purification.

but thanks to public patronage, is likely to live on, for we find that writers, as well as readers, are multiplying in number. The "Maple Leaf" of our sister to instruct their youth, to solace their old age, and city is now in the second year of its growth, and its to bury their dead. Then it is that mere worldly early promise is not only sustained, but strengthened, comforts cease to satisfy—then it is that their minds if we may judge by its richer foliage, and more exquisite coloring.

We have now another publication, which, we hope, may also be regarded in the light of an annual, for we fail to satisfy, a void which the grave itself cannot trust that the learned and zealous Editor may be close. In connexion with these remarks we refer our encouraged by the reception extended to his "Offer-

ing," to renew his efforts at a future period.

The Canadian Christian Offering, is made up of contributions from various individuals, who, though divided by distance, have united to carry out the pious purposes of the Reverend incumbent of Streetsville

The Lord Bishop of Montreal has found leisure, in the midst of the varied duties of his extended diocese, severer study. to sweep the lyre, and, in the language of sacred song, to chronicle the musings of his mind. Who can read the impressive "lines written with a pen from an eagle's wing," without feeling that Heaven itself

"Pierce where change shall be no more." in our columns.]

The Reverend Dr. Mackie has also enriched this little work with several very beautiful contributions. There are, however, many contributions from anony-Deautiful melodies. The gems and jewels recall some of the scenes of his Lalla Rookh, and transport us for a while into the society of the cynical Fadladeen.

But its oriental associations carry with them higher songs of the Poet of Ireland are apt to inspire. They transport us to the East, to visit at midnight the plains of Bethlehem, there to prostrate ourselves before the humble birth-place of Him whose advent was indicated by a Star, but from whose agony the moon and stars withdrew their light, and upon whose death the sun the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D.) withdrew their light, and upon whose death the sun The darkness did not detract from the glory of the Redeemer any more than it destroys the beauty of the "Night-Blowing Cereus."

A mantle of leaves Had enshrouded the rose, And slumber had hidden The tints of the bower; When, lo! in the midst Of this dewy repose,
As I wandered, I came
To a night-blowing flower.

All others, their robes And their odours forsaking Undistinguished were sleeping In slumber profound;

But this, this alone, In its beauty was waking, And breathing its soul-filling

Sweetness around. 'Twas a glorious flower! It's corolla of white,
As pearls of Arabia
'Mid jewels of gold,

And lonely and fair,
Through the shades of the night
It beamed with a softness I loved to behold. And, methought, as I look'd,

What an emblem is this, Thus blooming afar
From the land of its birth, Of Him, whose own land Is a region of bliss, Though He grew as a plant

In this garden of earth. 'Twas thus, while the world All around Him was dim, That He shone with love's purest

And holiest ray: And hollest ray:
'Twas thus, in the garden
So honoured by Him,
That night, through His fragrance,
Was richer than day.

Like the flowers, His disciples, At midnight were sleeping, And deep were their slumbers,

Unconscious of care; While He, in the blood Of His agony, weeping, To His Father was breathing

The sweetness of prayer. There is another piece entitled "The Lost Infant," which in seasons like these, when many parents are called to part with their darlings, is peculiarly fitting

Mourn not for thee! Though selfish love, That watch'd the blossom from its birth Would woo it from its home above, To pine again on cold, dark Earth: Tho' sorrow chill the stricken heart, Tho' tears bedien the quivering eye, Bright Faith hath told how blest thou art,

Since death hath sung thy lullaby!

Mourn not for thee! What spell is ours, To lure thee to our arms once more— The fall of leaves—the blight of flowers— Earth's changeless taie told coldly o'er?

Dare mortals for their Darling ask A purer, happier lot than thine— E'en as they think—ah, trying task! How bright the now closed eyes could shine?

Mourn not for thee! God's holy Son Plucks flowers like thee with Him to bide: Thine everlasting haven's won,
Ere life's wild sea of storms was tried. Sleep soft. Beside thy sinless tomb
Our hearts their faltering pray'r may tell—
The love that watch'd thy dawning bloom

O'er its lost darling sighs-Farewell! Of what frail materials are we Christians made! now little of faith, how little of hope, find a lodgment in our hearts! How little are we influenced by the first features of the Christian's creed, for even while vowing our belief in the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul, we nevertheless bury our dead in hopeless grief, as though our inextinguishable love found no comfort from the promise of a renewed embrace,—as though the objects of our care and prayers would be enfolded in our arms no more. In the grave we may indeed bury the mortal and the dear familiar form, but the affections by which it was animated still rest and live with us, aye! and will live till the arrival of that period when the fair body in which they were enshrined shall lovingly fall into our | Church. arms once more.

Oh! why should we bewail the dead, Why sorrow o'er their narrow bed? Have they not sought the happy shore Where human cares oppress no more? Bewail them not, more bless'd than we, From human care and suff'ring free, Their parted spirits rest in peace, In the bright land where sorrows cease.

Although we have made some very exquisite extracts, we can assure our readers that those which remain are equally beautiful: "The Poor Man's Church," by Mr. mpson, may, and doubtless will, awaken very sorrowful emotions in the minds of some of our fellow Christians whose lot in life has been cast far away from the music of the Church-going Bell, far away Our own Magazine is not only still in existence, from the place where prayer is accustomed to be made, far away from the accredited Minister of the Most High who is commissioned to baptize their babes, revert to other times, and it may be, another land; and then it is that even in this land of plenty they find an "aching void" which surrounding comforts readers to the touching scenes in an "Emigrant's

Funeral. In looking through the list of contributors we observe that the names are chiefly of those gentlemen who have recently distinguished themselves at the University of King's College-and that therefore the nany beautiful pieces which enrich this little volume have been written during moments snatched from

It is, we conceive, one of the hopeful omens in our disquieting time, to find so many young men of earnest and sincere hearts who are ready and desirous of consecrating their lives and labours to the glory of God appears to have a fixed locality, for our thoughts and the good of man. It is indeed a source of thankcome purified in their aspirings, and whilst living fulness and gratification to find there are those who amid excitement and change, our hopes can neverthat at which the children of avarice so vainly endeavour to quench their craving appetite. That there And who can read the still more beautiful "lines are those who, though moving amidst the active crowd written during a snow storm in Lower Canada," withthe being impressed with the opinion, that to the inspiration of a poet, and the humility of a Christian, the parted, hope, when their dwelling shall be with the good Prelate has superadded the character of an children of the past, to live anew by means of their Parnest, sincere, and uncompromising church-man. works and writings, in the hearts and affections of a We regret that our space will not allow us to afford distant posterity. That there are those who observour readers more than an extract from this exquisite ing the dishonesty of public men, avoid the perilous Piece:—[The lines alluded to have already appeared path upon which, in the strife of faction, high principle has become a by-word, simple truth an incumbrance. That there are those who are content to remain in comparative security rather than encounter the sunshine and glare, in which, it may be, their virtue might mous sources, of great merit,—one on the "Night- wither, and their self-respect perish. That there are Blowing Cereus," reminds us of Moore, and is certainly worthy of an exalted place in the list of his vard which He hath planted, in order that they may live with Him in the dwellings which He has prepared for those who love and serve Him.

We can say no more than that this little volume is very prettily got up; that the price is only 2s. 6d., and holier and purer thoughts than those which the liquidation of the debt incurred in the erection of Streetsville Church.

And the ark went upon the face of the waters .- Gen. vii. 18

I see in the ark the great type of the Church .-Behold, the great day had arrived on which food had determined to destroy all the earth, excepting those who were predestined and chosen out of the world .-Noah and his family, beasts both clean and unclean, these were enclosed in the ark of safety, which have often perplexed inter-fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the His suggestions, the more acute will become our sense all seeds,"—words which have often perplexed interthese were enclosed in the ark of safety; when lo! the tountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of Heaven were opened. Then was there a of obedience; the more we try to remember, the more preters, as there are many seeds, as of poppy or rue, windows of treaven were opened. Then was the great cry in all the earth, which was an exceeding bitter cry, and which has not been equalled since, neither times, and under all circumstances, He is ready to worth making;—it is sufficient to know that—Small the tribes of the earth shall mourn, and the elect shall us in the struggle with ourselves, the world, and our among the Jews for something exceedingly minute. finally be separated by the mercy of God, and shall be spiritual enemies. grow higher and higher; all the plain is covered, all suddenness, to many of us, at least, consists their danthe hills are covered; then is there a great silence; ger. but it is under these sudden temptations that the could be less magnificent, what could have less of pronothing is living; no sound but the voice of God in aid of the Holy Ghost, honestly sought, is seen to be mise than the commencements of the kingdom of God the waters, which now cover the tops of the mountains. and of the Holy Chost, most strikingly effectual. The more urgent our need, in the person of the Son of man? He grew up in a Still the ark floats on; it goes to and fro on the waters, perfectly secure, rising as the water heightens, top of Mount Ararat.

to secure them in the ark of His Church. How marvellously has this sacred ark been preserved in all ages, such a thing)—either could not or would not help us, so slight, was the commencement of the universal during which it has had to strive in and with the world; or else that we despised His assistance. to defy the power of princes; to float on in spite of the floods of ungodliness, the waves of adversity; still to survive though fierce foes were raging around; and amid the confusion of nations, the wars and rumours of wars, calmly and silently on the face of the waters, to rise as they have risen, to fair with them.

Surely we have been permitted to see that when the in a knowledge of the Sacred Volume, as far as it was slight and unobserved beginning, with gradual increase Surely we have been permitted to see that when the Sun of righteousness cast the shadow of our sacred completed in his day, we may conclude from the deark on the desolate, wide waters around her, how soon that shadow has had a holy influence, and how many with its doctrines, duties, promises, and revelations; single heart. The word of Christ falls there too like that shadow has had a noty innuence, and now many had been purified and made fit to enter into it, who have been purified and made fit to enter into it, who and hence, when disputing in his public ministry with a slight mustard seed, promising little, but issuing, if

one of them in Zion appeareth before God.

FORGETFULNESS OF GOD. (From "Sermons on Duties of Daily Life," by the Rev. F. E. Paget, M.A.)

Which be they who can be said to forget God? swer all those who do not habitually remember him; who do not make it their first object on every occasion to learn how he would have them act; who do no take his law for a lantern to their feet and a light unto their paths; and who do not make obedience to his near them and sees them at all times.

And such persons may be found among those who

it professes to do so on other grounds than because and I considered Thy works and trembled." desires to serve God, is not he one who has forgotten that the Lord his God is a jealous God? Has most exalted instances of heroism on the part of the this sin, so there are various degrees of guilt attaching plied that it was better he himself should be burnt. thereto, it will be well for each of us to ascertain that | The magistrate sent him to the proconsul at Carthage of forgetting God. And when we remember the com- Prætorium, who was then in Africa. This officer ofng righteous overmuch; when we reflect with what after he had kept him nine days in a close dungeon, to like opposition to the way of the world, have we not trial before the emperor. For four days he lay under cause for apprehension lest we may have, in a greater the hatches of the ship, between the horses' feet, withor lesser measure, denied our Lord?

and who he is? And are not each of us liable to fall into the same condemnation, whereinsoever we indulge the thought that he will appear on the judgment seat, under a different character from that in which he has evealed himself to us in the bible?

From what has been said you will, I think, perceive would put you on your guard, but one that is con-We all profess to believe in God, and to serve members of his Church, in possession of singular ad- of August, in the year 304. vantages, and inestimable priviliges. Nominally, we are living as if we appreciated them; but the peril to is all is, lest we should be self-deceived, and (like the Jews of old time, who called themselves children of Abraham, while they would not do his works,) persuade ourselves that we remember God, as he expects

of God is a far more heinous offence in us, than in him unfolded itself, having as much oneness of life those of whom David spoke in the text. Unto whom with him as the tree with the seed in which it was much is given, of him will much be required. From originally shut up, and out of which it grew. He is the moment when we were incorporated by Baptism at once the sower and the seed sown: for by a free act into the body of Christ, we were no longer in the condition in which we were by nature. In ourselves, as he became the author of life unto many; as he himself well after Baptism as before, we are helpless creatures; had said, "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground but in Baptism we receive the gift of an in-dwelling and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth grace to enable us to serve and please God. We are, forth much fruit." (John xii. 24.) And the field in therefore, without excuse if we forget Him. The Holy which he sowed this seed was the world; —"hix field," Spirit was poured into our hearts in order that we or, as St. Luke expresses it, (xiii. 19.) " his gurden; should not forget Him. It is His office to bring all for the world was made by him, and when he came things to our remembrance both as to what we should unto it, "he came unto his own." do, and what we should avoid. The more we obey

THE WORD OF GOD. (From "the Sanctuary and the Oratory.")

a means of preservation from eternal dannation; pray earnestly to be kept within this ark; pray for the preservation of the ark itself. Thou mayest well love it servation of the ark itself. Thou mayest well love it servation of the ark itself. Thou mayest well of the thick, we have the duality of the thick and th it hath been the means of saving thee. O pray for the established in obedience to the Divine commands." broken. This fact of the fondness of birds for the his loss will be deeply lamented. peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee. When Origen was a child, his father put the Sacred seeds, and the manner in which, therefore, they conpeace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that the deep the control of the man and the control of the the Scriptures before he went to his meals; and Valens, lodging in the branches of the tree, whose seed thus a deacon of the Church at Jerusalem, could correctly served them for meat, so that there must have been a singular liveliness in the image which the parable prein l'gyptian confessor, that when his eyes were put an I gyptian contessor, that when his eyes were put out he was able to repeat any place in the Old or New Testament; "which," says he, "when I first heard him do in the public congregation, I supposed him to have been reading in a book, till coming near and have been reading in a book, till coming near and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had account and the public transfer of the numerard tree when it had a public transfer of the numerard tree when it had a public transfer of the numerard tree when it had a public transfer of the numerard tree when it had a public transfer of the numerard tree when it had a public transfer of the numerard tree when it had a public transfer of the numerard tree when it had a public transfer of the numerard tree when it had a public transfer of the numerard tree when it had a public transfer of the numerard tree when the suppose this last circumstance introduced merely for the purpose of completing the presence of a numerous assemblage of the clergy and generated transfer of the numerard tree when the suppose the numerard tree when the numerard tree when the suppose the suppose the numerard tree when the finding how it was, I was struck with great admiration of the mustard-tree when it had grown great, and there tion to the amount raised by the parish, and it may be finding shelter and food, (Ezek, xvii, 23, "under it considered to be one of the finest edifices in the princitit." Augustine, in his younger days, had carefully studied Plato and Cicero, despising the writings of Christians: but when the truth came home to his heart, he gladly "sat at the feet of Jesus, and received the law from his mouth." "With eagerness," he obtained the law from his mouth." "With eagerness," he obtained the law from his mouth." "With eagerness," he obtained the law from his mouth." "With eagerness," he obtained the law from his mouth." "With eagerness," he obtained the law from his mouth." "With eagerness," he obtained the law from his mouth." "With eagerness," he obtained the law from his mouth." "With eagerness," he obtained the law from his mouth." "With eagerness, he ob will the rule of their existence, as conscious that he is heart, he gladly "sat at the feet of Jesus, and received be for all men in the Church: how that multitudes ref serves in his confessions, "I took up the inspired tion from worldly oppression, as well as the satisfaction And such persons may be found among those who are, in the world's opinion, decent and respectable, whose morals are unquestionable, and who are diligent in attendance on all the outward ordinances of the hurch.

More." After speaking of the benefit he derived from the apostle's writings, he says, "The Platonic her shelter, and shall lodge under her branches; by ship; and yet if he does this as a mere form, uttering tears of confession, the sacrifice of a troubled spirit, a shall he dwell." Theophylact concludes his exposiis given him life and health, and all things, what can give you rest.' It is one thing to see a land of peace and energetic, and armed to reprove." said of such an one but that he "forgets God"? at a distance, with no practicability of attaining it, So again, the man who is afraid of doing what he and another to pursue the right road towards it, under nows to be right, lest he should incur the ridicule of the care of the heavenly Commander, who made the world, and be set down as weak-minded, and bi- road for our use. I was wonderfully affected with ted, and enthusiastic : or he who does what is right, these views, when I read the least of Thine apostles,

The violence of Pagan persecution induced the not reason to apply to himself that fearful threat, primitive Christians, in defending and preserving their Whosever shall be ashamed of me and my words sacred books. Felix of Tibura, in Africa, being apthis sinful and adulterous generation, of him shall prehended as a Christian, was commanded by Mar-Son of Man be ashamed when he cometh in the quilian, curator, or civil magistrate of the city, to glory of his Father with the holy angels"! Now see- deliver up all books and writings belonging to his that as there are various manners of committing church, that they might be burnt. The martyr ree have in this respect altogether escaped the crime by whom he was delivered over to the prefect of the mises men make with their consciences, and their fended at his hold and generous confession, commanded wardly contrivances for escaping the charge of be- him to be loaded with heavier bolts and irons, and, nsitiveness we shrink from any step which seems be put on board a vessel, saying he should stand his out eating or drinking. He was landed at Agrigentum, Again; what shall be said of those who act habitu- in Sicily; and when brought by the prefect as far as ally as though they were unmindful of the attributes Venusa, in Apulia, his irons were knocked off, and he of God? of his all-seeing eye and fatherly hand? of was again asked whether he had the Scriptures, and his power, and purity, and truth, and mercy, and jus- would deliver them up? "I have them," said he, tice? of those who comfort themselves with the pro- "but will not part with them." The prefect instantly fane, irreverent thought that he is even such an one condemned him to be beheaded. "I thank thee, O as themselves, and that therefore he will sacrifice one Lord," said the martyr, "that I have lived fifty-six as themselves, and that therefore he will sacrince one attribute to another, be merciful at the expense of his vears, have preserved the Gospel, and have preached with your lordship. "We wish your lordship health and strength to continue tures forbidden by the Emperor?" He answered, the bishop:-"Because I am a Christian. Life eternal is in them; that it is no imaginary and unreal danger against which he that gives them up, loses life eternal." When ordered away to execution, the Gospels were hung about stant, urgent, and more insidious, because less sus-"This is Euplius, the Christian, an enemy to the gods him. We are really subjects of his kingdom, and and to the emperor." He was beheaded on the 12th

> THE MUSTARD SEED. (From Trench on the Parables.)

It is not Christ's doctrine merely, nor yet even the us to remember him, when, in point of fact, we have Church which he planted upon earth, that is signified by this grain of mustard seed. He is himself the only just not forgotten him utterly.

But, as I have already reminded you in the opening of this discourse, anything approaching to forgotten him utterly.

by this grain of mustard seed. He is himself the grain of mustard seed. For the kingdom of heaven, or the Church, was originally enclosed in him, and from or the Church, was originally enclosed in him, and from the Church, was originally enclosed in him, and the church, was originally enclosed in him, and the church which which have the church which which we desire.

This seed when cast into the ground is "the least of assist us, to strengthen us in our weakness, and aid as a grain of mustard seed, was a proverbial expression (See Luke xvii. 6) The Lord, in his popular teach-We are liable to sudden temptations, and in their ing, adhered to the popular language.—To pass on thing, because there was no help at hand which might taught for two or three years in the neighbouring towns the ark descends with them, until it finds a rest on the have saved us; but, when we have fallen, to plead for- and villages, and occasionally at Jerusalem; made a getfulness as an excuse is only adding sin to sin, nay, few converts, chiefly among the poor and unlearned; It has pleased God to set apart some, out of the rather offering a direct insult to the majesty of God, and then, talling into the hands of his enemies, without It has pleased God to set apart some, out of the rather offering a direct insult to the majesty of Cost, and set apart some, out of the rather offering a direct insult to the majesty of Cost, and set apart some, out of the rather offering a direct insult to the majesty of Cost, and set apart some, out of the rather offering a direct insult to the majesty of Cost, and set apart some, out of the rather offering a direct insult to the majesty of Cost, and set apart some, out of the rather offering a direct insult to the majesty of Cost, and th kingdom of God. For in this the kingdom of God differs from the great schemes of this world; -these last have a proud beginning, a shameful and a miserable end-towers of Babel, which at first threaten to be as high as heaven, but end in being a deserted and formless heap of slime and bricks; but the works of God, That our Lord was carefully instructed in early life and most of all his great work, his Church, have a vout character of his parents. His mind was stored dom in the world; so is it with his kingdom in every have been purified and made in to enter into it, who began only by gazing on the image which so faintly began only by gazing on the image which so faintly

My soul, consider the gratitude thou owest to God "We meet together," says Tertullian, "to hear the Spain he has himself seen great ovens heated with its to those who have still to struggle towards the degree My soul, consider the gratitude thou owest to God for placing thee in this ark of refuge. To Noah it holy Scriptures rehearsed to us, that so, according to branches; he mentions as well that birds are exceed-holy Scriptures rehearsed to us, that so, according to branches; he mentions as well that birds are exceed-holy Scriptures rehearsed to us, that so, according to branches; he mentions as well that birds are exceed-holy Scriptures rehearsed to us, that so, according to branches; he mentions as well that birds are exceed-holy Scriptures rehearsed to us, that so, according to branches; he mentions as well that birds are exceed-holy Scriptures rehearsed to us, that so, according to branches; he mentions as well that birds are exceed-holy Scriptures rehearsed to us, that so, according to branches; he mentions as well that birds are exceed-holy Scriptures rehearsed to us, that so, according to branches; he mentions as well that birds are exceed-holy Scriptures rehearsed to us, that when it is advancing sented to their minds.

Augustine, in his younger days, had carefully finding shelter and food, (Ezek. xvii. 23, "under it

prayers at home, regular in frequenting public wor- books had nothing of this; nor the face of piety, the her he shall be covered from heat, and in her glory some friendly power, respected by the Divan, could be prayers at home, regular in frequenting public worship; and yet if he does this as a mere form, uttering words with his lips, while his heart, his soul, and affections are occupied with something else, and thus insulting him, whose long-suffering has borne with his manifold transgressions, and whose bountful goodness manifold transgressions, and whose bountful goodness with his manifold transgressions, and whose bountful goodness with this gractical application: the face of piety, the stars of confession, the sacrifice of a troubled spirit, a broken and contrite heart, salvation, the spouse, the holy city, the earnest of the Holy Spirit, the cup of insulting him, whose long-suffering has borne with his manifold transgressions, and whose bountful goodness manifold transgressions, and whose bountful goodness with a nothing of this; in r the face of piety, the stars of confession, the sacrifice of a troubled spirit, a broken and contrite heart, salvation, the spouse, the holy city, the earnest of the Holy Spirit, the cup of the parable with this practical application: "The only of the problem of the pr

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF CHESTER

To the Right Reverend Father in God, JOHN BIRD, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Chester.

"We, the undersigned clergy of the rural deanery of Ashton-under-Lyne, are anxious on your lordship's retirement from the spiritual charge of the Diocese of Manchester, to testify our deep sense of the energy and faithfulness ter, to testify our deep sense of the various and responsible to the Roman See the patronage of a large portion of Latin Turkish subjects, and in so far to annul the political influence of the French government, exercised through that medium till now. This is not likely "We, the undersigned clergy of the rural deanery of sible duties of the episcopal office.

the which you have discharged the various and responsible duties of the episcopal office.

"we acknowledge, with unfeigned gratitude to 'the giver f all good,' the favourable change which, during your "The Greek Rayahs, speaking of them ecclesiastically," of all good, the favourable change which, during your lordship's superint-ndence, has taken place in the spiritual condition of this rural deanery, and in noticing the gratifying progress which has been made in the building of the Protestant Rayahs will naturally turn their eyes. condition of this rural deanery, and in noticing the gran-fying progress which has been made in the building of churches and the etection of Church of England schools in our densely-peopled districts, we feel it due to your lordship to express our conviction that much of the credit of this improvement is due, under Providence, to the ex-ample of zeal and activity which your lordship has uni-formly exhibited in promoting the extension of the min-formly exhibited in promoting the extension of the minample of zeal and activity which your lordship has uni-formly exhibited in promoting the extension of the min-istrations of the Church, and the diffusion of Christain

"And while we pay this just tribute to your lordship's public character, we beg at the same time to tender our thodox Church, in consequence of their embracing the dectrines of missionaries chiefly, from the United States we have experienced on all occasions of private intercourse of America.

attribute to another, be merciful at the expense of his justice, or sacrifice his truth to his tender compassion? Are not such persons forgetful of God, of what he is, of heaven and earth, I bow my head to be saurificed up to the throne of great that an abundant."

"We wish your lordship health and strength to continue faith and truth. O, my Lord Jesus Christ, the God your career of usefulness, and our prayers will be offered up to the throne of great that an abundant."

"We wish your lordship health and strength to continue faith and truth. O, my Lord Jesus Christ, the God your career of usefulness, and our prayers will be offered up to the throne of great that an abundant."

"Chester, Jan, 21, 1848. "Chester, Jan, 21, 1848.

"My dear Mr. Clifton,—It has been to me a cause of much gratification to receive through your hands the kind address of the clergy of your rural deanery, on the occasion of your severance from the diocese of Chester.

"Chester, Jan, 21, 1848.

—we are not yet without hope that the recognised existence of protestants in Turkey may open the door to some rational and catholic intercourse between our (hurch and occasion of your severance from the diocese of Chester. to the Church. I reflect with pleasure that such has uniformly been the character of our connection. And to this more than any other cause, I would attribute the success to which you kindly allude, and which has attended our united efforts to increase the efficiency of the Church by

House of Lords, Feb. 7.

degree the exigencies of the times.

"Our long official connection will always be to me a subject of pleasing remembrance, and not less, of earnest prayer for the continuance of that blessing upon your la-bours, without which no schemes or endeavours of ours

enlarging its means of usefulness, so as to meet in some

" Rev. Canon Clifton." THE COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The committee appointed to arrange measures in concert with her majesty's government, for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, are directing their attention to the erection of sees in Sierra Leone, Western Australia, the Mauritius, and Prince Rupert's Land. Prior to the erection of either of these places into bishoprics, it is intended to erect a new see at Victoria, Hong Kong; but £20,000 is necessary before the consent of the government for the foundation of a new bishopric can be hoped for. At present the committee have in hand £18,000 to be applied to the object in question, £5000 of which is for a college, a large portion having been subscribed by two anonymous donors, and the remainder collected under a pastoral letter of the Bishop of London. It is well known that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta is using the most strenuous efforts to obtain subdivision of his own enormous diocese, by the erection of a bishopric at Agra, for the North Western Provinces.

The Charles Scretcy was fict of the unusually numerous and attentive audience were present on the occasion. After the opening of the meeting by the prayers appointed to be used, and an impressive address from the Chairman, the Report for the last year was read by the Secretary—an able and interesting document, exhibiting the steady progress of the society in the various Parishes, and a very satisfactory statement of the success and prospects of the mission, now permamently established in this District, and containing an earnest and heart-stirring appeal to churchmen, in behalf of the objects and claims of the Society. As this very excellent Report will be published in the Church paper, and also the Resolutions at length, it is not intended, in this notice, to anticipate the same—but only to introduce, as practically deserving public attention at this time some notes taken of Colonel Kingsmill's address in moving the adaption of the Report in reference to the immense imp THE COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The committee appointed

those infant churches.

CAMBRIDGE B. A. Examination.—The Cambridge
Chronicle of Saturday says:—"We present our readers
this week with a supplement containing the examination
papers in the B. A. examination just concluded, or rather
the greater part of those papers, the remainder being
placed in our ordinary sheet. In former years a supplemental sheet has been found large enough to contain all

"Seeing so many Sons and Daughters of our beloved.
Church present on this occasion, I cannot refrain from
giving utterance to a few remarks, on a subject which
seems to occupy public attention through the length and
breadth of the land; a subject deeply involving not only
the dearest interests of this Society but those of every well
eing of the present our remarks, on a subject which
seems to occupy public attention through the length and
ordered Institution in Canada, vitally affecting the well
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giving utterance to a few remarks, on a subject which
seems to occupy public attention through the length and
the cannot remark the cannot re placed in our ordinary sheet. In former years a supplemental sheet has been found large enough to contain all the papers; but this year, the first of a new system, they are so much increased in length and number that they encroach upon several columns over and above the supplemental that they have bestowed on their children blessings which the world cannot take away oach upon several columns over and above the supplement. It may be as well to mention that the examination and classification of questionists are now conducted upon a system differing from that which has prevailed for many years. The custom heretofore has been to conclude the examination for mathematical honours before that of th: examination for mathematical nonours before that of candidates for the ordinary degree commenced; and to class the 'honour men' according to merit, in the three class the 'honour men' according to merit, in the three sake of peace, as they assert, would exclude from our classes of wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes, and the 'poll men' in one class, the names being arranged Biblical literature; studies that a leveling system would and the 'poll men' in one class, the names being arranged according to merit. This year the examination for mathematical honours has extended over eight days, instead University, which, for the period of its existence, has of six, the first three being assigned to the more elementary, and the last five to the higher parts of mathematics. After the first three days, there was an interval of eight days, in the course of which the examiners declared what risons had acquitted themselves so as to deserve ma-ematical honours, and what persons, though not dethematical honours, and what persons, though not deserve may thematical honours, and what persons, though not deserve there is no peace, for so long as we are not deservers from the standard of christianity; so long as serving of mathematical annours, deserved to pass for an ordinary degree, so far as the mathematical part of the examination is concerned. The examination of question-admit him to be omnipotent and omnipresent, it must be ists not candidates for mathematical honours was likewise changed. The schedule of mathematical subjects was began only by gazing on the image which so faintly pourtrayed the reality of its beauty.

O Thou gracious Guide of this our ark, Thou, the list temptation on the Mount, he took the "sword of this temptation on the Mount, he took the "growth of the tempter, Great Builder of our Zion, our resting-place; Thou, Great Builder of our Zion, our resting-place; Thou, Great Builder of our Zion, our resting-place; Thou, Great Builder of our Zion, and the subtraction of the tempter, as a sacred a refuge; grant that I may go to and froom the waters, in the world, but not off the world, secure, the public reader of the Scriptures. When journeys the public reader of the Scriptures the things concerning himself, beginning at a kell with two of his disciples to Emmany, He, in that up into its branches, though this, indeed, is mentioned at kell and the subtraction of the scriptures are allowed to grow, in great and marvenous results. In the witness the sum of the tempter, and in the touch this temptation on the Mount, he took the "sword of this temptation on the Mount, he took the wished was the smallest of all seeds, "when it is the untouched the time of the tempter, and the comeda on the clear, with the untouched of the time of the time of the tempter, and the comeda on the clear, when it is sent compromise profes of rules and remained as the composite of the tempter, and the comeda of the clear, when it is the untouched of the tempter. In the birds of the examination and papications arising one of the syntage as a light to their path the concent one of the list venture and the clear, with the untouched bird the birds of the tempter, is an advantage on a stock compromise profess of rules and remained as the concent of the list venture, and the comeda of the clear, which it is never known to reach in our colder lati-ties, as in Judgan, the mustard-tree attains a size of cangencies to make the

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. C. H. GAVE, M.A .- The

word Kyot used in India.

Christian Rayahs have hitherto had no protection against insult or injury, unless they belonged to some recognised Christian community, for which the shelter of

"Constantinople, Dec. 15.

"The Turks have recognised the Rayah Protestants as a community, but with their usual comical idees they have given them the Ihtissar Naziri, or head exciseman, as a chief, Cest égal—the chief of the Ordnance—is chief also of the religious community of Latin Rayahs."

EDICTORY ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF CHESTER which name are included all Christians who acknowledge the Pope as their religious head, (whether of the Greek The following address from the clergy of the rural or Armenian stock, Maronite, or Syrian) are considered to be under the official protection of the French embassy. deanery of Ashton-under-Lyne, has been forwarded to the Bishop of Chester by the Rev. Canon Clifton, rural dean: respect the French agents act the part of Civil Popes on a small scale. Pio Nono seems inclined to save them this trouble for the future, and, it is said, is negotiating a Concordat with the Padischah, the effect of which will

eir ecclesiastical head.
"The protestant Rayahs now existing in the Turkish dominions are, as far as my knowledge extends, confined to those who have been driven ont of the Armenian Or-

But it may be expected that the Druses of Mount

in helping Frederick William to try experiments at Je lem, either on our Church, or on the Churches of the East
—we are not yet without hope that the recognised exis-"Cordial co-operation between the bishop and the other band, to a better understanding of our own true position and, on the other, to the growth of knowledge and life in and, on the other, to the growth of knowledge and life in the other and, on the other, to the growth of knowledge and life in the other and, on the other, to the growth of knowledge and life in the other and th

The Bishop of Manchester took the oaths and his seat.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH

The Annual Meeting of the Niagara District Branch of

The Church Society was held on Wednesday evening, (16th ult.) in St. George's Church St. Catherines, and an

of Calculta is using the most strenuous efforts to obtain a subdivision of his own enormous diocese, by the erection of a bishopric at Agra, for the North Western Provinces. Such an arrangement is imperatively required for the welfare and extension of the Church of England in Northern India; while the recent wonderful spread of Christianity in the southern provinces of Tanjore and Tinnevelly must, ere long, force attention to the importance of sending forth a chief pastor for the special oversight of those infant churches.

Kingsmill's address in moving the adoption of the Report, in reference to the immense importance of Christian and escential part of Education. The whole address was listened to with marked attention, and elicited the applause of the adoption of the Report, which is reference to the immense importance of Christian and Scriptural Knowledge constituting an Elementary and escential part of Education. The whole address was listened to with marked attention, and elicited the applause of the adoption of the Report.

the blessings of a good education; would that it were equally the boast of all that they had given their children a religious education; but so far from this being the case, painful to relate, "horresco referens," there are many in the land who by no means look upon religion as an indis-

Spirit of Truth-and where, I would ask, but in the Gospel does the Spirit of Truth preside? Where but in the Gospel dwells the sublime lesson how to live, yes, and how to die—where but in that book of books is re-

May we not hope,—for charity hopeth all things,—that the Spirit of Truth will cause a change to come over the "spirit of their dreams," who, either walking in their own vanity, or suffering their judgment to be blinded by false sophistry, allow themselves to be led captive and dragged at the chariot wheels of those champions who recklessly adopting expediency for their watch-word, are prepared to sound the notes of infidelity, by proclaiming om the "house top" that to be effectually taught, it is not necessary to be "taught of God."

Are we, then, to behold our majestic University degraded?—that tower of intellectual strength converted into a Babel, characterized by "confusion worse confounded."

Are we doomed to utter the lament—

Spes et Fortuna valete? Shall it become an astonishment to every one that passeth by? Shall it be said "why hath the Lord done this unto this house?" And shall it be announced, "because they have forsaken the Lord God of their fathers?" "Meliora Speremus."

A heacon to deter us from this dangerous course ha been lighted up in England—the land of our affectionate allegiance, whose example we should delight to hor There, an attempt was made some twenty-five or thirty years ago, to establish a Godless University under the title of the Gower Street College. The plan with all its details was submitted to the public, weighed in the balance of British judgment, found wanting, and consigned to the "tomb of all the Capulets."— May we not hope, then, that our "wise men," in de liberaring on this the most important of all subjects, wil take England for their guide - England, greater in talent, greater in wealth, greater in resources, greater in power, than any other nation on the habitable globe. And why it than any other nation on the habitable globe. And why? Because no other nation possesses in a similar degree the enlightened principle of Religion, which influences all classes of its intelligent population. It has made England what it is, and the English what they are; and to this very principle may be attributed the close connexion that prevails in her Universities between Classics and Religion. prevails in her Universities between Classics and Religion. From these high places the Spirit of Truth wings its way through the highways and byways of our land, and, refreshing and being refreshed, she's its healing influence through a happy, well-ordered and contented people.

Not to trespass too long, Mr. Chairman, upon this meeting, which I feel assured will be regaled by "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," I would in conclusion remark, that if in Canada we would possess true nobility, the nobility of virtue—true aristocracy, the aristocracy of moral worth--true conservatism, the conservatism piety—let us follow the bright example of our affectionate parent, who, herself possessing the fulness of the blessings of the Gospel of Christ, distributes them with a bountiful change—let us, like her, not indulge a proneness to de-part from the "old land-marks"—let us, like her, adhere to well-tried institutions—and above all, let us faithfully rally round and give our warmest support to that sacred trust committed by God himself to our care.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH-24, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Forgetfulness of God.
The Mustard Seed.

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Poetry—Lines by the Rev. Henry
Alford.
The Canadian Christian Offering.
The Duke of Aiva's Breakfast at the Castle of Rudolstadt.
A New Zealand Chief.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Talbot and Brock Districts, at the periods mentioned below; on which occasions he would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and other Parishioners. of the Churches at those places respectively.—It is before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rearrequested that such meetings be, in all cases, commenced with Morning, or Evening, Prayer:-

Mount Pleasant Thursday, April 27 ... 11, A.M. St. John's Church, Friday, Woodhouse ... 5 Vittoria Port Burwell Saturday, Malahide Monday, Мау 1...11, а.м. DerehamTuesday, 2...10, л.м. Ingersoll Beachville......Wednesday, 3...11, A.M. Huntingford (Zorra) ... 4. P.M. WoodstockThursday, Burford 4, Р.М.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

This wretched and Godless nation has again become the arena of revolutionary turmoil. After a feverish reign of seventeen years the Citizen King-the Choice of the People, has been hurled from the throne by the same reckless, lawless hands which placed him on that uneasy and precarious eminence. Louis Philippe is now drinking from the same bitter chalice which he was instrumental in forcing to the lips of poor Charles X.

What the result of this movement will be, it is of course impossible to predicate. In all probability a Republic will be formed, which in due course of time will merge into a perpetual Dictatorship, or military despotism; for the mercurial Parisians, who de facto constitute the people of France, could not exist many years without the check of an iron rod.

Unless the proceedings of the successful insurgents render it necessary, we do not think that this revolution will provoke a European war. We cannot suppose that Great Britain will feel called upon to make any initiatory movement of a hostile character; having remained neuter when the legitimate monarch was dethroned, it would be the absurdity of officiousness to interfere on behalf of a usurper. We use the word usurper with no unkindly feelings towards the discrowned monarch; fully do we admit that he has done much to improve the condition of his fickle and unbeen in no small degree the means of preserving peace in the world during the last ten years; but still Louis and unmitigated hostility. He says-Philippe received his diadem from rebels, and can

Another complaint which the Almighty advanced against the Jews was, that on their stated seasons against the Jews was, that on their stated seasons of abstinence they exacted all their labour. And is there not matter of serious reproof here to many a cottages, the homes of our artisans, the garrets and cel-member of the Christian Church? How regardless are we too often of the spiritual well-being of our domestics and dependents. Generally speaking, how little do we strive so to order matters that they may have fitting time and opportunity for performing the religious duties required at their hands? No self- Whilst far from conceding that the rabid an fagonism to the will and commands of Jehovah, than that which of the effects above described, we look upon the would lead us to sacrifice somewhat of our ease and writer's admission as gratifying and satisfactory. Our convenience, in order that all the members of our Methodist and other sectarian contemporaries frehouseholds might the more becomingly discharge the quently ask the sneering question, Where are to be obligations which are incumbent equally upon master found the proofs of the Church's vitality? The and servant. How inconsistent for any one to make British Quarterly Review, - whose authority they will a change in his mode of living as regarded the gratifi- hardly venture to impugn, furnishes such evidence cations of the table, who at the same time would in abundance, an unwilling, and therefore all the undergo no inconvenience to enable his domestics to more valuable witness. He testifies that churches Lent would be more honestly and scripturally observed | devised-and relief, both spiritual and temporal, exby a person walking at some little trouble and incon- tended to the poor, whether in cottage, garret or celvenience to Church from such a praiseworthy motive, lar. If these be not signs and tokens of healthy than if he had practised the most rigorous and uncompromising self-denial in diet or recreation. Scott, in fable, for by such tokens it teaches us to "try the Church: they have fine mansions and beautiful ground his comment upon the passage which we have been spirits whether they be of God." considering, has this practical observation:- "Many and tyrannical in their own families; and come from ces to Dissent (he says) have been just such as common- forward the case of "the Rev. --

ascend to his glory, he consoled them with the assurance that a comforter should abide with them always, even the Need we say that the Lenten privations of such an interests it is felt as an almost crushing weight."

Here is quoted the announcement of a sale by auction interests it is felt as an almost crushing weight." Need we say that the Lenten privations of such an interests it is felt as an almost crushing weight."

Here is quoted the announcement of a sale by auction, would be when Lord John Russell appointed the heretical addressed "to the sporting world," of "tax car, thorough the sporting unloveing member of the visible Church, would be

dered "an acceptable day to the Lord." Again, he who fasts as God would have him to fast must deal his bread to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; he must attend to the spiritual and teristic of him and of his cotemporary brother authors, remarks: "Thou breakest thy bread then to the hungry when thou so fastest, that thou sparest from thine own belly to give it to the poor hungry man. Would God that all rich men did

know thus much, and would follow it! For many think that they do God an high sacrifice, yea, and that they be good almsmen, if, when they have once pampered their own bellies with all kinds of dainties, they then, at the last, give, or send to the hungry a few scraps which they will scarcely vouchsafe to give unto their dogs." Alas! without being hypocritical or. censorious, may we not express our apprehension, that Becon's reproof is as much called for in the nineteenth century as it was when first enunciated. We fear that the moral sculptor would experience no difficulty in selecting abundance of models for a group of Dives and Lazarus, from amongst our Christian community. And here is suggested a practical benefit which may be derived from the due observance of the Lenten and other fasts, which are enjoined by our Church. If all who, under the good providence of God, are blessed with affluence or even with ordinary independence, were to calculate fairly how much they could save from their usual expenditure during these seasons, and were to devote the sum so reclaimed (if we may so use the to devote the sum so reclaimed (if we may so use the preacher is expected to be so attractive, so potent, as to were to calculate fairly how much they could save from to devote the sum so reclaimed (if we may so use the expression) to works of charity and mercy, how much substantial good might be accomplished! How many a drooping widow's heart might be cheered! to how many helpless and bewildered orphans might permanent relief be afforded! And as to the necessaries for the soul, to how many poor forlorn ones, groping in the gloom of spiritual darkness, would the light of Christ's Gospel be conveyed by the employment of additional messengers! This consideration we would seek to press home with especial earnestness upon the members of our branch of the Universal Church. Let us suppose that the individuals composing each Church hand to all other lands-let us, like her, not be given to family in the Diocese of Toronto, faithfully practised abstinence, in the full sense of the word, during the forty days of Lent, and made an honest and liberal estimate of the amount of money which they had thereby been enabled to save, would not the collective theory and working of sectarianism. amount be very considerable? Yes; infinitely greater we are convinced than would be generally supposed. We have no hesitation in affirming that the means of supporting many additional travelling missionaries would thereby be provided, and that too without any perceptible sacrifice or inconvenience. May we express a hope that not a few of our readers will act during the present Lent upon the suggestion which we Easter may be enhanced by the announcement of a to the enterprising publishers. goodly sum so redeemed from vanity and luxury, and consecrated to the noblest of all purposes, the building up and advancement of Emanuel's kingdom. Thus acting, the humble believer, giving God all the glory, and appropriating to himself no merit, for doing what was his bounden duty, may look for the blessings promised through the Prophet Isaiah: "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall in order to confer with them upon the temporal affairs spring forth speedily: and thy rightcousness shall go ward. Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall

answer; thou shalt cry, and He shall say, Here I am." DR. M'CAUL AND HIS MALIGNERS.

Since the publication of Dr. McCaul's triumphan " 28...11, AM. refutation of the charges advanced against him by the Hon. Adam Fergusson, on the authority of an anonymous pamphlet, the Globe has groaned under the weight of the ponderous columns intended to overwhelm the President's short and straightforward vindication of his character.

As we have no doubt the only result of these la boured efforts to pervert the plain statement of facts, 4...11, A.M. by which the accusation was so decisively rebutted, will be to increase the estimation in which Dr. Mc-Caul is held, and add to the popularity which he deservedly enjoys, we will not enter into any discussion of the subject, particularly as we feel that by opening a controversy, we should be promoting the object of those, who hope to obtain notoriety by having their names associated with that of the distinguished individual at the head of the University, and who would care but little for the disgrace of defeat, provided they could force themselves into publicity.

The only thing which really requires notice, in all that our contemporary has published in his attempted crimination of Dr. McCaul, is the painful idea impressed on the mind of the reader, that the materials hich have been worked into charges, were supplied by some one, who has not scrupled to make dispopurable use of his facilities of access to the papers of the former Chancellor, and the documents of the College Council, and who has hereby betrayed confidence by furnishing the enemies of the Institution with the means of giving the colour of plausibility to their vituperations of its highest and ablest officer.

DISSENT AT A DISCOUNT.

The last number of the British Quarterly Review, a Nonconformist periodical of some ability, edited by Dr. Vaughan, of Manchester, contains an important article on the present state of Anglican Dissent. After alluding to the avowed object of voluntaryism, viz. "a speedy extinction of the Established Church," grate'ul countrymen, and that his vigorous arm has the writer proceeds to draw a vivid picture of the consequences which have resulted from this undisguised

"The result has been a multitude of defensive, preplead no higher or more valid title to the regal office than what rebellion could confer.

"The result has been a multitude of delensive cautionary, and aggressive measures, in a voluntary shape, on the part of Churchmen, before which it would have been indeed marvellous if Dissent had not been greatly a loser. New churches, new normal schools, new school-houses, New churches, new normal schools, new school-houses, have pastoral aid societies, and almost endless expedients, have the most systematic inspection, and are made to be sensi-ble not only to the great supposed care of the Church with

hial which we can conceive of could be more germain of Dissent has been the sole, or indeed the main cause avail themselves of the privilege of public worship. are built-schools founded-pastoral aid societies

Most calamitous, according to the Reviewer's ad- with leisure to enjoy life." who are very demure, and seem very humble in the mission, have been the results of their unholy crusade and the accuser found it necessary to adduce proof house of God and at His table, are most contentious to the sectarian bodies themselves. "The consequen- substantiatory of his averment. Accordingly he brings

ren, domestics and dependents, with peevish or bitter challenge the strong to combat. Over the in the stomach." That the said Rev. words, perverse and severe actions, pay, sometimes whole land the signs of progress among Dissenters seem "lived in a parish where disease and starvation pre-

nothing else than the very mockery and caricature of Hampden to a bishopric, the sectarian journals were bred filly, five greyhounds, &c. &c.' Now will our devotion. By no possibility could his fast be consithe act was to the great majority of churchmen, they of the Irish Established Church—this ordained Dives, argued that assuredly the Church's cause must be on who takes his ease in "a parish where disease and the wane, or else an expediency minister would never dare to deal her such a rancorous blow. The British neither more nor less than Father Tom Maguire, the Reviewer, however, is better informed. The resources Popish Priest of Ballinamore, in the County of Leitrim, mankind. Becon, with the racy roughness so character of Churchism (he declares) are not exhausted. Every the well known controversial opponent of Messrs. Pope new hostile movement will call forth more of its still and Gregg!! This, unfortunately, is no solitary inlatent power.

effect which the miserable policy of his constituents has had upon themselves. He says -" We have inverted the scriptural and rational order of things, by Christians, leaving their becoming Dissenters to be a of proselytising falsehood had been as promptly exposed

the case demanded :-

"Our familiarity with strife abroad has rendered us less scrupulous of indulging in it at home. Our churches [?] accordingly, have become restless, disputatious, and the seat of it not a little of that acerbity of temper which is natucounteract this multitude of hostile influences directed against him and his flock; and if he be not a man of the rare power necessary to this end—an end little short of miracle—in comes discontent, and a childish hankering after change. Thus the policy so much applauded by some men, as being the very heroism of modern Nonconformity, has entailed on this Nonconformity two alarming evils—much external loss, and, as a natural con--internal discord and weakness

With the blessing of the God of Peace the article from which we have been quoting may have the effect of leading many an honest and prayerful Dissenter seriously to consider the great question of visible and Catholic unity. And it is a cheering sign of the times that a Nonconforming periodical has the courage and virtue to grapple so manfully with topics so delicate, compromising as they do to such an extent the

TORONTO FINE ARTS.

Messrs. Scobie & Balfour have just published two very beautiful prints, being lithograph transfers of engravings by Sherwin, from paintings by Carlo Marratta and Nicolo Loir. The subject of both pictures (the originals of which are familiar to all lovers of line engraving) is the Holy Family-and the manhave thrown out, and that the sacred festivities of ner in which they are printed does the highest credit

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

Toronto, 23d March, 1848. Pursuant to notice a meeting of individuals favourable to the formation of a Sacred Music Society, was held at the Office of George D. Wells, Esq., corner of King and Bay Streets, who, -in addition to his kindness in accommodating the assemblage with the use of his office, -has evinced in various other ways an active interest and zeal in furthering this excellent design. The attendance, although by no means so large as had been anticipated, was sufficient, nevertheless, for the transaction of business, and was present-The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. Dr. Beaven, the Rev. H. Scadding, the Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie; and Messrs. C. S. Gzowski, G. D. Wells, Thompson, Bilton, Wyllie, Bearnfather, Lewis, Brent, Laing, and two or three others whose names we have not been able to ascertain.

It was moved by Mr. Wells, and seconded by Mr. That the Rev. Dr. McCaul do take the Chair.

Carried. Moved by Mr. Bilton, seconded by Mr. Wyllie,

That Mr. Wells be appointed Secretary to the Meeting. Carried. Dr. McCaul acceded to the request of the meeting,

and took the Chair. The Rev. Chairman then proceeded to address the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, expressing the satisfaction he felt in the formation of a Society which promised to contribute greatly to the cultivation of Sacred Music. He dwelt for a short time upon the advantage of such a design, and concluded by stating that he was very ready t lend to the undertaking his cordial assistance and cooperation. Mr. Wyllie-who has been extremely liligent and earnest in behalf of the Association-was then requested by the Chairman to read a proposed set of Rules prepared at a preliminary meeting.

The Chairman then recommended the formation of the Society, and the appointing a Committee for the purpose of framing a Constitution.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, seconded by C. S. Gzowski, Esq.,
That a Society be formed, to be designated "The Foronto Sacred Music Society." Carried.

Moved by the Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., seconded by the Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, That a Committee, consisting of Dr. McCaul, Messrs. Wyllie, Wells, Thompson, Gzowski, Brent, and Bilton, be appointed to draft a Constitution for the Toronto Sacred Music Society, and that they report to the Society on Wednesday next; and that the Secretary be requested to convene a meeting for that day, at 8 o'clock, P.M., to receive the Report of the Committee. Carried.

The motion for vacating the Chair was moved by Mr. Wells, seconded by Mr. Thompson; whereupon Dr. McCaul left the Chair, which was assumed by Dr. Beaven, and the customary vote of thanks was

It was determined that the Committee for draftin the Constitution should meet this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Mr. Wells's office. We have to acknow ledge the politeness of the Secretary in favouring us so promptly with a copy of the Resolutions.

THE NEPLUS ULTRA OF CANT.

In the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, it is provided that any future war which may break out between the two countries shall be "conducted on Christian principles!!" We candidly own our inability to form a conception of this mode of combating. Christian principles teach us to vanquish by kindness-to "overcome evil with good"and enjoin us to feed our enemy if hungry, and if thirsty to give him drink. How far all this is reconcilable with mutilating a foeman on the field or starving him to a mummy in a besieged citadel, is a question more easily asked than answered.

HOW DISSENTERS ARE MANUFACTURED.

The Evening Journal, an Albany sectarian news paper, took occasion the other week to expatiate in a st eloquent vein upon the abuses of the Irish Ecclesiastical Establishment. "There are few sinecures (remarked the veracious Editor) to be compared with those enjoyed by the Clergy of the Irish Episcopal but are generally without parishioners, and of course This was a sweeping charge,

their devotions to distress and harass their wives, child- ly ensue when the weak, nure in rashness than discretion, Established Church," who had recently "died of gout remembered, she sinks but to another sea, and the awful tale is to be told in eternity.

With enormous injustice; nor are they more estentative in a parish where disease and starvation prevailed in their most appalling forms," and that how he tale is to be told in eternity.

With enormous injustice; nor are they more estentations in the counterbalanced by the signs of decay. The with enormous injustice; nor are they more estentations in the counterbalanced by the signs of decay. The will decay the signs of decay. stance of the unblushing and unbesitating mendacity With commendable candour the writer deplores the employed by the modern non-conformists, both in fleet which the miserable policy of his constituents America and Great Britain, to create a prejudice against the "Holy Catholic Church." And, from the results of our own individual experience, we have not aiming to make men Dissenters that they may become the slightest hesitation in affirming, that if every case question subsequent and subordinate. We thus take a as is that under notice, the schismatical body would false position in the public eye, as though we were more have been much less numerous than unfortunately it concerned to make men proselytes than to make men is at the present moment. Frankly do we admit that there are to be found many simple-minded and God-We can only afford room for another extract from fearing Dissenters, but we scruple not to affirm that a this remarkable paper. It embodies a graphic and large proportion of them became so (directly or inneart-sickening picture of the internal unrest of sect- directly) in consequence of the exparte or exaggerated arianism-a picture all the more sad because emana- statements of those restless souls, who are "given to ting from a pencil which we may be certain would not change." We are glad to notice that our vigilant and be dipped in colours unnecessarily vivid, or deal in sound-hearted contemporary, the New York Churchshadows more exaggerated than the circumstances of man, stigmatizes the conduct of the Evening Journal befitting terms, and takes occasion at the same time to pass a generous but not unmerited eulogium upon the Clergy of the Irish Protestant Episcopal Church.

RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

We had almost, in the press of more important natter, omitted to notice the rumour that Lord John Russell had resigned the Premiership, his budget having caused much dissatisfaction. The report is generally believed, and we should think that expressions of regret on the occasion will be few and far

THE LORDS v. ROMANISM.

We learn with feelings of unmingled satisfaction that the British House of Peers have decided, by a majority of four, not to receive the Pope's Nuncio at the Court of St. James.

Communications.

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

THE WORD BISHOP.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,—Permit me to offer, in reply to the paragraph which appeared in your paper of March 3rd, the following remarks, which appears to me but justly due to the character and motives of the Publishers of the Imperial

Dictionary, which has been severely impugned.

Had the publishers been guilty of any flagrant breach of propriety, or of distorting the truth on so important a subject, reason might be for reproof, but not for slander; for, as Tillotson justly observes, "I always take it for granted that no one is ever angry with his adversary but for want of better argument to support his cause."

The quotations from Whitby appear to have excited the disproval of your correspondent, and another is given from the same author, in his remarks upon Theodoret,—the same, I presume, who was Bishop of St. Cyricus, ecclesiastical historian, and existed in the fifth century; the counter quotation certainly does not go far to disprove the first opinion given, inasmuch as Whitby, in commencing his comment, states, "this opinion, if true, is a full confutation of the Presbyterian hypothesis."

The quotations by Scott are not remarked upon: we may conclude that the critic has considered them correct as coming from the pon of so able and esteemed a com

mentator.
Without enlarging remarks, I would just give a quo tation from Gurney's Dictionary of the Bible: the author was Rector of St. Clement Danes, of London, Great Bri tain. "Bishop," the term "when applied to mere men, does not ever signify more than a Pastor or Presbyter."— No where are any but deacons marked as subordinate to bishops."—Phil. i. 1. "The very same persons are called Bishops and Elders or Presbyters."—Acts xx. 17, 28. Tit. i. 5, 7. "The name imported that their business was to watch over, care for, and instruct the people."— "It is agreed by Stillingfleet, Dodwell and others most learned Episcopalians, that the office of Bishop above other pastors in the Church, has no foundation in the oracles of God." "In the fourth and subsequent cen-turies, the mystery of antichrist began to work." What turies, the mystery of antichrist began to work. then becomes of Theodoret's authority?

[What we object to the Dictionary is simply this, -that it gives the Presbyterian, instead of the Catholic and universal (or—if our Correspondent like it better—the Episcopalian) acceptation of the t-rm bish p It is putting forward private opinion for public authority, which is dishonest. Why-we may ask-was not some such definition as the

following introduced:"Bishop - One of the orders of the Christian Ministry, according to the views entertained and the discipline adopted by Churches Episcopally governed." This would not be settling the controversy; it would be merely giving one of the significathe controversy; it would be interest giving one of the standard tions of the word; which is all that Compilers of Dictionaries are expected to do, and are warranted in doing.

In regard to the citations. Why was not the Prayer Book—a public formulary—quoted? Individual writers may or may

not express the sense of the Church; at all events, they ought not to be taken instead of the Church's voice. Other Churches under Episcopal and Apostolical regimen have their documents and formularies; let these be quoted if necessary. The Church of England has her Liturgy, which speaks thus in the Preface the Ordinal :- "It is evident unto all men diligently reading the holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles

time holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church; Bishops, Priests and Deacons."

Our Correspondent is not satisfied with the citation which we made from Whitby. We will give another; and we ask any reasonable man whether diocesan Episcopacy is not positively asserted in it?

Note on James v. 14 .- "That these preshyters should be bishops properly so called, as some conceive, seems not very probable; tor then it must not only be the office of the bishop personally to visit the sick, but the duty of every sick person to send to him, and to no other .- ED. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of the Church. Rev. and dear Sir,—After reading your review of a work entitled "A Selection of Hymns, for Public and Private use," in No. 34 of your truly valuable paper, I felt a little astonished at an expression you there made use of, and which I should have imagined would hardly have fallen from your pen. I allude to this: "And we can honestly recommend the collection as adapted for the purposes of public and private worship." It is the latter part to which I now take serious exception, and I trust that you will excuse me for so doing. If you had merely recommended them as well suited for private use, I should have remained silent, but their being recommended also for public worship struck me as something singular coming "The Church." For my own part I know of n authority further than the "tacit assent" of our spiritual rulers, for the use even of our metrical version of the Psalms of David; but these are the words of one inspired put into metre; and their very use is, in my humble opinion, detrimental to that which you so ably advocated some months ago, viz.: the truly angelic mode of chanting the Psalms, and which our Reformers would seem to prefer. And I feel convinced that you will agree with me that whatever Psalms are used in public worship, these and these alone should be used in all the Parishes, in order to secure that uniformity which characterizes the "Church." But for the use of Hymns, composed by private persons, in public worship, however beautiful they may be, and composed by individuals however holy in their lives, I can see no authority, and their use sho be discountenanced. For private use they may be admirably adapted; and on this point the Church is silent, eaving every master of a family to himself, as Priest in of England. use. Yet are not those Psalms which have the sanction of the Church more suitable, and on that account ought they not to be preferred? I remain,

Your obedient servant,

March 9th, 1848. [We need hardly, we trust, assure our Correspendent that we are as much opposed, as he possibly can be, to the unauthorized use of collections such as the one referred to. The expression we made use of presupposed —at least was intended to presuppose—that the sanction of the Diocesan should be previously obtained.—En. Ch.] To the Editor of The Church.

-I have observed from our late Colonial pers how Pusevism is spreading amongst the Dissenters in England. The following is from the Bath Journal:—
"Considerable excitement prevails amongst the Wesleyan Methodists in the Wesleyand, in consequence of a report that has been extensively circulated, that one more of the Wesleyan Ministers in the neighbourhood of Bridgewater have become Puseyites: it is no un occurrence to see them wending their way to the Church during the time of Divine Service in the Wesleyan Chapel, dressed in the long Roman coat adopted by the Oxford Tractarians, with a huge Prayer-book under the arm, looking as demure as any son of Loyola: any opposition from the officers of the Society is visited with immediate dismissal. A few weeks since, a respectable tradesman in Bridgewater, who held the office of Circuit Steward, was summarily dismissed without any reference to the laws or usages of the Society. It is supposed by some that a marble altar is in preparation for the Chapel."

Henceforth it is to be hoped that Dissenters, instead of indulging in noisy vituperations against the Church of England, will allow themselves time to attend to the

maxim of "Physician heal thyself."
Your's respectfully,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS—SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 1848. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Missionaries.

Already announced in No. 79 amount ..

 St. John's Church, Cavan
 £1
 7

 St. Paul's do. do.
 0
 17

 Fuller's School-house
 1
 9

 Richardson's do.
 0
 6

 -per Rev. S. Armour
St. Paul's Church, Chatham, per C. W. ...
Robertson's School House,
-per Rev. W. H. Gunning
Parish Church, Amberst Island.. £2 8 42 School House, (south side) 0 8 9
—per Rev. John Rothwell rrickville Church, per Churchwardens...

91 collections, amounting to.....£285 11 8 T. W. BIRCHALL, 23th March, 1848. The sum of the two collections is £2 17s. 11d.; the above amount

The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. R. V. Rogers, through the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, the sum of £4 2s. 6d., a collection made at St. James's Church, Kingston, on the 17th Oct., for the Widows and Orphans' Fund. The sum of 5s., a collection made at Trinity Church, Wolf-Island, by the Rev. N. Watkins, for the same fund, was duly received and credited in July last.

ERATA.—In the last No. of The Church, in the Trea-

surer's acknowledgement on account of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, for Hornby..... £1 11 $6\frac{1}{2}$ Read {Hornby ... £1 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$ Norval 11 3 MIDLAND DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the first and second days of March, the Clerical Association of the Midland District met at the residence of the Rev. Job Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown. Divine Service was held on the first day in St. Paul's Church, Fredericksburg, when prayers were said by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, and an admirable sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Givins, in which the utility of the Church Society as an institution was esta-blished, and its claims on the undivided support of Church-men urged. The forenoon of Thursday was occupied in an interesting and profitable discussion on the introductory rubric of the Ordination Service, and the 1st chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy. In the evening Divine Service was held in St. Paul's Church Adolphus town. Prayers were said by the Rev. R. V. Cox, the Rev. W. Greig reading the lessons, and a sound scriptural discourse delivered by the Rev. P. Shirley, bearing upon the same important subject which engaged the atten-

tion of the rev. preacher of the preceding day.

The annual meeting of the Fredericksburg and Adolphustown Parochial Committee of the Church Society was held immediately after the sermon. The congregation assembled on this occasion was large, and the pro-ceedings altogether were of the most gratifying and ouraging nature. After the reverend Chairman had med the meeting with the usual prayers, a series of olutions were proposed, setting forth the objects which tion pledged itself to promote as far possible. The several speeches made on moving and seconding the resolutions were listened to with great attention and successful to have landed at Dover. The National Guard joined the re listened to with great attention and evident satisfaction, affording ample proof of the many advantages resulting from such meetings. Indeed no method could be better calculated to enlist the sympathies of all classes in the good work, and arouse their zeal and love. The history of the last few years make it quite certain, that the calls of the Church Society find the most ready resonse in parishes where Parochial Associations are in full ration; and the success of these minor institutions has been always in proportion to the extent and activity of the exertions made to bring the several objects, which it is the business of the Society to promote, prominently and with clearness before the members of the Church. Only let the formation of Parochial Associations be general: it is a work easy of accomplishment, and the effect will soon be evident in the enlarged revenue of the parent institution. It is true, temporary difficulties may in a few instances deter from the attempt at present, but ooner or later circumstances will arise, favourable to the establishment of effective Committees, even in the poorest and most remote parishes of the diocese.—Communicated.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the Morning Courier. Sir,-In yesterday's Courier I find in your summary of news headed "Toronto," the following statement:—"At the meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held on February 23rd, the annual receipts were stated to be £305 17s. 5d.. and the expenditure £283 17s. Now, the whole of this is a mistake. The meeting was held on the 2nd of February, the receipts were £283 17s. 5d., and the expenditure £305 17s. 9d. But these are triffling: what I have to complain of is, you call it the Annual, whereas it is only the MONTHLY Receipts; a very mportant difference, and of more consequence in thi Diocese just now, than you may possibly suppose, inas-much as great exertions are now being made by many of Diocese just now, than you may possibly suppose much as great exertions are now being made by many of the District Associations for the more effectual working of the Church Society, and your paper is widely circulated in their respective localities, amongst a class of people who are apt to suppose every thing printed must be correct.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

WM. ABBOTT. St. Andrews, March 10, 1848. [The error is not ours; the statement was copied from an Upper Canada paper; we had no means of ascertaining its correctness or incorrectness. We quoted it simply as

an item of news.-ED. M. C.] The Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, begs to acknowledge the receipt of one hundred pounds bequeathed to the Society by the late Hon. Cheif Justice Reid.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY. A numerous meeting of members of the Church of England in this City, was held in the national School House, on Monday the 28th February-to consider the expediency of acquiring a Cemetery for the use of that

His Lordship having addressed the meeting-It was moved by the Hon. Wm. Walker, seconded by Mr. Burstall, and resolved unanimously.

1st. That in the opinion of this Meeting it is highly desirable that a new Cemetery or Burial Ground should be acquired for the use of members of the Church of England in the control of gland in this parish.

Moved by Mr. Jessop, seconded by Mr. Wm. Brown,

and resolved unanimously.
2nd. That a certain reservation for the interment of the poor is highly desirable, and that care must be taken, in any project, that proper provision be made for this pur-Moved by Mr. J. B. Forsyth, seconded by Mr. George

Hall, and resolved unanimously,
3d. That a Committee be named to negotiate the purchase of a piece of ground at a convenient distance from the City; to be purchased by a Joint Stock Company, with the understanding that the same shall be consecrated and used exclusively for the ministrations of the Church

Moved by Mr. J Maclaren, seconded by Mr. A. J. Maxham, and resolved unanimously,
4th. That the Movers and Seconders of the resolutions now passed be the Committe, with power to add to their number, and that they be requested to adopt the plan

named in the third resolution.

The business of the meeting being concluded, and the Hon. W. Walker called to the Chair, it was moved by Mr. Noah Freer, seconded by the Hon. J. M. Frazer, That the thanks of the meeting be given to his Lord-

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP.

PROSPECTUS.—Ist. It is preposed by the friends of the te William Cogswell that a Divinity Scholarship be founded and endowned in the University of King's Col-lege, Windsor, as a tribute of their affectionate remembrance and admiration of his piety, zeal, principles, and talents, to be called the William Cogswell Scholarship.

2nd. The object of this Scholarship is to perpetuate to future generations the name of one dear in the memory of all classes in this case was a second of the control of the con all classes in this community; who after the faithful discharge of a laborious Ministry as Curate of St. Paul Church in this City for fourteen years, was, at the early age of 37 years, called home to the enjoyment of his everlasting rest. Also, to assist in the education of pious and talented young men for the ministry of the Established Church of England and Ireland in this Dio-

Abou there with

3rd. The conditions under which the Scholarship shall be conferred, are as follows, viz; The successful candidate must have attained the full age of nineteen years, and bring satisfactory testimonials of his moral conduct and religious principles for the preceding last three years.—He must be a communicant of the Church, and prepared to enter College; he must be distinguished for talent and literary attainments, and above all for piety and fervent belief in the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, be sincere in this attachment to the doctrines and principles of cere in this attachment to the doctrines and principles of the Church as expressed in her authorized Formularies, viz. her articles, Homilies, and Liturgy, and prepared to sign the same ex Animo, in their plain, liberal, and gram-

matical sense.

4th. The sum of £500 be raised by subscription, and held by the Associate Alumni in their Corporate capacity the interest to be paid half-yearly to the successful candidate upon the order of the Trustees, to be hereafter

5th. The Trustees or the majority of the same shall decide upon the merit of the Candidates, have power to examine themselves, or appoint Examiners in Divinity and the classics. The Trustess must be Communicants of the Church and the classics. The Trustess must be Communicated of the Church, and hold her principles and doctrines as expressed in her authorized Formularies, viz; her articles Homilies, and Liturgy.—Upon a death vacancy the Trustees, or a majority of the same, shall immediately appoint a Successor. The scholarship shall be held and enjoyed for four years, and should the person holding it forfeit it by improper conduct, or any avowed change of sentiments, the Trustees shall have power to deprive him of the benefit of the Scholarship.

fit of the Scholarship.

6th. In the event of the College not continuing in connexion with the Church of England, the Trustees shall have power to appropriate the annual interest for the benefit of the Church of England and Ireland in this Province. Province.

Lastly. It is distinctly to be understood that the objective desired that the objective desired the objective desired the objective desired that the objective desired the objective desired that the objective desired the objective desired the objective desired the objective desired that the objective desired the obj

of this Scholarship is, the glory of God, the advancement of Christ's spiritual Kingdom and Church on earth, and especially in this Diocese, through the ministry of the word and Sacraments, by faith in the atoning sacrifice and all prevailing species. all prevailing merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus

The following gentlemen were appointed Trustees at the General Meeting held in the national School, under the 4th section of the Prospectus:

THE REV. DR. TWINING. R. F. UNIACKE,

"THOMAS LEAVER,
HON. HENRY H. COGSWELL, CAPTAIN HILL, JOHN RITCHIE, ESQ.

HENRY PRIOR, ESQ.
P. C. HILL, ESQ., Secretary.
Resolved.—That the above gentlemen be Committee to carry out the object of this Meeting, fill up the trust in the event of any declining to act, and do every thing the event of any declining to act, and do every thing. n cessary to complete and perfect the endowment of a Divinity Scholarship at King's College, Windsor.

Arrival of the Cambria TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

This steamship has brought from Europe the following

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 18, 9, A.M.

The Cambria arrived this morning—sailed on the 27th ult.

She brings two weeks later news. She arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst. She had a constant succession of gales. Flour has been very dull for all descriptions, but without much damage. Markets rather firmer at the close. Float 27s. 6d. Corn 26s @ 30s. Wheat, American, 60s. @ 68s. Cotton down the data. Provisions in fair demand, rather

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The Royal Family left for England—the Count de Paris is King-The National Guards strongly joined by the people.-Consider able loss of life -The Palais Royale and Tuilleries sacked -A Republic called for.—All communication cut off with Paris.—People in possession of Railway Stations, and have torn up the rails.—Change of Ministry in England expected.

people on the 23d ultimo, and at twelve o'clock the Palais Royale was attacked, and soon fell into the hands of the people. Nine hundred lives are said to have been lost.

Gen. Lamoriciere was seriously, if not mortally, wounded.—

The Palais Royale was sacked.

A Regency, under the Duchess of Orleans, was proposed and rejected. The house refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. All Paris was in the hands of Philippe to resign the throne.

the National Guards and the people. The Tuilleries was sacked, and the furniture burned. The tollowing is the latest :-

PARIS, Feb. 25.—A Republic has been proclaimed. The ing and family have gone to England. The Provisional King and family have gone to England. The Pro Government was proposed and confirmed, as follows: M. DUPONT-President of the Council. M. DE LAMARTINE—Minister of F. M. ARAGO—Minister of Marine. M. CREMIUX—Minister of Justice.

GOUBCHAUX-Minister of Finance GARNIER PAGES-Mayor of Paris.

GEN. COVAINNAIS—Governor of Algiers.
GEN. DE COURSAIS—Commandant General of National Guards. This ministry was subsequently installed.

The meetings of the ex-Chamber of Peers have been inter-All communication with Paris by railroad or diligence is

spended.

The new ministry recommend that the people retain their All classes take part in the revolution.

The people and Guards occupy all the streets, and the Provisional Government was established amid cries of "Vice is Republique!"

The

The throne was carried through the streets and publicly

BAVARIA. Lola Montez, Countess of Landsfelt, has been driven fre Bavaria by the students and the people, in spite of the efforts of the King to prevent it.

Accounts from Italy state that the troops have return

Naples. Amnesty granted. The Austrian troops came incontact with the students at Padua, and one hundred persons were killed and wounded.

Rumours from Rome state that the Pope is rather holding back in his reforms, and had been deposed. RUMORED RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

There are rumours in Liverpool, that Lord John Russell has resigned his Premiership, his budget, &c., having caused much disatisfaction.

The deficiency in the Revenue was £2,900,000, and Lord John Russell proposed to increase the Income Tax to five per cent, for two years. Wilmer's Times says, the Ministry is doomed, and that they have been defeated in several measures.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The Caffre war is ended, all the Chiefs having been takes THE RUSSIANS AND CIRCASSIANS.

The Russians have gained some advantages in Circassis

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

New York, 7 p. m.

The Duchess d'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours, have been at the Chamber of Deputies, and have

been rejected by the Chambers, and the people, who penetrated into the Chamber. The Chamber of Deputies has declared itself in permitnance, and have refused the family of Louis forts. Phillippe to resign the Throne. There will be great efforts

made to support the Duchess d'Orleans.

The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the passe deputies.

The Chambers met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority. The King at one o'clock left the Palace of the Tuilleries, escorted by forty of the cavalry of the National Guard and several regiments of regular cavalry.

The carriage went by the Quays to the Burriers of Passey

The troops were all withdrawn at noon-day.

Not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line have fraternized with the National Guards, and the National Guards with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the line is cut off. A strong Government will be organized.

A republic on the model of the United States is proposed. A procession of persons in blouses unarmed have just passed carrying the throne on their shoulders in triumph, and singing the Marselloise bymn. There has been a triutful loss of life.

the Marselloise hymn. There has been a trightful loss of and in many instances the troops refused to act against the

At noon to-day, 224 shares, out of 400, had been taken up.— Quebec Mercury.

The number killed is said to be over 500, principally in the neighbourhood of the Palais Royale, and between that and the Tuilleries. The number killed is said to be over 500, principally in the

POSTSCRIPT.

(From the British Colonist of this morning.)

Prorogation of Parliament.

This day, at half-past 3 o'clock, P.M., his Excellency the

Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The mem-

bers of the Legislative Council having assembled, his Excel-

lency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative

Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills

were assented to, by his Excellency the Governor General, in

1. An Act to make better provision with respect to the Emi-

lestination, and to amend the Act therein-ment

Company."
4. An Act to Incorporate "the Toronto Athenseum."

5. An Act to authorise the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Paul's Church, London, to sell a part of the Glebe, on

An Act to render Executory certain Judgments, rendered

Seamen, and to fund the fees payable under said Act.

An Act to continue and amend the Act for the Inspection

of Flour and Meal, and to provide for the inspection

An Act to incorporate the Western Telegraph Company.

10. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Town of

12. An Act to provide for the Inspection of Butter, in Quebec

15. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the incorporation

of the City of Montreal.

16. An Act to continue for a limited time, the several Acts and

Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

17. An Act to grant a certain sum to her Majesty, for defraying certain expenses of the civil Government, for the year

18. An Act for raising on the Uredit of the Consolidated Re-

venue Fund, a sum of money required for the public ser-

Your attendance will necessarily be directed, after the recess

The Hon, the Speaker of the Legislative Council, then de-

clared, that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor

General that the Parliament stand prorogued to the second day

cannot be administered without danger.

nerated into scenes of the grossest licentiousness.

been appointed Coroner, by the Governor General.

County of York .- Edwin Fisher E-q., of the Humber has

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

(From the Hamilton Gazette.)

We believe it will readily be conceded that the subject of the

grants, and for defraying the expenses of supporting indi-gent Emigrants, and of forwarding them to their place of

An Act to remove doubts as to the time from which the

her Majesty's name :-

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening,

An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence, at 12 o'clock, which failed. The tocsin has been sounding all

ay throughout Paris.

Count Mole was first named and rejected by the people. Count Mole was first named and rejected by the Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamation appointing them Ministers were torn down everywhere by the populace. General Lamoriciere has been appointed Commander of the National Guard. The placard was by Thiers and Barrot.

The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuilleries, and are distributing the wine at half-past 4 p. m. On Thursday the 24th, it was hoped that the worst was over. About half-past 7 o'clock, the Boulevardes being then crowded, there are the statement of them extends the control of th about nair-past 7 o'clock, the Boulevardes being their criteria there arrived a column of the combatants, many of them armed with muskets and singing the chorus of the Girondiers, with uproarious felicitations by the people, and proceeded to the office of the National, which seems to be the organ of this formidal.

dable opposition.

M. Murrust, principal editor of the National, barangued them the balcony, and assured them that their liberties would this time be secured. This scene was repeated six times during the night. Every tree on the whole line of the boulevards has down and all converted into barricades. At the corner of every street there is a barricade. entlemen, shopkeepers, clerks, and workmen, all labouring

at the work with an earnestness beyond description.

At twelve o'clock, M. Odillon Barrott, accompanied by General Lamoriciere repaired from the Chamber of Deputies to the Ministry of the Interior, where he was finally installed in the Presence of the National Guards, and a multitude of citizens who filled the Carlon of the Palace, the King and the filled the Court. On leaving the Palace, the King and his family proceeded to Neuilly, under an escort of Curiassiers. After the troops evacuated the Tuilleries, the palace was immediately occupied by the insurgents, who destroyed everything in it—windows, furniture, pictures, &c., and in the Chamber of Deputies, at 1 o'clock, M. Suazet took the chair, in the presence of about 300 members. Shortly afterwards it was stated that the Duchess D'Orleans had arrived at the palace, with her

The princess soon appeared at the left door, accompanied by the two princess soon appeared at the lett door, accompanies, the two princes, and the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier.

The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one of the members of the house. He penetrated, with difficulty, as far as the same principal statement of the country and soldiers of the semi-circle, which was crowded with officers and soldiers of the National Guard. His presence produced a lively impression

Almost immediately afterwards the Duchess entered, and seated herself between her two sons. The Hall was then forcibly entered by a multitude of armed men, of the lower order and National Guards. The Princess and her children then retired to one of the upper benches of the centre opposite the Presidential chair. The greatest agitation prevailed, and when silence was restored, M. Dupin rose and announced to the A-sembly that the King had abdicated in favour of his grandson, and con-A voice from the public gallery said—"It is too late." An

indescribable scene of turnult ensued. A number of Deputies collected round the Duchess and her children, and the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier. The National Guard also rallied round the Royal Family.

After a few remarks by different members on the propriety of proclaiming the Count de Paris King, and his mother Regent, the min.

the princes retired, followed by all the members of the centre, those of the left alone remaining in the hall.

The insurgents then called, or, rather, carried M. Dupont d'Eure to the Presidential chair. The tribune and all the seats were occupied by the people and National Guards, and the mass of the members of the Provisional Government were proclaim.

mass of the members of the Provisional Government were proclaimed amidst a scene which has never been witnessed since the coronation. The Assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville, to instal the Provisional Government.

New York, March 18th, 7, P.M. The markets have been very quiet to-day, parties on change eing occupied in discussing the French Revolution and its quences taken with trade. The market for Flour continues very firm, but demand mode-

Further Items from United States Papers.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, the deputies of the opposition, to the number of 53, submitted the ving proposition:—
We propose to place the Minister in accusation as Guilty,

1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and the interests "2. Of baving falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the

3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to subattute, for the tree expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government.

4. Of having trafficked, for ministerial purposes, in public fices, as well as in the prerogatives and privileges of power.

"5 For having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of "6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right in-

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at to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the charter, by the laws, and by ***7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter revolu-

tionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolu-tions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation." Here follow the signatures, M. Odillon Barrott at the head] M. Genoude submitted in his own name a proposition of ac-usation against the Ministry, conceived in these terms:

Whereas the Minister, by his relusar to publes, I propose to put in accusation the President of the Council and his col-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day,
M. Vavir, the Deputy of the 11th arrondissement of Paris,

rose, and in the name of himself and the other deputies for Paris, addressed some questions to the Minister of the Interior, with respect to the recent events in Paris,

M. Guiz t, who had shortly before entered the Chamber,

Immediately rose and said —" I have nothing to say at the present moment to the questions of the honourable member. The King has sent for Count Mole, who is empowered to form a Ministry." Loud cries of "bravo" and cheers followed this announcement, which appeared to annoy M. Guizot. He then continued—"We are not to be prevented by such manifestations as those I now hear, as long as we remain in office, which will be till our successors are appointed, from doing our duty. We shall consider ourselves answerable for all that may happen. We shall act in every thing we do according to our best judgment.

we shall act in every thing we do according to our best judgment and our consciences, and according to what we consider the best interests of the country."

After some interruption, created by this announcement,
M. Odillon Barrott rose and said—"In consequence of the situation of the Cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the proposition which I made yesterday, (the impeachment)—[loud cries of 'yes, yes,' and 'no, no.'] I will submit to the decision of the Chamber on the noint." of the Chamber on the point."

M. Dupin then rose, and said—"the first thing necessary for the capitol is peace. It must be relieved from anarchy. Every one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Homage has been one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Homage has been done to the rest of the nation. But the people must know that its deliberations must not be on the public way. The assemblages must cease. I do not see how the Ministry, who are provisionally charged with the public affairs, can occupy themselves at the same time in re-establishing order, and with the care of their own safety. I demand the adjournment of the propositions presented yesterday." [Cries of 'no. no.']

M. Guizot.—"As long as the Cabinet shall be entrusted with public of its will make the large to the propositions.

with public affairs, it will make the law be respected. The Cabinet sees no reason why the Chamber should suspend its The Crown at the present moment is using its prero gative. That prerogative must be respected. As long as the Cabinet is upon these benches, no business need remain sus-

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY .- Friday last, being the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, was observed in this city, after the usual manner—that is to say, certain representatives of the three societies of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, with lots of hilarious Irishmen, and a promiscuous multitude as a part of the posse comitutus, met at the appointed hour at Horwood's North American Hotel, whence, after baving been marshalled into something like a procession, they proceeded, headed by the city band, to St. James's cathedral. Here, after the usual service, during which an efficient choir sang several excellent chants, as well as the pleasing anthem which we recollect to have heard on the previous anniversary, an eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Palmer. The sermon being concluded, and the societies and the motley crowd which had just occupied the various sittings in the cathedral, having again reached the street, the proper order of march was again attempted, but such was the confusion arising from the pressure and intermingling of the crowd, that it would be vain to call it a To compensate, however, for the miseries the might have been experienced on their arduous march, the sons of St. Patrick, with various guests from the two sister societies, were regaled in the evening by a most sumptuous dinner [which banquet—the day being a fast-day, and in the season of Lent would have been much better omitted.—ED. Ch.] at the North American Hotel, prepared in Mr. Horwood's usual excellent

THE FIRST PASSENGER OVER THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

(From the Niagara Chronicle.) This day 13th March, 1848, will long be remembered, by all who witnessed the awful and sublime spectacle of the crossh of the first car, sustained by a wire cable. The car was capab of the first car, sustained by a wire cable. The car was capable of holding four persons. It was understood that Mrs. Ellett, the lady of the distinguished engineer who has undertaken the construction of the Bridge, had determined to accompany her husband, but in consequence of the cold with some snow, she was prevailed on to stand among the interested spectators, who had the gratification to behold the grandest scene ever witnessed,—when we take into consideration the position of the intended bridge, being in view of the grand falls on one side, and the whirlpool on the other, while the elevation of the car was 250 feet above the rushing waters below.

The wire cable was only one inch in diameter, so that it appeared a thread in our eyes. A little after eleven o'clock, Mr. Ellett took his seat in it alone. Being among the spectators on

peared a thread in our eyes. A little after eleven o'clock, Mr. Ellett took his seat in it alone. Being among the spectators on the Canada side, I can say, in justice to the feelings of all present, a breathless anxiety filled every heart, and when he reached about half way our fears for his safety were dissipated, and a shout of juy from all broke forth, which overpowered (in our ears) the thunder of the great falls, and was re-echoed from the opposite side. On Mr. Ellett's arrival at the stand, three warm-hearted cheers saluted the intrepid and enterprising gen-tleman, which were repeated on his return, with once more for his lady, whose intention to accompany her husband was known. The cool determined aspect of Mr. Ellett was observed by all.

Truly we live in a most wondrous age—to see a gentleman in a carriage floating through the air, 250 feet above the water, on wires! When we reflect upon it our imagination is raised, so that the mind, regulated by the experience of past days, is lost in astonishment. It was indeed a proud spectacle for all, but especially for those who promoted, and have taken an interest in the construction of the Bridge. The work is progressing with great rapidity, and no doubt is entertained of its proving highly profitable to those who have had the good fortune to invest their funds in the splendid undertaking. It is the first attempt of the kind, on this mighty ou let of the inland Seas to the Atlantic ocean, and Mr. Ellett mu-t feel great gratification and commendable pride, that he is the first man who ever crossed in a arriage through the air upon wire from one Empire to another, thereby, it is to be hoped, leading to a happy, prosperous, generous and reciprocal union, and a firm chain of friendship between

Mother and Daughter. Falls, March 13th, 1848. An eye-witness of the transit extraordinary referred to in preceding communication, informs us that Mr. Ellert was five minutes in crossing from the American to the British side, and four minutes in returning. The power employed was a wind-

A rich story has been in circulation for the last few days

A rich story has been in circulation for the last few days—evincing an antagonism already between his Excellency and his new Advisers. We do not attempt to vouch for the actual truth of it, but we are quite convinced that true or not it displays the principles and characters of the Governor-General and the Liberal Cabinet.

The Cabinet demanded the removal of Mr. Joseph. His Excellency—"On what grounds?" Mr. B.—"He is not one of us." His Excellency—"But why must he go? His office is not political." Mr. B.—"No matter. We are the responsible advisers of the Crown, he must be dismissed." His Excellency—"Have you any fault to find with him?" Mr. B.—lency—"Have you any fault to find with him?" Mr. B.—lency—"Have you fither by a pension or another office." Mr. B.—That is not our way. We admit of none who are not of our way of thinking."

B.—That is not our way. We admit of none who are not of our way of thinking."

His Excellency, "I cannot submit to such injustice, and will not dismiss a gentleman who holds a non political office, and who is accused of no fault; except you provide otherwise for who is accused of no fault; except you provide otherwise for whim." "Well then your Excellency, we must resign," "Very well, gentlemen, that is for you to consider." "If we resign, who can carry on your Excellency's government?" "I will trust to Providence, and manage without you"!!!

Execut, Messrs, A. B. C. &c., booking very blank.—Patriot.

BRIDGE OVER BURLINGTON CANAL.—We have been shewn a copy of a petition, addressed to the diff rent branches of the Legislature, praying that a Swing Bridge be again constructed over the Burlington Canal. The petition has received a large number of respectable signatures, including the Warden and other officers of the District. The present method of crossing other omeers of the District. The present method of crossing the Canal is by a Scow, with a sunken chain,—and is often not only dangerous but impracticable, and persons are obliged in consequence to make a circuit of 14 or 16 miles, when their business might be accomplished, before the removal of the late bridge, by the travel of a twentieth part of the distance.

Hamilton Gazette.

A remarkable instance of female heroism occurred lately in this vicinity, which is worthy of notice. A daughter of Mr. Carmichael, farmer, was driving a sleigh with two sisters much younger than herself to the Sabbath School at the village of Tanneries, when the horse became restive near one of the locks of the Luchine Canal, which is very deep, and began to back rapidly towards it. She leaned out, and seized the horse's of the Lacume Canal, which is very deep, and negan to back rapidly towards it. She leaped out, and seized the horse's head, retarding his backward progress with all her strength, while she cried to the children to leap out also. This they providentially did, just as the sleigh had reached the verge of the precipice, when the young lady was obliged to relinquish her hold in order to save herself. The horse and sleigh were instantly precipitated into the lock, and of course destroyed.—

It is rumoured that the relict of the late Chief Justice Reid proposes to add, at her own expense, a wing to the Montreal General Infirmary, to match the Richardson wing—a most judicious, as well as liberal act of charity.—Montreal Gazette We believe there is no doubt of the fact, that the last Mail brought the Royal Assent to the Customs Duties Act of last Session, thus abelishing every differential duty in favour of the trade of the St. Lawrence, over that of Boston and New York.

A CLERGYMAN INSULTED, AND THREATENED FOR DIS CHARGING HIS DUTY .- It is our painful duty to record this week, one of the most shameful outrages that ever came under week, one of the most shameful outrages that ever came under our notice, committed by an individual living in the town of Amherstburg; disagreeable as is the task, we feel it incumbent upon us as a public journalist to censure, in the strongest terms, conduct as contemptible as it is disgraceful. The circumstances of the case, which led to the conviction of the offending party before two magistrates, are, we understand as tollows:—The Rev. Mr. Mack, in performance of his sacred duty, found it necessary to represe certain propulers of his congregation, for necessary to reprove certain members of his congregation, for improper behaviour in Church during Divine Service; this appears to have given mortal offence to a young man named Jas. Cox, who, to his shume be it spoken, insulted Mr. Mack, in the public street, by shaking a whip over his head, using at the

disgraced his name, his age and his station, by committing a cowardly assault upon a clergyman for conscientiously discharge-The President then put the question as to the adjournment of M. Odillon Barrot's proposition. About one hundred members of the Opposition supported the adjournment; the whole of the Conservatives were against it.

The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation.

same time most abusive and ungentlemanly language. We cannot find terms sufficiently strong to express our abhorrence of such conduct, as was evinced by this young man, who has

"Now there is reason to believe that these pressures are unnatural that they are peculiar to our currency, that they are the results of a defect in it, and that they would not exist under a more correct sys-tem "-T. Jobbin. To the Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN:

To the Hon. Robert Baldwin:

Sir.—Being aware that your time at present is too fully occupied to admit of any lengthened remarks, I have consequently endeavoured to be as concise as possible, and have purposely avoided giving questations from public documents of any kind to sustain the opinions I take leave to present, and I trust the importance of the subject will be considered a sufficient apology for this intrusion.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

for this intrusion.

I believe the entire banking capital of Canada, at present, is

I believe the entire banking capital of Canada, at present, is about £3.200,000. Haliax currency,—a large portion of which must necessarily be lying idle in the vaults of the several banks to protect their issue. This is evidently far too small a sum to to protect their issue. This is evidently far too small a sum to meet the requirements of the trade of this large country, and

meet the requirements of the trade of this large country, and meet the requirements of the trade of this large country, and meet the requirements of the trade of this large country, and meet the requirements of the trade of this large country, and meet the requirements of the trade of this large country, and meet the requirements of the trade of this large country, and in itself, it is not calculated to induce practical difficulties; as the Packet Mails referred to are not required to be opened while in transit to their destination, and the service may be (and is not considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered the present state of monetary matters in this and considered to induce practical difficulties; as the Packet Mails referred to are not required to be opened while in transit to their destination, and the service may be (and is in transit to their destination, and the service may be (and is in transit to their destination, and the service may be acket Mails referred to are not required to be opened while in transit to their destination, and the service may be caket Mails referred to are not required to be opened while in transit to their destination, and the service may be caket Mails referred to are not required to be opened while in transit to their destination, and the service may be caket Mails referred to are not re The Chamber immediately rose in great agistation.

The public juy interses at the texture. Five o'clock, it is the texture of the control of the ministry of the texture of the control of the ministry of the texture of the control of the ministry of the texture of the control of the ministry of the texture of the control of the ministry of the control of the co

n any other way be supplied than by the government having the full and entire power of supplying the currency thereof, the profits of which should assist the revenue, and thereby rethe profits of which should assist the revenue, and thereby reduce taxation. The crisis which the colony is at present undergoing, and the inability of the banks to render the smallest assistance, are proofs too evident of the unsound state of the monetary system, and the unsafe position of the general trade of the country. By adopting this plan of a standard note issue, the government would derive a large and permanent revenue, and the heavyllet them to reduce duties on whatever articles Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the and thereby enable them to reduce duties on whatever articles of consumption would add most to the comforts and prosperity of the people, or they might set this revenue apart as a sinking fund for the payment of the colonial debt. They, and through them, the inhabitants generally would also derive many minor benefits which it is unnecessary here to particularise,—it would also check the disreputable "shaving" system at present adopted by the existing banks—which they are pleased to term "difference of exchange" between Upper and Lower Canada.

The issue of government notes would be a great protection and advantage to Bankers,—an end would be put to the practice often resorted to, to impede the circulation of rival Banks

and advantage to Bankers,—an end would be put to the practice often resorted to, to impede the circulation of rival Banks and put their own notes out instead, having no need of holding a quantity of specie to protect their issues against adverse exchanges, panies, or runs, they could employ their full capital with an addition of 25 per cent, in their legitimate business; bankers should appreciate this proposition, knowing as they do, the difficulty, expense, and hazard of providing specie in times of pressure, and the jeopardy which establishments of the highest credit, and undoubted solvency, have been placed in at such seasons. They could also—with safety and profit to themselves, and great advantage to the public—adopt and carry out that provisions of the Act regulating the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada were intended to have force and effect.

3. An Act to Incorporate "the City of Kingston Gas Light sons. They could also—with safety and profit to themselves, and great advantage to the public—adopt and carry out that admirable princible of Scotch Banking—namely, opening cash credits with their customers. This principle. I believe, has done more to place Scotland in the proud position she now occupies in the commercial world, than all her other advantages put together, for although it does not add to the capital of the country, yet it enables the manufacturer, merchant, and trader to bring into active and productive operation what is considered dead stock, that portion of their capital which they have been obliged to invest in machinery, building, or real estate, and thereby proportionally add to the means of giving employment to the working classes, and to the industry and comforts of the inhabitants generally, and the profits they would receive from the investment by Government of that portion of their capital which would be found unnecessary to keep locked up, would give them the Government issue at a mere nominal cost, indeed, I believe at much less than they can supply their own paper for at present. by the late Courts of King's Bench for Lower Canada.

An Act to Incorporate the Institut Canadien de Quebec.

An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Shipping of and Montreal.

An Act to repeal the Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the construction of Aprons of Dams upon the River Moria. An Act to incorporate the Consumers' Gas Company of

ply their own paper for at present.

To manufacturers, the plan proposed would be a boon of no ordinary kind, as a healthy monetary system would soon enable the present infant establishments to become flourishing and independent, and enable them to compete with those of older and richer countries. Advantage would immediately be taken the immense water power at present of no avail in many parts of the immense water power at present of no avail in many parts of the Colony, in erecting manufactures of various kinds, and ere many years would elapse, the Colony would be second to no part of the American Continent in manufacturing tacilities.—

A home market would be created for a large portion of our surplus agricultural and the colony would be second to no part of the American Continent in manufacturing tacilities. plus agricultural produce; the farmer would always he able to obtain cash for all the produce he could bring to market, and consequently stimulate him to further exertion in bringing more After which his Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the first session of the third Provincial Parliament, with the following

SPECH:

Honourable Gentlemem of the Legislative Council; and Conference of the Legislative Assembly:

Consequently stimulate him to further exertion in bringing more consequently stimulate him to further exertion.

Honourable Gentlemem of the Legislative Council; and the further exertion.

Honourable Gentlemem of the Legislative Council; and the further exertion.

Honourable Gentlemem of the Legislative Council; and the further exertion in the further exertion.

Honourable Gentlemem of the Legislative Council; and the further exertion.

Honourable Gentlemem of the Legislative Council; and the further exertion in the further exertion in the further exertion.

Honourable Gentlemem Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly;

The artisan and labourer would get paid in cash for their labour, and an end be put to the present disgraceful "order" or "store-I have reason to believe that I shall better consult the public interest, and your convenience, by bringing the present session to a close, with a view to the resumption of our joint labours, at an early period.

In pursuance to my declared intentions. I have taken measures for the formation of a new administration, and I am enabled to apprize you that the arrangements necessary for that purpose are completed.

I trust that the measures which have been adopted by the hanny, and contented neonly.

I trust that the measures which have been adopted by the lappy, and contented people.

There has not been a measure, however good its object, that Provincial and Imperial Parliaments, for preventing the re-currence of the calamities by which last year's emigration to the province was attended, may effect the objects they are de-

There has not been a measure, however good its object, that recurrence of the calamities by which last year's emigration to the province was attended, may effect the objects they are designed to accomplish.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you, in Her Majesty's name, for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies, which are requisite for the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

There has not been a measure, however good its object, that has engaged the attention of the Colonial Legislature, since Canada became a British Province, of such paramount importance to the country at large, or one which would be received by all classes with equal gratitude and approbation, as the adjustment of the monetary system of the Colony.

The few brief hints above—respectfully submitted with the view of bringing the subject before the Government and the public—are simple and practicable, and are based on some public—are and a great deal of calm and close observation.— During my residence in this country, many circumstances have occurred which have proved beyond a doubt the unstable posio various measures for developing the resources of the Prorince, and promoting the social well being of its inhabitants.

It is my sincere desire to co operate with you, for these imcortant objects, and to abet by all means in my power, your encase of the Province of the position of its currency and commerce, and I felt anxious to bring
the subject under the consideration of the present Ministry at
as early a period as possible, believing them to have the ability
and power to promote the welfare of the Province, and of their
eincere desire to do soI have the honour to be, Sir,

Very respectfully your's,

JOHN CRESWELL. Hamilton, 16th March, 1848.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE COLONIAL POSTAL SYSTEM.

The emittions and usages suggested by his Lordship the

The Right Rev. Dr. Birce Sumner, Bishop of Chester, Post Master C The Right Rev. Dr. Birce Sumner, Bishop of Chester.

Post Master General, in his letter of the 18th August, 1849, and recessary and valuable, under any system of provincial management, next demanded and have received our careful consideration. The following propositions combine everything his Lord-

Two deaths have occurred lately, one in New York, the other in Cincinnatti, supposed to have taken place from the effects of chloroform. It appears that if the lungs are at all affected, it cannot be administered without danger. The exhibitions of Model Artists, in New York, have dege-

lst. That the British principle of weight and the scale by which additional rates are calculated, should in no case be abandoned. We also recommend that the system of accounts, checks, audits, as now used, should be preserved unaltered, as far as a state of the system of accounts. far as practicable.

2ud. That there should be maintained throughout the British

North American Provinces, one uniform system and rate of postage, with no greater modification than the circumstances ay demand.

3rd. That no transit postage should be chargeable on letters

We helieve it will readily be conceded that the subject of the monetary affairs of this Province is one of the most important that can at this time be considered. The institution of a Bank of Issue, such as is alluded to in the following letter, has long forwarded between these provinces, for the cost of conveyance through any of them.

4th. That the uniform internal Colonial rate of two pence

been considered by well-informed persons as a remedy for the many and growing evils which arise out of the system at present adopted in this colony. A bank of issue was, it will be recollected, a favourite theme of the late Lord Sydenham. We lected, a favourite theme of the late Lord Sydenham. We publish Mr. Creswell's letter with a view to draw attention to the subject, which has been, it must be confessed, too long the subject, which has been, it must be confessed, too long the subject, published in the Kingston Chronicle, we believe, same subject, published in the Kingston Chronicle, we believe, same subject, published in the Kingston Chronicle, we believe, and which were favourably noticed by the New York Press, as an and which were favourably noticed by the New York Pres

6th. That to avoid all complicated accounts, each province shall retain the amount of postage it collects; a stipulation that involves the understanding of unrestricted freedom and uniformity of principles in respect to the pre-payment of postage.

7th. The packet postage of one shilling sterling per half ounce, we understand, will be collected in the four enumerated provinces, and be remitted to the Post Master General in England. after the deduction of any just claim on behalf of the provincial and denstruents.

land, after the deduction of any just claim on behalf of the provincial postal departments.

The internal Colonial rate of two pence sterling, chargeable on letters by the British or other packet mails, at and son a different footing, and will, we assume, remain at the credit of the respective provinces where it may be collected while in the case of pre payment in England, or it will pass to the credit of the Province to which the letters shall be addressed for delivery.

It is also understood that Nova Scoria and New Brunswick are not chargeable out of their several postal funds for the transhipment through either of those provinces, of the packet mails passing to colonies lying beyond them respectively.

wanshipment through either of those provinces, of the packet mails passing to colonies lying beyond them respectively.

While this stipulation is advanced by those Provinces as just in itself, it is not calculated to induce practical difficulties; as the Packet Mails referred to are not required to be opened while in terms.

1st. That there should be an Office of Central Audit in Canada, of which the Post Master General of that Province shall be at the head. The duties of this office shall be to sudit the accounts quarterly of the several Provinces, returns of which shall be annually presented to the different Legislatures; to colshall be annually presented to the different Legislatures; to enlect and transmit to England the balance due from the four Provinces on the Packet Postage; and in concert with the chief officer of the Post Office Department in each Province, to enter into contracts, and make all necessary arrangements for the transmission of the mails along the chief or central route from Canada to Halifax, and between Nova Scotia and Prince

Edward Island.

The expenses of this office, with the exception of the salary of the chief officer, from which the three lower Colonies are to be free, shall be borne by the several Provinces in proportion to their gross collections, exclusive of Packet Postage.

their gross collections, exclusive of Packet Fostage.

2nd. That the Post Office Departments in the several Provinces shall be separate and distinct, subject to the authority and control of, and bound to account to their respective Governments, in which shall be vested the power to appoint the chiefand subordinate officers, and to extend or contract (subject to the reservations in the preceding clause) the various postal routes, offices, &c., within their own limits; and that each Province shall defray the cost of its own post office arrangement and postal routes, stations, couriers, &c., and shall retain all its collections, including prepsid letters.

The balance due on Packet postage to be excepted, which shall be transmitted, quarterly, to the Central Office.

3d. That one shilling sterling per half ounce, accounted for to Great Britain of British Packet letters, to cover all transport

by sea and land between Great Beitsin and the limits of the several Provinces for which the mails may be carried; and that two pence sterling per half ounce be the Provincial charge on Packet letters for all distances within the Province receiving or mailing such letters, as has been explained in consideri

Lord Clanricard's suggestion.

4th. That one uniform rate of three pence currency per half ounce for all distances under three hundred miles, and if thought necessary for the purpose of revenue, six pence currency for all distances over three hundred miles, he established throughout the four Provinces; and that no transit charge for letters be

The four Provinces in the operation of this clause are con sidered as one, and no reference is made in it to Packet Mail

letters.

5th. That newspapers, Parliamentary documents, and other Province the Government, on application of the Legislature, may direct that newspapers and other printed matter shall be sent through the Post Office within such Province, free of

arge.
6 h. That the pre-payment of letters, as already explained. shall be optional in all cases where not interfered with by That all franking business be abolished.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Signed J. W. Johnston, (Signed) R. L. HAZEN.

The Deputy Post Master General of Canada has estimated the numbers of letters sent through the Post Office during the last year, for distances over three hundred miles, at 240,000, which, at three pence per letter, would yield a revenue of £2.625, or at the increased rate of six pence, would yield £5.250.

Taking the postal revenue of Nova Scotia, the next in point of amount, at one-seventh of the revenue of Canada, and estimating its postage for distances over three hundred miles in length in the syma proportion, which may be considered as length in the same proportion, which may be considered an over estimate, her revenue would, by the double-rate, be in proved £375. If, however, it may be assumed that correspon dence will increase with every reduction of charge, the calcul-tion will naturally be effected by maintaining throughout to rate of three pence, and the apparent advantage in favour of second or increased rate proportionably diminished.

EXCHANGE On England—Bank 16 Private ... 12½ @ 14½ On New York—Bank ... 3½ @ Private 2 @ 3 On Montreal-Bank

NOTICE. The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, will be holden at Kingston, on Tuesday, the 4th of April next, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Kingston, March 18, 1848.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS. MESSRS, HUMPHREYS AND SCHALLEHN have AVI the honour to announce their intention of giving a series of THREE CONCERTS, by Subscription, the first (to consist entirely of SACRED MUSIC) to take place the latter and of M. end of March or beginning of April, the second (a MISCEL-LANEOUS SELECTION) the latter end of April, and the third and last about the middle of May.

Nordheimer, Scobie & Balfour, and H. Rowsell, Toronto, March, 1848.

QUEBEC ACADEMY, 14, Esplanade. A PRIVATE AND SELECT SEMINARY.

THE undersigned, PRINCIPAL and PROPRIETOR of the above Institution, designs (D.V.) opening on the 1st May next, the capacious and commodious premises connected with it, for the purpose of BOARDING, AND EDUCATING A LIMITED OF Young Gentlemen in the various branches of

Classical, Mathematical, and Polite Literature.
Unaffectedly grateful for the kind and generous confidence so mbesitatingly reposed in him since he has been engaged in the uth, Mr. Clarke will exert his most earnest endeatuition of youth, Mr. Clarke will exert his most carnest endea-vours faithfully and conscientiously to fulfi his increased respon-sibilities, and will scrupulously make it his undeviating sim, so

to train up those who may be entrusted to his care, that they may realize the combined character of the Christian, the Scholar and the Gentleman.

The discipline of the Establishment will be strictly parental,

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

Its situation is one of the most delightful and salubrious in the City, and enjoys, in the public grounds which front it, very agreeable opportunities of exercise and recreation.

There will be an USHER resident in the Institution, and facilities will be afforded by competent Masters for the attainment littles will be afforded by competent Masters for the strainment of the public of the properties of exercise and recreation.

There will be an USHER resident in the Institution, and facilities will be afforded by competent Masters for the strainment of the public of the properties in Toronto and Goderich; or of R. BIRDSALL, PANY'S OFFICES

of the usual elegant accomplishments.

Each Young Gentleman will be furnished with a separate it will be expected to provide himself with a bed,

IN an extensive DRY GOOD STORE, in Toronto, a First-Rate SALESMAN, accustomed to Town Trade.—
Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to this Office.

Toronto, March 22.

76-557-2 WANTED,

S AN ASSISTANT in a School of the highest respec-A S AN ASSISTANT in a school of the figures respectively, a Lady, competent to give instruction in the usual branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION. A knowledge of Music will be requisite.

Address - Post Office, Box No. 88, Belleville. March 16, 1848.

TO TEACHERS. WANTED, for the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of the City of Hamilton, a PRINCIPAL OF FIRST MASTER, con-tent to teach the Classical Department of the said School.

The day for the Examination of Candidates will be subsequently announced; meantime, Candidates may apply, and forward certificates of character and qualifications, to the Rev.

J. G. GEDDES, Chairman of the Trustees, or to W. CRAIGIE, Secretury. Hamilton, 10th March, 1848.

GOVERNESS.

March 15th, 1848.

LADY accustomed to Taition, is desirous of an engage-A LADY accustomed ment in a Private Family. ADDRESS - A. H., Post Office, Toronto.

EDUCATION. THE REV. F. J. LUNDY, B.C.L., ASSISTANT MINISTER of St Mark's Church, Niagara, has two VACANCIES for PRIVATE PUPILS. He undertakes to prepare young Gentleen for Matriculation at KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO. Niagara, Feb. 14, 1848. 65-553.4

BOARDING.

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of PUPIL.

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

EDUCATION.

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

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

THE REV. A. F. ATKINSON, RECTOR OF SE CATHERINES, will, in the course of a lew weeks; have a acancy for one pupil, of the age of ten or eleven years.

St Catherines, Jan. 29, 1848.

550 58 16 RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition and the Management of Children, wishes a situation as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a Private Family. For address, apply to Mr. CHAMPION.

Toronto, (post-paid). January 8, 1848.

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE Undersigned is now opening a choice assortment of Goods, selected by himself in the British markets, and mported late last fail for the early spring trade, comprising: Ladies Mohair. Barege. Balzarine, Cashmere, Muslin, and Muslin de Laine Dresses. – Filled, Printed. Burege, Crape. Satin and other Shawls. – Parasols, Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.

Gentlemens' and Youths' LONDON and PARIS HATS, CAPS, Cloths, Casmeres, Vestings, &c. 68 555 8L

TORONTO LAND AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has opened the Office, No. 108, Chewett's Buildings, King Street West, FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS AS LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,

Where he is prepared to receive Commissions for the Sale and Parchase of Lands and other Property, Land Scrip, Bank and other Stocks, and to undertake the management of Land matters connected with the Government Departments.

He begs also to offer his services as

WRETER AND ACCOUNTANT. Any business that he may be favoured with shall meet with

prompt attention and moderate charges. JAMES NATION. Toronto, 1st March, 1848.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Drs. HING & HALLOWELL 27, Richmond Street East, And 38, Queen St. East-2 Doors from Church St SURGERY, 27, RICHMOND STREET, [75-556 4

NOTICE TS HEREBY GIVEN by the Subscriber, that the con-IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Subscriber, that the connection heretofore existing between himself and WILLIAM MYERS, his Grandson, is dissolved, and that consequently the Subscriber is no longer responsible for any Debts which the said WILLIAM MYERS may contract.

JOHN HOPPER.

Scarboro', 10th March, 1848. ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND

ACRES OF LAND. FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST. THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about 1,500,000 Acres of Land, in blocks varying from 1000 to 10,000 Acres, dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada. Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province; it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The Lands are offered by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS; or for SALE, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash und Release in Instalments being done away with. Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the

Interest, at 6 per cent., upon the cash price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY IS RE-

his improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the option being completely with the Settler.

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

Settlers' or Savings Bank Account.

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT. Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, ON DEPOSIT, and allow interest at the rate of Six per cent per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount, with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "SETTLERS PROVIDENT OR SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT,"—thus affording to the prodent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he Leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of TEN YEARS; but should had harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has slways the amount deposited, with interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

10th March, 1848. A Single Statement like the following,

bedding, and towels.

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

There will be a Vacation of Six Weeks at Midsummer, and a Fortnight at Christmas; during which, should any Young Gentlemen remain in the Establishment, they will pay at the rate of One Pound a Week;—and none will be received for a period less than a year.

J. S. CLARKE.

1st February, 1848.

A Single Statement like the following.

Sugard to be a sufficient inducement to any one suffering with diseased lungs, to make a trial of Wistar's Balsam, and test its virtues in their own case.

Florence, Onedia Co., N.Y., May, 1846.

Wr. S. W. Fowle.—Dar Sir. I take pleasure in stating to you may experience in the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the So

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

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

At Mono, on the 20th inst., the wife of the Rev. John Fletcher of a Son.

MARRIED. In St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Mr. Wm. Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Curtis,

all of Niagara.

In this city, on the 5th Feb., Mr. Robert Davidson, to Miss *1-556-tf Elizabeth Anne Beaven, both of this city. DIED.

At the Parsonage Shanty Bay, on March 4th, Martha the beloved wife of the Rev. S. B Ardugh, in the hope of a glorious

immortality.

In Niagara, on the 16th inst., after a short illness, Augusta, wife of Thomas McCormick, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and

In Niagara, on the 11th inst., Chas. Richardson, Esq., Clerk 70 556-4 Niagara in the Parliament of Upper Canada.

LETTERS received to Thursday, March 23:

LETTERS received to Thursday, March 23:

T. Bingle. Esq., rem.; Alex. Campbell, Esq.; Rev. John Hickie. When advertisements are sent to this office they must be prepaid, the one received this week will be inserted, although without that necessary condition. Hy. Petry. Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. R. Biackey, the sum of £1 16s. 3d. had been credited to the Parochial Society. D. Burn, Esq., G. Steven, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Lundy, will write; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem. on account of Christian Offering; Dr. Mewburn, Mr. L. Resford, rem.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication of the Rev. Dr. Lyana has been received, and will be attended to next week.

We have received the Communication of M. A. Presbyter.— It will appear in our next.

Mr. Daniel Dana, Junior, will accept our best thanks for the

"Journal of the General Convention of the Protestant Episco-pal Church in the United States." We hope to avail our-elves eccasionally of some of the interesting statistical information 355-46 which it embraces.

Nov. 26, 1847.

A GLIMPSE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. (From " The Merchant and the Friar," by Sir Francis Palgrave.")

THE REFECTORY.

stand how we should feel or be circumstanced, were size. we to lose those connecting links of human society, The terrestial sphere, as portrayed in the "early verance with which she endeavoured to abolish monkery the rail-road and the steam-boat, the chaise, the stage, part of the fourteenth century," consists of a circular and to improve school-education; and her untiling the diligence and the mail. Many of these arose but projection, in the exact centre of which appears Jeru- humanity which protected and supported numbers of yesterday. The very oldest are of recent origin, salem, the Temple being likewise represented in the Protestant ministers, who were persecuted elswhere hardly known to our grandsires. Yet, a considerable exact centre of the Holy City, bearing about the same for their religion's sake. She died universally revered mental effort is required before we can fix our atten- proportion to the ambient world, that the axle does to | and lamented, in the fifty-eighth year of her age, and tion upon our ancient English policy, so as to obtain the felly of the cart-wheel. On the outermost verrge twenty-ninth of her reign, and lies interred in the a definite idea of the scanty share of foreign intelli- is the flowing ocean, surrounding, with Homeric accu- church of Rudoldstadt. gence, which, in the early part of the fourteenth cen- racy, the whole domicile of mankind. The regions tury, and according to ordinary haps and chances more familiarly known, "Normannia," "Pictavia." reached an inland town. Destitute of newspapers "Gallacia," "Arragonia," "Lombarbia," "Tuscia," and post-offices, even bad news could not fly apace. "Apulia," and the like, are pointed out by towers and Fame had no wings when she was compelled to limp castles, bearing the emblazoned banners of their sovewith her dispatches through primitive ruts and patri- reigns. You will not, however, be enabled to discern archal bridle-paths; or hobble, all bemired, upon the the collective names, equally strange to the politics as rugged ridges of Fosse, Watling Street, Ikenild Street, to the geography of the middle ages, of a France, exor Irmin Street, and the other renowned highways,

That the old kyngs made where thorough men may

From the one end of England until the other end, main lines of transit through our island.

With the exception of the concise and jejune letters, which passed amongst official functionaries apon matters of great importance, or were extorted, as it were, by urgent necessity, epistolary correspondence can hardly be said to have existed. Various causes concurred in producing this effect. So few persons among the laity, with the exception, perhaps, of the quired the name of "clergy." The term "clerk" be- presents a melancholy appearance of faded splendour ancient times.

A singular prejudice prevailed against the use of retired to read or write. This room commu our vernacular Teutonic dialect, in any composition with the queen's bed-chamber by a private stair; and, which was to possess a character of gentility. Amongst indeed, with the whole of that wing of the palace, by the higher classes, the English, considered as a writ- a number of intricate passages which lie behind it .ten language, was wholly banished from the business In one of the lobbies there is a small square window, of common life. If a Northumbrian Baron wished to which commands a view of the royal closet, so that inform his spouse in Yorkshire of his joys or his sor- anybody ambushed there might look down upon his rows, his weal or his woe, the message, noted down majesty and watch all his proceedings. A pleasing from "Romance" into Latin by the Chaplain of the tradition, connected with this window, was related to Knight, was read from Latin into "Romance" by the me by a noble lady, whose great-grandmother, Mrs. Chaplain of the Lady; both the principals being Plowden, was one of the ladies in the household of equally unable to indite the missive in which their Queen Mary Beatrice. Mrs. Plowden's infant family

the Church bad an inherent dignity. The dialect of child, of four years old,) in the lobby leading from her the North of the Loire was the speech of the tale, the own apartment to the queen's backstairs; but the lay, and the satire of the Trouveur. Introduced into young lady always obtained her release by climbing to England, not, as is usually supposed, by the power of the little window that looked down into the king's the Conqueror, but by the gentle influence of Adeliza closet, and tapping at the glass till she had attracted of Louvain, it was the language of fashion, the token attention; then, showing her weeping face, and claspof good breeding. As in the courts of Berlin or Pe- ing her hands in an attitude of earnest entreaty, she tersburgh, the native speech appeared far too rough would cry, in a sorrowful tone, "Ah! Sire, send for for any well-educated tongue. That all the higher me!" James, unless deeply engaged in business of or wealthier, or learned or pretending orders of society importance, always complied with the request of the should avoid using the language of the roturier, the tearful petitioner, for he was very fond of children; rupturarius, the churl who broke and tilled the soil, and when Mrs. Plowden next entered the royal prewas a necessary consequence of this pride of station sence with the queen, she was sure to find her small Pride knows no pain: thus were they reconciled to captive closeted with his majesty, sitting at his feet, the inconveniences, and even dangers to which they or sometimes on his knee. At last she said to the were exposed by the intervention of a dragoman, who king, "I know not how it happens, but whenever my encumbered every transaction, and to whom every little girl is naughty, and I shut her up in the lobby, secret was necessarily revealed.

respondence in the "early part of the fourteenth cen- ing to the window above, explained the mystery. tury" is by no means concluded. Tedious as the detail may be, you, reader, must listen with patience THE DUKE OF ALVA'S BREAKFAST AT THE to the overture, before I raise the curtain, and allow CASTLE OF RUDOLS l'ADI. (A. D.1547.)

the performance to begin.

Had the knowledge of letters been much more common, still, the want of any convenient and portable writing material would have imposed a very great emperor to Germany, once almost intimidated the check upon epistolary communication. The manu- dreadful Duke of Alva, by her resolute behaviour. facture of papyrus had lingered long subsequently to When the Emperor Charles V. passed through Thurinthe fall of the Roman empire: but after the use of gia, on his way to Franconia and Swabia, after the the Egyptian reed was abandoned, a considerable in- battle of Muhlberg, the widowed countess, Katherine terval elapsed before it was replaced, at least in the of Schwarzburg, procured from him a "safeguard" for northern parts of Europe, by cotton or linen paper .- the protection of her vassals from any molestation or Instead of taking an ample sheet from the quires con- injury which they might otherwise expect at the hands tained in your well-stored desk, or portfolio, you would of the Spanish army, in return for which she engaged have been enforced to compress your missive within to furnish the Spaniards with bread, beer, and other the scanty bounds of the strip of solid vellum, the provisions, at a moderate rate, to be conveyed for fragment perhaps of some ancient tome, from which them from Rudolstadt to the bridge where they were the learning of Varro, the ob-cenities of Martial, or to cross the Saal. But she had the precaution to the wit of Terence, had been effeced: or the shred or destroy immediately this bridge, which was close to remnant, carefully preserved, of the membrane previ- Rudolstadt, and to throw another over the river at a present period, he has steadily a hered to his purpose. ously used for the engrossment of some charter.

to begin my story? By no means. Soyez tranquil. vicinity of the town. She also permitted the inhabi-Have patience, more patience: the personages are all tants of all the villages round, through which the ready upon the stage, but they shall not yet be brought troops were to pass, to transport the best of their pos- in the field, as he is in wisdom and sagacity in the

fully folded, encompassed with silken bands, and sealed Henry of Brunswick and his sons, approached the chief. But for him and his people, many a hearth, at with the mastic seal which covered three-fourths of its town, and sent on to invite himself to breakfast at the present the scene of peace and happiness, would have surface: how was this same letter to be despatched? castle. So modest a request, from the commander of been desecrated and defiled with blood; many a Instead of availing yourself of the certain cycle of the a powerful army, could not well be refused, "What family now occupying their ancient homes, would post, regular in departure as the recurring eve, and the house could afford should be freely given; and it have been driven away from their abodes, exposed to true in its arrival as the morning sun, you were com- was hoped his Excellency would be contented with misery and privation. Those settlers who were living pelled either to transmit your letter by a special mes- what he might find," was the answer returned by the near the disaffected districts, but remote from the senger, or to entrust it to any individual who chanced Countess, who, at the same time, remembering the influence and out of the reach of the protecting arm to travel towards the place of address, the abbott re- safeguard, did not fail to beg the general to observe it of Nene, have been driven as houseless wanderers to pairing to the general chapter or provincial synod, the conscientiously. A friendly reception, and a well- seek safety in the town of Auckland; and such would knight returning to his castle, the merchant prosecu- furnished table, awaited the Duke at the Castle. I'e most probably have been the universal fate of the outting his dealings, the priest soliciting his benefice; could not but acknowledge the hospitality and excelany person who, for love or money, might be induced lent housekeeping of the Thuringian ladies. But and noble chief." to take the letter in his charge. Slow and tardy were hardly were the guests seated at table, when an express the means of communication so expensively and ir- messenger called the countess from the hall. She regularly obtained. Upon the best estafetted road, was informed that the Spanish soldiery had behaved he road to Rome, nearly three months necessarily with violence at some of the villages on the road, and elapsed, before the pilgrim, quitting the shrine of St. driven off the peasants' cattle. Katherine was the Thomas a Canterbury, could reach the sepulchre of mother of her people; any offence against the coorest the Apostle.

residents. in human knowledge, we may reckon the incapacity tunes were the chances of war, and could not be of the Greeks or Romans to produce a neat or intelli- guarded against on a march. "We will see that," gible map or chart. Hands guiding the chisel which cried she angrily. "My poor peasants must, and beauty, the taste and skill which planned and executed ing her voice in a threatening tone, "the blood of the most symmetrical and sumptuous edifices, enabled princes for the blood of cattle!" So saying, she quitthem not to execute this easy task. The deficiency ted the banquetting hall, which was instantly filled sical age. Yet the idea, apparently so obvious, of men, what could Alva do but take patience, and endea Euclid and Archimedes. To speak more reverently praised the countess for the motherly care she took of and truly, such an idea was never permitted to occur her tenantry, and the wonderful courage she had to them; and their geographical delineations were as evinced, and undertook to persuade the Duke of Alva

else than scanty extracts from the meagre pages of soon as the countess had made sure of this, she cor-Pliny and Solinus. But, had the inhabitants of our dially thanked her guests, and they took a most polite old English "inland town" possessed much more per- leave of her. In the present age, when locomotion has been so feet descriptions of the world, there are some most It was doubtless this occurrence which procured wonderfully facilitated, and the means of communica- important branches of information, concerning which for Katherine, Countess of Schwarzburg, the surname ting, not only between the various districts of the no language, however clear and accurate, can convey of "The Heroine." Still renowned is the determined same country, but even to and from the most distant a precise notion. Words never can impart a definite activity with which she furthered the progress of the reregions, are so greatly multiplied, we scarcely under- idea of shape, of form, of relative position, and relative formation, which her husband, Count Henry XXXVII.,

tending from the Channel to the Mediterranean, or Germany, Italy, or Spain. Beyond the countries on the verge of Christendom, nought is found but camels and ostriches, elephants and tigers, manticoras and and which continued, without much alteration, as the hippocentaus, whose representations, by covering the unknown regions in which they are placed, amuse the spectator, and excuse the ignorance of the artist.

> KING JAMES THE SECOND IN EXILE. (From Strickland's Queens of England.)

A portion of the private suite of the apartments of the king and queen at St. Germains remain unaltered. mercantile classes and the legists, were acquainted King James's morning room, or cabinet, with its dark with the alphabet, that reading and writing itself ac- green and gold panelling, and richly carved cornice, came equivalent to "penman:" our common nomen- It opens with glass doors upon the stately balcony that clature still bears testimony to the lack-learning of surrounds the chateau, and commands a charming and extensive prospect. It was here that the fallen king anxieties and sentiments were clothed or concealed. lived with her in the palace of St. Germains; and she Latin and French were alone employed by those sometimes found it necessary, by way of punishment, who had any claim to distinction. The language of to shut up her little daughter Mary (a pretty spoiled your majesty does her the honour of sending for her But our catalogue of the difficulties attending cor-

(From Schiller.)

A German lady, of a family which had given an greater distance, in order that her rapacious guests and has on numerous occasions rendered the most Well, reader, do you expect that I am now going might not be tempted to excesses by the two great sessions to the Castle of Rudolstadt, for security. Suppose the letter completed, the parchment care- Meanwhile, the Spanish general, accompanied by Duke

of her vassals she regarded as committed against her-Thus much for ancient correspondence; but my self. Irritated to the highest degree by this breach story cannot yet begin. Patience, reader, you must submit to another delay: I cannot yet shew you the armed her whole household with speed, but without scene; the "inland town" noticed, but not named, in noise, and commanded the castle gates to be securely my first paragraph, until you are fully aware how lit- fastened. Then returning to the hall, where the tle cosmograghical information was possessed by its princes were still seated, she complained in the most moving manner, of the flagrant disregard of the empe-Amongst the many remarkable facts teaching us ror's promise, of which she had just been informed. the great lesson, that there is no self-impelling power She was answered laughingly, that such little misforcould invest the marble with the most consummate shall, have their property again; or by Heaven," raiswas not the result of ignorance. Patient observation with armed retainers, who, sword in hand, but with supplied the place of those instruments which aid the the utmost respect, proceeded to station themselves modern astronomer. In the tables constructed by behind the princes chairs, and wait on them at their Ptolemy we can, even now, distinguish the principal meals. The visitors looked at each other in silence capes and bays in our British islands: and the lines and embarassment; the duke himself changed colour and circles which connect and divide the earth and at the entrance of this armed force, Cut off from his the heavens have been transmitted to us from the clas- army, surrounded by a superior number of determined marking the points of latitude and longitude upon the vour to appeare the injured lady on any terms? Henry pinax, with proportionate accuracy, and in their pro- of Brunswick first recovered his self-possession. He per position within the degrees, and zones, and paral- with great tact and prudence turned the whole affair lels of the globe, never occurred to the countrymen of into a joke, and himself laughed long and loud. He slovenly and rude as those of the Hindoos of the pre- to make all reparation for the outrage committed by the troops. And by him the latter was really induced

The geographical knowledge of the middle ages, so to despatch an order to his men for the immediate ar as it could be collected in books, consisted in little restoration of the cattle to their lawful owners. As

had before introduced into his dominions; the perse-

A NEW ZEALAND CHIEF. (From Angas's Savage Life and Scenes in Australia,)

"NENE, or-as he is now more generally known by

his baptized name-Thomas Walker (Tamati Waka), is the principal chief of the Ngatihao tribe; which, in ommon with many others, is comprised in the great assemblage of tribes usually called Ngapuis. The residence of this celebrated man is near the Wesleyan mission station, on the banks of the river Hokianga; where he fully established his character, as the friend and protector of Europeans, long before the regular colonization of the country. In common with most of his countrymen, Nene was, in his younger days, celebrated for his expertness in acts of petty pilfering; and he himself will now laugh heartily, if reminded of his youthful tricks. On one occasion, when on a visit to one of the missionaries at Waimate, a fine gander attracted his attention, and he secretly ordered it to be seized, and prepared for his dinner in a native oven, but, to prevent detection, the bird was cooked in its feathers. However, it was soon missed, and a rigorous inquiry instituted by its owner, but without success; until certain favourite steams arising from Nene's camp excited suspicion. To tax him with the theft, however, would have been contrary to all the rules of New Zealand etiquette: and the mystery of its disappearance was not unravelled until the morning after he had taken his departure, when the ill-fated gander was found concealed among the bushes: it having been found too tough for even a New Zealander's powers of mastication. Some years after this, a chief of East Cape killed a relation of Nene's; and, according to the customary law of New Zealand of "blood for blood," Nene went in a ves-el, accompanied by only one attendant, to seek revenge. Landing near the spot where the chief resided, Nene entered his pah, called the murderer by name, and after accusing m of the crime, deliberately levelled his gun and shot him dead at his feet, and then coolly walked away. Though in the midst of his enemies, none dared to touch the avenger; all were paralyzed at his sudden appearance and determined bravery. But Nene is no longer the thoughtless, mischievous New Zealander for many years he has been playing a nobler part in the great drama of life; and his conduct has deservedly gained for him a lasting reputation. Some traits may be mentioned to his honour About the year 1839, the body of an European wadiscovered on the banks of the tributary streams of the Hokianga, under circumstances which led to the picion that he had been murdered by a native called Kete, one of Nene's slaves. A large meeting was convened on the subject, and, the guilt of Kete being established, Nene condemned him to die; the murderer was accordingly taken to a small island in the river called Motiti, and there shot! So rigid were Nene's ideas of justice! When Captain Hobson arrived, and assembled the chiefs at Waitaugi, in order to obtain their acquiescence in the sovereignty of the Queen over the islands of New Zealand, the Governor was received with doubt, and his proposals were at first rejected; but when Nene and his friends made their appearance, the aspect of affairs was clanged: Nene, by his eloquence, and by the wisdom of his counsel, turned the current of feeling, and the dissentients were silenced. In short, Nene stood recognised as the prime agent in effecting the treaty of Waitangi. On another occasion, his intervention was of great service to the British authorities. After the flag-staff at the Bay was cut down by Heki, Governor Fitzroy proceeded to the disaffected district with a considerable body of military, thinking by a show of force to overawe the rebellious natives. A large concourse of chiefs was gathered together, and many speeches were made but amongst them all the words of Nene were conspicuous for their energy. "If," said he, "another flag-staff is cut down, I shall take up the quarrel," and nobly has he redeemed his pledge During the whole course of the rebellion, up to the essential assistance to the military. He fought in several engagements with the rebels, and each time has proved himself as superior in courage and conduct council. The settlers in the northern parts of New Zealand are under the greatest obligations to this

Advertisements.

Sixlinesandunder, 2s. d firstinsertion. and 7½d. each subsequent neertion. Tentines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d per line first insertion, and 1s. each under the per line each subsequent invertion. The usual discount inade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotta and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Pertitories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all idvertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 25, Duke Street, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA Toronto, February, 1848.

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

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, HAS REMOVED a few doors West, to MR. BERRY'S, on YORK STREET, the first Brick House North Toronto, January 6, 1848.

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

ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846. 8-546 J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR,

62, CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

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

CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES BICKET, ACCOUNTANT. No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto.

HARDWARE.

No. 44, KING STREET, Corner Post Office Lane.

THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his cus-omers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which embraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grates,

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Carpenters and Joiners. JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment of Carpenters and Joiners AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which

will be sold low for Cash. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec. 1847

To Coopers.

TUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave Ups; of the most approved description.

T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847,

To Saddlers and Harness Makers. THE Subscriber, having completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the rode, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of common Japanued, Japanued Imitation, Malleable Brass and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete throughout; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw hides: Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest | Port Sarnia possible price.

T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec , 1847. 34-546

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chain; Cable Chains; A. chors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in har and sheet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvilo and Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister. German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. 60-552 T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

OILS.

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

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

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can he had in this market. New York, Oct. 19, 1847.

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

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS. All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms.

Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

RICHARD SCORE.

(and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best N. B .- University work done in all the different orders: dso Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

Toronto, June 9th, 1847. T. BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO,

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

CITY BUILDINGS, (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watch s and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.

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

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847 WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. CASH FOR RAGS.

THE Subscribers will pay 33 dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, elivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don. JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS. 14 546

JOHN THORPE'S BRITISH HOTEL.

GUELPH. GUELPH.

AS ALSO:

HOUSE Comfortable and Commodious; Larder at all times well supplied: Cellar of the choicest. Excellent Stabling. The Mail. Stage daily to Preston, Galt. and Hamilton, and every other day from Fergus and Elora to Hamilton, and rice versa.

For Large Colony—In Cape Town.

For East Indies and Ceylon—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Horses and Carriages ready at a moment's notice. Guelph, 1846.

ESTABLISHED 21ST AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS. President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Soli-

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

citors, Burton & Sacleir; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. Dickinson

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

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Com panies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound in erest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaran-teeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise controll over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without partici-

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

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

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

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

pany's business.

Tables of Rates. Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and 34-546 any further information respecting the system of the Co-pany, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford William Muirhead Colborne Robert M. Boucher ... Dr. Jas Hamilton London George Scott Dr. Alex. Andersor . David Buchan

Quebec Welch and Davies..... St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell Woodstock William Lapenoviere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford. EDMUND BRADBURNE.

Albany Chambers, King Street West Medical Referee-GEORGE HERRICK, ESQ., M.D. By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,

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

CAPITAL-£500,000 STEBLING. Established for the purpose of effecting

Assurance on the Lives Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India. or other places abroad.

EDINBURGH - - 1. George Street. London - - 4. A. Lothbury. GLASGOW - 35, St. Vincent Place. GOVERNOR:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500.000. All the Directors are Stareborders of the Company.

THE RATES would bring on a Lesse £250. PRICE £2500; of would bring on a Lesse £250. THE RATES

J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public. have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life.

THE PROFITS of the Company will be a certained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division among the Assured.
ADVANTAGES:

Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which ne attention of the public is especially requested, the following

1.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital.

II.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half yearly, at the option of the party assuring.

111.— The increused facilities to the assured as regards Residence and Travelling-the limits being generally very extensive, No. 1. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

Ros. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his since he commenced business, and respectfully recognized. and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Steum-IV .- The prompt dispatch in the disposal of business-the Board of Directors at Montreal, being invested with tull powers to examine into, and accept of, proposals, putting the Company

the risk at once, without con V .- The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurances. VI .- The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance

Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance Copies of the Company's Prospectus-Tables of Rates of Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period, together with every other information, may

B) Order of the Directors,
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada. BRANCH IN CANADA.

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

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

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

MANAGER: A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq. Toronto Board of Management. Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN, Q. C., Chairman. W. PROUDFOOT, Esq., President of the Bank

of Upper Canada.

JAMES BROWNE, Esq., Wharfinger.

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

EDWARD HODDER, Esq., M.D. SOLICITORS: Messes. CROOKS & SMITH.

JAMES HENDERSON, Esq. - Office - Saving's Bank, 4, Duke Street. Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been

established at the following places in British North America: New Brunswick-Head ()ffice St. Johns-Agent, DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esq. Nova Scotia-Head Office, Halifax - Agents, JAS. STEWART, Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphal Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria

Royal Assent 27th July, 1838. CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus pre of about £37,000 Sterling.

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

TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman. Wm. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE.

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Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets
Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the W. C. ROSS. Managiny Agent. 26 546

Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

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

WM. VYNNE BACON, Toronto, 25th January, 1848.



THE

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

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

July 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to remiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto. July 1. 1841 BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

HEPROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Factory, 82 test by 29 tory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Smut Machine and all requisites.
Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway. £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by

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

Price £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the remainder by instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if pot taken, it will be sold separately.

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

sired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HAURISON, Solicitor. King Street. Toronts. 45-546 26 Toronto, January 1st, 1848. AN IMPROVED FARM

FOR SALE, West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacoust, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION. Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton

CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water ruis through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out thouses attached. long, with other out-houses attached. Also, a Young Orchards with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S B. CAMPBELL. Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid. Nov. 12, 1847.

JUST PUBLISHED THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, For 1848,

CONTAINING Fifty two Pages of its usual variety of Ecclesiastical, Commercial, and General In-Price Fourpence. For Sale at the Book-relers in Montreal, Kingston, Co-

bourg, Hamilton, Woodstock, London, and at the usual places throughout the Province; at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto, and at the Publishers Society, Toronto, and at the Publisher's
HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 28 546 November 12th, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED, At the Depository of THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, THE LIFE AND LETTERS

REV. GEORGE MORTIMER, M.A. RECTOR OF THORNHILL. Compiled and Prepared by the

REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG, B.A., BRITISH CHAPLAIN OF MONTE VIDEO, SOUTH AMERICA-Price-6s. 3d.

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

Montreal, August, 1847.

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Every Friday.

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SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or at least halfyourly, in advance.