poetry.

THE RAINBOW. CAMPBELL.

The evening was glorious, and light through the trees Played the sunshine and rain-drops, the birds and the breeze; The landscape outstretching in loveliness, lay On the lap of the year, in the beauty of May.

For the Queen in the Spring, as she passed down the vale, Left her robe on the trees, and her breath on the gale; And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours, And flush in her footsteps sprang herbage and flowers.

The skies, like a banner in sunset unrolled, O'er the west threw their splendour of azure and gold, But one cloud at a distance rose dense, and increased Till its margin of black touched the zenith, and east.

We gazed on the scense, while around us they glowed, When a vision of beauty appeared on the cloud;-'Twas not like the Sun as at mid-day we view, Nor the Moon, that rolls nightly through starlight and blue.

Like a spirit it came, in the van of a storm! And the eye and the heart hailed its beautiful form. For it looked not severe, like an Angel of Wrath, But its garment of brightness illumed its dark path.

In the hues of its grandeur sublimely it stood, O'er the river, the village, the field, and the wood; And river, field, village, and woodland grew bright, As conscious they gave and afforded delight.

Twas the bow of Omnipotence ! bent in His hand, Whose grasp at Creation the universe spanned; His vow from the Flood, to the exit of time !

Not dreadful, as when in the whirlwind He pleads,

The black clouds His banner of vengeance unfurled, And thunder His voice to a guilt-stricken world; In the breath of his presence, when thousands expire,
And seas boil with ary, and rocks burn with fire,
And the sword, and the plague-spot, with death strew the plain

When storms are His chariot, and lightenings His steeds,

And vultures, and wolves, are the graves of the slain: Not such was the Rainbow, that beautiful one! Whose arch was refraction, its key-stone the Sun:

A pavilion it seemed which the Deity graced, And Justice and Mercy met there and embraced. Awhile, and it sweetly bent over the gloom, Like Love o'er a death-couch, or Hope o'er the tomb; As Love had just banished, or Hope had expired.

I gazed not alone on that source of my song: To all who beheld it, these verses belong; s presence to all was the path of the Lord: Each full heart expanded,-grew warm, and adored !

Like a visit—the converse of friends—or a day, That bow, from my sight, passed for ever away: Like that visit, that converse, that day-to my heart, The bow from remembrance can never depart

Tis a picture in memory distinctly defined, With the strong and unperishing colours of mind; A part of my being beyond my control, Beheld on that cloud, and transcribed on my soul.

CANADIAN COLLOQUIES; NO. V.

CONFIRMATION.

TWENTY years ago not more than a dozen families inhabited the district of which the thriving village of Gritdesville is now the centre. Being an infant set-Various were the shifts to which they were reduced in order to meet the difficulties which surrounded them. Among the perplexities which beset them, not the

be provided for. The majority had been brought up of the Prayer Book. with a salutary reverence for the public worship of M.—Then of course there were certain conditions Schism combined with a few pious but indifferently mised certain things. taught Churchmen, there were to be met with, in Grittlesville and its vicinity, samples of the leading bourhood? denominations of the day, and the little log schoolhumiliating for the ignorance, and deplorable for the unchristian bitterness which they displayed.

he majority of the people, having made several aboralways that he belonged to a Protestant fraternity, purpose." Of course you must have heard this read? nanists alone were excluded from the ultra-liberal chapel of Grittlesville, which was equally patent to

As a natural consequence of this unsectarian arrangement, the honest settlers were, in the course of the year, treated to almost every variety and whim of doctrine: on one Sunday a clergyman of the Church would insist upon the duty of parents securing for their young ones an admission into the fold of Christ; next week his exhortation would be neutralized by a Baptist teacher, who, with equal confidence, would denounce the administration of the initiatory sacrament to any Save adults; and, perchance, an itinerant "Friend" would contradict both his predecessors by declaiming against Baptism and the Eucharist as unnecssary and unscriptural.

In these circumstances it could hardly fail that the minds of the hapless denizens of Grittlesville, being own about by so many conflicting winds of doctrine, hould become miserably perplexed and unsettled; for it must be observed that each service was generally stended by all the community,—the Churchmen

assisting at that of the sectary, and vice versa. Being informed of how matters had been conducted, t did not surprise me to find, on my appointment as ssionary to that quarter of the Diocese, that the notions of my flock in the neighbourhood of the Free Meeting-House were crude and lax to a deplorable Many of them, it is true, exhibited traces the Lord's sake? of attachment to their almost forgotten mother, but comparatively few were able to render a satisfactory teason why they were not Tunkers, Independents, or New Connexion Old Light Anti-Burghers.

His Lordship the Bishop having intimated his intion of holding a Confirmation at Grittlesville, I set about to prepare my people for the due reception of that most solemn rite. To do this the more effecstriving to convince them of its importance and

heen one of the earliest settlers in the Township .- therewith connected. was a serious-minded, well-disposed person, who Iteland had uniformly been esteemed a steady this. But can a thing, Sir, be necessary, which the Churchman, and who had cordially welcomed me to bible does not particularly enjoin? my new field of labour. Cornelius, however, had un- M.—The bible says nothing specifically about fortunately become tainted with the virus of religious bonds for the price of farms, and yet you would never liberalism which a Free preaching-house was so well dream of pleading that silence in opposition to Mrs. calculated to engender; and many were the occasions Paton's claim! on which he betrayed an indifference to matters of S.—You admit, however, that we have no scripsubstantial importance, from which he would have tuyal warrant for this rite? shrunk with dismay in his native County of Fermanagh, M.—Indeed I admit no such thing. We have the Bay Company by a charter from Charles II. in the had it then been predicted to him. "Is thy servant clearest and most unquestionable evidence on the year 1670. This territory extends from the frontier a dog, that he should do this thing?" would assuredly subject,—evidence which can neither be denied nor of the United States in north lat. 40 to the limits of

M .- You know, my friend, that our good Bishop statement to you. will be here in less than six weeks, and I am exceedingly desirous that all your children who have reached the proper age should embrace the opportunity afforded having preached the gospel at Samaria, many believed them of receiving the Apostolic rite of Confirmation.

S.-Well, your Reverence, I am sure I have no particular objection. If they be willing, I shall be glad to see them do so, though, indeed, this is a very busy time of the year for them to attend service on a week-day.

M.—Excuse me, Cornelius; but you speak as if this were a matter of no great moment.

S .- Honestly, your Reverence, I cannot see that it is of much consequence. Many good people don't believe in it; none of the Methodist sects practice it; and Mr. Drumclog, the Cameronian preacher, says that Confirmation is a rag and remnant of Popery. M.—You both pain and astonish me by using such

language. There is nothing which the Church teaches more decidedly and clearly than the duty of our receiving the laying on of hands. And you will bear with me when I add, that your careless lukewarmness in the matter gives me but an indifferent opinion of your fair dealing, and-S .- Stop, stop, sir! I cannot allow you to talk

in this way, saving your presence. The Stinsons have always had a good name for honesty, and I would rather beg the bit and the sup from door to door than do anything which might bring a stain upon our char-

M .- Let me ask you a question: Have not your children been all baptized in the Church?

S .- To be sure they have, and no small trouble it gave me to procure their being so. Why I went more than thirty miles in the fall, through tremendous roads, in order to get Patrick christened.

M .- Your diligence and zeal were much to be commended. By the way, this is a fine farm of yours; if it be a fair question, how much did it cost you? S .- Why, I paid one hundred pounds currency down, and got six years to settle the balance. The

last instalment will fall due in three months, which forces all of us to be doubly diligent at present. M .- It must be a great difficulty, in these terribly hard times, to make up the money. Could you not manage to get quit of the obligation to do so? You know Attorney Flaw, who stood for our Riding at last

election? He is a smart lawyer, and perchance could find a loop-hole in the bond which would free you from the last payment. Would it not be as well to give him a fee and see what could be done? S .- Your Reverence must be jesting with me entirely! What! cheat Widow Paton out of the sum due to her, and upon which she mainly depends for

serious in supposing that I am capable of such mean and heartless rascality! M .- You speak like an honest man; I expected no other answer from you. Would that in Canada ment, many were the privations endured by the such principles were more universal! But to return Pioneers of that portion of our new Province, and to Baptism: Did the minister go through the whole

S .- Of course he did; and all my children, as well least formidable, was how their religious wants should as Patrick, were baptized according to the exact words

but, unhappily, they were not all of one mind in exacted in reference to the unconscious little ones? this vitally important matter. Small as was the young S.—To be sure there were, as your Reverence cancommunity, it was sadly rent by the rude hand of not but know. The godfathers and godmothers pro-

M .- And are these sponsors living in the neigh-

S.-No. Some are dead, and some are removed room frequently exhibited scenes of polemical strife, far from this: that, however, does not matter, for I consider that I am bound to perform all that they agreed to do. This I have been always taught, and The Churchmen and Presbyterians, who composed it stands to reason that it should be so.

M.—Your views are most correct. Now, did you tive attempts to erect places of worship in connection ever notice what is said at the end of the service:with their own bodies, it was finally resolved that a "Ye are to take care that this child be brought to the FREE MEETING-HOUSE should be built. This was Bishop to be confirmed by him, so soon as he can say cordingly done, and before long a commodious stone the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandwas completed, in which every person calling ments in the vulgar [or common] tongue, and be further himself Reverend was permitted to officiate, provided instructed in the Church Catechism set forth for that

S.—Yes, often and often. I can say it all by heart. M .- Now, Stinson, my dear friend, if you refuse the Churchman and the Plymouth Brother, the Bap- to comply with this requirement, which you admit is of good faith as you would be in swindling poor widow Paton out of her money, by availing yourself of some

miserable legal quirk? S .- In truth, your Reverence, I never viewed the matter in that light before.

M.—You see the obligation is plain as noon-day. S .- But, after all, is the obligation a binding one? M. Why, as the old proverb says, "A promise is a

comise all the world over."

S.—But neither Deacon Anxious-seat nor Mr. Drumclog think that Confirmation is a necessary thing. They say that it is not mentioned in God's Word, and, consequently, is not binding upon those who live under the free gospel dispensation.

M.—And pray, Cornelius, what have you to do with the notions or opinions of every free-trading preacher, whose credentials for the ministerial functions are, for the most part, confined to a black coat, a pair of saddle-bags, and a white neck-cloth? Now. if I shall suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Holy Scriptures are silent on the subject of Confirmation, I cannot see how your case could be bettered

S.—How so? M .- Does not St. Paul tell us that Christians are than the LAYING ON OF HANDS." to submit themselves to every ordinance of man for

S .- Aye, every lawful ordinance.

M .- Assuredly. We are not to comply with any requirement which is plainly opposed to the revealed will of Jehovah; but Stinson, are you prepared to say that Confirmation is an unlawful or a sinful act? S .- Very far from it, your Reverence.

M. On the contrary, it is a very profitable and most reasonable service. Your children knew nothing tually, I visited, as far as in me lay, each individual of the conditions on which, by proxy, they were adfamily, conversing familiarly with them on the subject, mitted into the Church of Christ. Is it not most fitting that when they come to years of discretion they should deliberately take upon themselves these obli-Among others I visited Cornelius Stinson, who had gations, if they wish to participate in the benefits

S .- Why, I must own that there is something in

the Grittles Creek: there, nnder the grateful shade of the Acts of the Apostles, and perused what is there west to south-east. of a beautiful wide-spreading oak, the following communing passed between us:

The native Indians, who seek a precarious subsisare waiting for the stumbling of the stumblin

S-What does your Reverence allude to?

M .- I will tell you: Philip, who was a Deacon, his words and were baptized, both men and women. The Apostles having heard these glad tidings, "they sent to them Peter and John, who, when they were come down, prayed that they might receive the Holy Ghost, (for as yet he was fallen on none of them, only

but I remember that Mr. Drumclog, speaking of the his anxiety for the immediate erection of a church. text you have quoted, said that the Apostles prayed for the miraculous and extraordinary gifts of the Holy Rev. J. West as Chaplain to the settlers. He was Ghost, of conveying which the laying on their hands accompanied by a schoolmaster, who was supported was the outward mode. Now, since miracles have by the contributions of the members of the Company ceased, has not confirmation ceased likewise?

blessed Spirit are always to remain in His Church: of Benjamin Harrison, Esq., and Nicholas Garry, Esq., it is no where said that they were to be limited to the two of the directors of the Hudson's Bay Company, to dawn of the Christian dispensation, and therefore the found a Mission in their settlement. The Rev. D. cessors to follow. In St. Paul's days the prayer of the exertions of Mr. West. A second church was faith healed the sick; would you, therefore, argue completed in 1825, and in the same year the Mission similar results do not follow from its exercise?

say any such thing.

M.—Take another case, also, from the Acts of the dolent life. He taught them agriculture by practical Apostles: we read in the 19th chapter, that St. Paul lessons in ploughing, sowing and reaping. When laid his hands on certain disciples immediately after their corn had been harvested, he got a mill erected, they had been baptized. And here I may notice that and taught them how to grind it. He taught them the practice of the Anglican Church is in exact con- also how to build houses, and how to thatch the roofs formity to this example. In the Order of Baptism with reeds. In short, he was the Oberlin of the setfor those of riper years, she says, "It is expedient that tlement; and in proportion as he employed the natives every one so baptized should be confirmed by the Bishop in farm-works, he secured the attendance of their as soon after as conveniently may be, that he may be children in school. Under such zealous and judicious admitted to the Holy Communion."

being so particular, but is there any text which speaks successively added to the Missionary body; and Henry of Confirmation as something which was always to be Budd, one of the first native boys who had been encontinued in the Church?

doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection; not convenience, undertook a journey and voyage of 2000 laying again the foundation of repentance from dead miles to visit it. works, and of faith toward God, of the doctrine of the support of her fatherless bairns! You cannot be the perfection of the Christian life must be built.

they retain Baptism.

those who were from without (he means strangers and siderable progress in that settlement, and that the field was to precede baptism; but the children of the faith- soldier of the cross. ful, since they were adopted from the womb, and belonged, by right of promise, to the body of the Church, were baptized while infants; yet these also, after their infancy was past, and they had been brought up in the faith, offered themselves for catechetical instruction, which in their case was thus subsequent to baptism. Recourse, therefore, was then had to another symbol, namely, THE LAYING ON OF HANDS. This obligatory upon you, are you not as guilty of a breach single passage abundantly proves that this ceremony, as to its origin, flowed from the Apostle, though afterwards perverted into superstition; just as the world invariably degenerates from the best instructions to corruptions of them; for they, (the Romanists) set up the fiction that it is a sacrament by which the spirit of regeneraion is conveyed, a fiction by which they tore baptism to pieces; for that which properly belonged to Baptism they transferred to the Imposition of Hands. Let us, then, be assured that by its first authors it was instituted to be a solemn rite of prayer, as also St. Augustine declares. By this symbol, in-deed, they wished to approve the profession of faith tees such power? I think not; the land was originally which young persons, having passed childhood, used to make; but nothing was further from their thoughts than to rend asunder the force of baptism; consequently, in the present day, the institution must be retained in its purity, but the superstition must be reformed. And the tendency of this passage is to sanction the baptism of infants, for on what account the Imposition of Hands," except that the latter, hav-

should the same doctrine be called, in the case of some, "the Doctrine of Baptism," and in others "of

S .- I have got a good lesson not to pay so much attention as I have hitherto done to the statements of dissenters from the Church.

M .- And may I hope that you will use your influence with your family to induce them to direct their serious attention to a rite so reasonable in itself, and so unquestionably Scriptural in its origin?

S .- Most willingly will I second your Reverence's kind exhortations. May the Lord bless them to the spiritual benefit of my dear children, so that they may profitably receive THE LAYING ON OF HANDS.

BISHOPRIC OF PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND. (From the Colonial Church Chronicle.)

The recent announcement that the Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be issued for the erection of a Bishopric in Prince Rupert's Land, and the immediate consecration of a Bishop for the over-

Accordingly, one fine summer evening, when the horses M.—The Elder, I fear, reads the bible through the for the most part a vast plain, is varied by a succession their Cathedral of St. Michael, and by a well digested syshad been released from the plough, I requested him spectacles of his sect, a fault common to dissenters of of lakes and rivers, and is intersected by the great tem of organization have brought in the aid of the humto walk forth with me to his orchard, which overhung all denominations. Had he turned to the 8th chapter chain of the rocky mountains stretching from north-

> and there is nothing that deserves the name even of a village in the whole territory.
>
> them, when we are denouncing the Legislature of those days of robbing us of the patrimony of our Church, while ger to our venerable Church establishment, and were your village in the whole territory.

the banks of the Red River, to the south of Lake Winnepeg, by the Earl of Selkirk.

When Governor Semple was sent out in 1815, he was specially requested to report to the Company whether any trace was to be found of either temple of worship or idol, and whether it would be practicable they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus); to gather the children together for education, and for I S.—This, I must confess, is a strong case in point, of any sort was to be seen, and most feelingly expressed

In 1820 the Company was enabled to send out the and other friends. Two years afterwards, the Church M .- We know that the gracious influences of God's | Missionary Society was induced by the representations ceedings of the Apostles, in the case above men- T. Jones was accordingly sent out in 1823, and found tioned, must be regarded as a fit pattern for their suc- on his arrival that a church had already been built by W. Cockran. To this devoted Clergyman the Mission whom they had gathered under their roof. It is, however, S.—Of course it would be wicked and absurd to is largely indebted for success. He at once set him- an isolated instance, and furnishes no sanction for the self to reclaim the Indians from their roving and inmanagement the Mission made rapid progress. The S .- Your Reverence, I am sure, will forgive me for Revs. Messrs. Cowley, Smithurst, and Hunter, were trusted to the care of Mr. West, was appointed school-M.—Yes, there is a very striking one in the 6th master. Such is a brief outline of the history of the chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, which Mission up to the year 1844, when the Bishop of thus runs: "Therefore, leaving the principles of the Montreal, disregarding all considerations of personal

The following particulars, furnished by his Lordbaptisms, and of laying on of hands, and of resurrec- ship will be read with interest. The total population tion of the dead, and of eternal judgment." You of the settlement is 5,143, of which rather more than alluvial, is remarkably fertile, and a particular farm is system, and to sink all the evil; books have been written S.—How comes it, then, that the Presbyterians, mentioned which had borne an abundant crop of wheat and not by avowed Romanists, to chant the virtues and and many other dissenters, reject Confirmation, while for eighteen years in succession, without ever having the piety of the monasteries and nunneries of olden times M.—That is a question more easily asked than swered. In return I might inquire why Unitarians denue of produced and harboured.

the duty of the Church to retain Confirmation. The number of the members of the Church of England

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.]

To the Editor of The Church.

DEAR SIR,—As much speculation is abroad respecting the re-building of St. James's Cathedral, destroyed in the late awful fire in our city, permit me, through the medium of your paper, respectfully to make some remarks calculated to lated to draw the attention of those in whose hands is

vested the power to decide in that matter. And first, I must express my satisfaction on hearing that nothing shall be determined on rashly or hastily, because we might have deep cause of regret, should we decide on a measure of such importance to the Church and the city in general as might on after reflection, be

found to be wrong.

One plan, I understand, is to lease out the ground for shops and warehouses, whereby a large fund would be realized to build a Cathedral in some other situation.

given for a sacred and specific purpose, viz., a Church What right then have we to turn to a secular purpose that which was given for a sacred one? It is no answer to say that it is still a sacred purpose by getting so much more money to build a Church elsewhere. the argument of those who have robbed the Church of the land granted by the pious George III, to turn to purposes of general education. The land was dedicated to God, for a place where His holy worship was to be perpetually maintained; let us be very guarded then th offend not in this matter, and cause him to withdraw his

countenance and blessing from us. Rather let us try if we cannot by patient discussion hit ing already received baptism, were instructed in the faith, so that nothing further remained, in their case, by the regular and free administration of the Word and craments, and at some time we may ultimately see rising in stately majesty on God's Holy ground, in the heart of our city, a Cathedral in grandeur and magnitude worthy

of our enterprising citizens. talented Architects be obtained of a Cathedral on a large scale, not of a florid and expensive gothic, but of the plain and sober grandeur of the early English style—(as I believe professional menterm it)—a style, associated asit is, with recollections of the brightest and most glorious days of our reverted Church. Of correct from the natural charge of the Church of Italy of the corrupting influence of the Church of Italy of England. You wind any social admiration.

The account of the proceedings of this "Sisterhood and the Rev. J. J. Blunt. As a true Bishop of a true; the Rev. J. J. Blunt. As a true Bishop of a true; the examination of them by the Bishop of Exeter, I have national branch of the Catholic Church, Cranmer was undoubtedly a Catholic. But insofar as, or when, he held and taught transubstantiation (as he did at the first dawning of the Reformation, from habit and education of the corrupting influence of the Church of Italy. I would respectfully suggest that plans from our many of our revered Church. Of course from the natural shape of the ground this cannot be placed in the true ecclesias-

when the whole is finished.

when I urged upon Stinson the necessity which are in the matter fully and seriously before him.—

S.—I should like much to be informed as to this it was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, the Baptist in the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, and the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, and the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday that John Menzies, and the "Colonial Church Atlas" to be 370,000 square fit was only yesterday tha

blest of their Church; and shall we Churchmen be the ill health of Dr. Pusey's son; but the young gentle-

bours on the subject, Churchmen, Presbyterians. Methodists, and even some of no religious creed whatever; all attempt to retrograde towards Rome will lead to the most concur in saying it will be the most shameful thing the

I have extended these remarks to a greater length than originally intended, and am afraid of intruding too Stated prayers in "an oratory" seven times a day are enthen laid they their hands on them, and received the Holy Ghost."

In his answer he said, that no place of worship that those in whose hands is the decision on the above rectly imply that there can be no prayer without a pro-

THE CONVENTUAL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Church.

REVEREND SIR, - You would oblige me by the insertion f some remarks upon a subject to which you devoted a ding article in your journal of the 26th ult.

Of such a family as the Ferrars, no ill can possibly be said; its elders were men who, having passed through the busy and active period of life, gave themselves in their that prayer is now to be left unpracticed because was greatly strengthened by the accession of the Rev.

conventual system generally. The term conventual-as you observe-is of blameles The term conventual—as you observe—is of blameless Government, demands the immediate and straight for-parentage; but the character of a word depends less upon ward action of every member of the Church of England, parentage; but the character of a word depends less upon its derivation, than upon its actual and current meaning; it is against the idea, of which it is the conventual expression, that exception may reasonably be taken. It may well be doubted whether even Protestant Nunneries and Protestant Monasteries could long continue without degenerating into what such Institutions became in degenerating into what such Institutions became in Fortunately there is a power above which speaks as dis-

England formerly, and are now, in many places. England formerly, and are now, in many places.

The motives in which the system originated were just as good and of the same character as the reasons which are now pleaded for their revival. Convents were than they have to deprive a soldier of his honour or lands first founded that the inmates might have opportunity to devote themselves to religious exercises and retirement, devote themselves to religious exercises and retirement, and to works of beneficence and charity. Unhappily the by petitions to the House, or rousing up the Royal blood "unauthorized asceticism, and the weaving fabulous legends" which you speak of, became part of their legends" which you speak of, became part of their it appears clear enough they at home leave all affairs to religion; but if they had never done anything worse than his superior sense and understanding!!! Another plan flagellating themselves or each other, by way of religious exercise, and composing fables about the Saints, even a Henry VIII. would probably have let them alone, and in ment of the whole affair—ask the assistance of the Bishop time they would have grown wiser like the rest of the of London, and that noble and true friend of the Church

alms,—that they were the conservatories of ancient literature,—that the monks were the transcribers and of the land, and the Province of Canada may be saved tion of the dead, and of eternal judgment." You perceive here that both baptisms and the laying on of half are Roman Catholics, and all the rest members hands (or Confirmation) are here styled doctrines: they are regarded as part of the foundation on which has ever established itself there. The soil, which is strife and turmoil. It has been the fashion of later years nuous forest, the abode of savages and wild beasts. to say all the good that could be said of the conventual

foreigners to the Christian community,) did not come to baptism without first declaring their profession of faith. In them, therefore, catechetical instruction is yet full of interest and encouragement to the true we are told to look upon the nuns of our old conventual churches, and reminded that in these churches once"

> Church without the monastery? for the errors and vices of the Romish monastic system; and I can give a qualified assent to the sentiments of the received into the Church of Christ. Mother and sisters and I can give a qualified assent to the sentiments of the and I can give a quained assent to the sentiments of the received into the Church of Christ. Mother and sisters writer whom you quote—that "if monasteries, (for I lav stress upon the if) instead of being swept away, had been reformed—if they had been reserved for persons not tied by monastic vows but, who satisfied to endure hardships christians had acted so, the Jews would have raised a and content with poverty, were ready from the pure love strong objection against the religion of Jesus; and no of God, to devote themselves to preaching, study, and doubt some answers to it would have been written in the prayer, our large towns would have been supplied with an able body of assistant clergy." The question is, could they have been so reformed and perpetuated down to the eight other children all unbaptized, and that another present day in that regenerated character? The hypothesis seems to me very doubtful indeed.
>
> The hypothesis seems to me very doubtful indeed.
>
> daughter was afflicted, though not so severely with the same illness.

You will excuse me, I hope, for saying that I am far from agreeing with you that "nothing can be pointed out in the natural fruits of the conventual system, but only in its abuses, inconsistent with the very purest conceptions and ensamples of our holy faith;" for it has always appeared to me that the evil fruits which the conventual system displayed, were its natural results and must necessarily be its results, under whatever auspices, it may be established, whether Protestant or Popish.

As to the conventual principle in our Universities, Colleges, and Academies, of course no one complains of it there, for there is little of it to be seen in them; they are only Colleges, and all their regulations have reference education. In truth I never saw anything in our the principle in them since, I cannot undertake to say.

To the Editor of the Church. STR, -In the last No. of The Church, isan article, which after a landatory review of some late contributions, styled "The Ferrar Family," comments on the proceedings of "the Sisterhood of Mercy," at Plymouth in England, and holds up the Conventual system to admiration.

of England. You wind up your article by saying, "Miss Sellon and her associates, have been betrayed, it appears. tical position of east and west, but that, I should think, is into some few indiscretions, in the management of the In-

room. This Miss Sellon." The remains of any bodies interred where the extended building may reach to, to be either decently removed to the Cemetery, or deposited in a vault under the Cathedral, led Communion Table, and direct the inmates to how becemetery, or deposited in a vault under the Cathedral, and direct the inmates to how besight of the Church there, seems to require of us a brief account of the rise, progress, and present state of the Missions in that vast territory.

Cemetery, or deposited in a vault under the Cathedral, and direct the inmates to how besight of the virgin and child and enough of the virgin and child and continuing the same act of adoration? Is it a trivial indiscretion for "the Superior" to wear a string of the Missions in that vast territory.

Cemetery, or deposited in a vault under the Cathedral, and direct the inmates to how besides and an inscription on the flat stone on the floor, (as in our English Cathedrals,) will denote the precise spot where the body was originally deposited. By this plan the old Parochial Church would be conjoined with a Cathedral and, I have no doubt, a few years would see it at prayers? Is it a trivial indiscretion to call the fixed and an inscription on the flat stone on the floor, (as in our English Cathedrals,) will denote the precise spot where the body was originally deposited. By this plan the old Parochial Church would be conjoined with a Cathedral, and, I have no doubt, a few years would see it at prayers? Is it a trivial indiscretion to call the fixed and an inscription on the flat stone on the floor, (as in our English Cathedrals,) will denote the precise spot where the body was originally deposited. By this plan the old Parochial Church would be conjoined with a Cathedral, and, I have no doubt, a few years would see it at prayers? Is it a trivial indiscretion for "the Superior" to wear a string of its course the word to convert the abvecture of the virgin and child count in the Cathedral, and count the other than the Cathedral, and count of the virgin and child count in the Cathedral, and count of the virgin and child count in the Cathedral, and count of the virgin and child count in the Cathedral, and count of the virgin and child count in the count of the virgin and child count in the dit then been predicted to him. "Is thy servant dogs, that he should do this thing?" would assuredly always been his indignant and incredulous exclamation. When I urged upon Stinson the necessity which I urged upon Stinson the necessity which I urged upon Stinson the necessity which I adult children being confirmed, he land the formula in a difference of the day, and the sting of the territory extends from the English, in the should like much to be informed as to this adult children being confirmed, he land the properties and most unquestionable evidence on the subject,—evidence which can neither be denied nor explained away.

Cathedral, and, I have no doubt, a few years would see it thy and any where are the extra from the Hudson's Bay Company by a charter from Charles II. in the being companies the would now the formulation of the age we now live in-an age, I believe, which was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by a charter from Charles II. in the possible term "Catho-finds to be obtained? I need scarce remin such peractices no tendedy.) Which was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by a charter from Charles II. in the possible term "Catho-finds to be obtained? I need scarce remin such peractices no tendedy.) This territory extends from the erging with respect to the age of the territory which was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by a charter from Charles II. in the subject,—evidence which can neither be denied nor explained away.

S.—I should like much to be informed as to this in the companies the would not the strict of the territory extends from the fronties of the territory extends from the fronties of the territory which was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by a charter from Charles II. in the form the servent is likely the would not explained away.

S.—I should like much to be informed as to this in the grant and incredulous exclamation.

S.—I should like much to be informed as to this incremacy in the day.) by the wich respect ton the servent is likely the would not explained. I at trivial ind

shamed and outdone by them? I hope not!

Lastly, let us remember that our ever watchful enemies could therefore attend the Communion in a Consecrated In 1811, an agricultural settlement was formed on God of His!! I may add I, have conversed with many of my neigh- be chosen. Sufficient was yielded to Romish prejudices

> Putting aside the Romish practices, I would ask how such a system as these, so called, Protestant Sisterhoods follow, is calculated to fit young girls to be wives and matter, will pause before giving their sanction to a measure of desecration, which will be (to say the least of it) very distasteful to a large portion of Churchmen.
>
> Iam, Sir, with much respect,
>
> A CHURCHWARDEN.
>
> Scarboro' May, 1849.
>
> Take there can be no prayer without a proscribed form and place;—that there can be no spiritual worship while engaged in our daily avocations; that there can be no in wrought fervent prayer except in the attitude of kneeling at a stated hour and in a stated place. In short such frequent repetitions of stated times and places of worship in one day imply that there is no such thing as spiritual worship without these appliances, and are inconsistent with the division of the constant of the consta sistent with the advice of St. Paul in the 5th chap, of Ephes "but be filled with the Spirit, speaking to yourselves in Psalms and Hymns and Spiritnal songs, singing and making melody in your hearts to the Lord; giving thanks, always, for all things unto God and the Father in the ame of our Lord Jesus Chris ."

Hamilton, May 1st, 1849.

(For The Church.)

THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE BILL-

SPOLIATION AND ROBBERY. The intended destruction of the religious and moral inciples of the University of Toronto by the present granted to him by his Sovereign! Let us be up and of the Bruce!! From his determination to go all lengths, Sir Robert Inglis, to present a memorial to the Queen It is not enough to say that the convents of ancient times did much good,—that the poor were fed with their of Parliament, Churchmen. Let this act of spoliation and

A CHURCHMAN.

To the Editor of the Church.

Mr. Editor,-Some time ago an occurrence took place which led me to reflect on the tendency and consequences answered. In return I might inquire why Unitarians deny the divinity of our Lord, or why Quakers have discarded both the Sacraments of the New Testament. But perhaps it may surprise you to learn that John Calvin, the great founder of Presbyterianism, as he may be called, spoke in the most decided terms as to the duty of the Chycol to return for the Chycol to return for the satisfying of their own wants, and satisfying of their own wants, the system in former ages, were only advantages that all earned the system in former ages, were only advantages that show their own wants, the system in former ages, were only advantages that the system in former ages, were on The advantages so much dwelt upon as attaching to of dissent. At the breaking up of sleighing this season I S.—You surprise me! Mr. Drumclog never told me anything of this.

M.—Such is the case, however, and as I happen to have with me a tract containing the passage, I shall read it to you: "He (the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews) connects the Imposition of Hands with the Hebrews) connects the Imposition of Hands with the hebrews connects the Imposition of Hands with the hebrews of the Church of England at the time of the members of the Church of England at the time of the Bishop's visitation was 2,345, and of these no fewer than 346 were confirmed by him during his visit. Frequent services were of course performed during the seventeen days of the Bishop's stay, and he mentled that the largest congregation which met him amounted to about 500, while the smallest did not full short of 200. These facts will man, or the dethroned and humbled king? I should held divine service once a month, I asked the mother and sisters it has the time of the members of the Church of England at the time of the Bishop's visitation was 2,345, and of these no fewer than 346 were confirmed by him during his visit. Frequent services were of course of the multiplying of the copies of books in this age of libraries and printing presses? Is society now in that Vandal state in which annormies were the only refuge of unprotected women, even of high rank, from the designs and violence of rude and lawless men, and monasteries the only places of call man are safe returnment to the only places of call man are safe returnment to the multiplying of the copies of books in this age of libraries and printing presses? Is society now in that Vandal state in which and nor not select that her heart had been truly given to God; and they told me that as long as she vandal state in which and nor not select the only refuge of unprotected women, even of high rank, from the designs and violence of rude and lawless men, and monasteries the only places of all more than the copies of books in this age of libraries and printing presses? Is society now in that Vand of the system relieve the nation of the poor-rates? - that she had been afflicted more or less with this disease baptism, because, as there were two classes of Catebaptism, because, as the catebaptism of the advantages, which, in former ages they alone perhaps immediately replied that her husband was a Baptist, and that she was a Methodist; that though she had wished to

> always opposed her.
>
> From what she said it appeared that she had considered choral hymn of praise," and it is sought to enlist all the baptism scarcely anymore than a mere ceremony; that her sympathies and associations, which those picturesque husband believed that when administered to infants it was remains, still beautiful in their decay, naturally awaken, in favour of the monastic system of which they were a obtain for her children the administration of that blessed part. But setting romance aside, could we not have the Sacrament; and her husband objected to it with all the obsti-Charch without the monastery?
>
> I know you cannot possibly design to be an apologist the long afflicted daughter was distressed in her last hours.

Upon further inquiry I found that the same parents had

Richmond, May, 1849.

For The Church. INSTANCES OF THE WRONG USE OF THE.

JOHN FLOOD.

WORD CATHOLIC, WITH CORRECTIONS.

"But, after all, why has it been made a matter of reproach against Crapmer, that he was first a Catholic, then a Lutheran, and last a Zuinglian in his notious on the Communion; successively a believer in transub-Nothing can argue more strongly the sound and sober principles upon which the Reformation proceeded, than this its gradual advance. It was not, we find, without patient investigation, and the successive abandonment of every false position, as it proved itself to be such, that it ultimately attained the swong ground from which it has never since been dislodged." Blunt's Shotch of the Reformation in England. P. 207.

[We should scarcely have expected to have found the tion and the corrupting influence of the Church of Italy, exercised for a succession of years over the Church of of the ground this cannot be placed in the true ecclesiastical position of east and west, but that, I should think, is of minor importance.

From the free proceeds of the Insurance money, aided by the immediate subscription of all true members of our Church, sufficient will be obtained to raise the walls of stone, using the materials of the old building so far as they will go, to roof it in, to finish the Chancel, and so much of the Choir and Nave as we can; this will nearly accommodate all the former congregation; as also stalls for all the dignitaries of the Church; a temporary partition can be raised at the end of the finished part, to be taken down when the whole is finished.

England) he was a Romanist and not at all Catholic. England) he was a Romanist and not at all Catholic doctrine, but a corruption of the doctrine of the stitution. The indiscretions, in the management of the Institution. The indiscretions, in the management of the Institution. The indiscretions, in the management of the Institution. The indiscretions, in the management of the Institution.

The indiscretions, in the management of the Institution. The indiscretions, in the management of the Institution. The indiscretions, in the management of the Institution where Institution are presence of our Lord spiritually in the Lord's Supper—a corruption broached first by the heretic Entry-the vast amount of good which they have been accomplishing." "It is admitted that some particulars in the internal presence of our Lord spiritually in the Lord's Supper—a corruption broached first by the heretic Entry-the vast amount of good which they have been accomplishing." "It is admitted that some particulars in the internal presence of our Lord spiritually in the Lord's Supper—a corruption of Packet Institution. The indiscretions, in the management of the design which they have been accomplishing." "It is admitted that some particulars in the internal presence of our Lord spiritually in the Lord's Supper—a corruption of Packet Institution. The indiscret England) he was a Romanist and not at all Catholic. Leaving for a moment this "worst of charges," is it a selves;" i. e., they mean in the more correct Protestant

FY,

Com-

verbal corrections inserted in the text. To shew that Mr Blunt all along, nevertheless, holds firmly the rule, the strict observance of which these, "Instances" aim to impress upon public writers, a few examples of correct nications on this subject from H. C. C., and LAICUS. phraseology from the same work are subjoined.]

CORRECTION XIV. "But, after all, why has it been made a matter of reproach against Cranmer, that he was first a Romanist, en a Lutheran, and lastly a Zuinglian in his notions on the Communion, &c." [The rest is correct.]

INSTANCE XV. "Wriothesley, the Lord Chancellor, a Catholic [a Place us in a false position. He should have discussed Romanist], and the leader of his sect." p. 199. the Conventual system solely on its own merits.

INSTANCE XVL. Church, whose voice was not to be heard in it; yet the principle (it was argued) was acknowledged in a degree by the Catholics [say Romanists] themselves, who had no difficulty in recognizing the authority of an Abbess, &c." p. 303.

they may, Catholic [read Romanist] or Protestant, she silences alike.', p. 301. INSTANCE XVIII.

"Cranmer, overcome by his apprehensions for the safety of the Reformed Church under a Catholic_[say Popish] Queen, had acted from a principle of expediency, and placed, as far as an individual could, the Lady Jane Grey on a throne which did not belong to her." p. 252.

INSTANCE XIX. saying mass." p. 275.

INSTANCE XX.

[In p. 208, and again in p. 227, occurs the extraordinary expression, "founders of our Church," referring to the Reformers of the English Church in the sixteenth century. Our English Church was founded long before the six-Stillingfleet shows it to be very probable that St. Paul was the founder of the English Church. It certainly was planted in the British Islands in the Apostolic age. Vide Origines Britannica, p. 46.]

1. "Gardiner, however, once dominant, maintained the

ascendancy of the Romish party and principles to the last of Henry's reign." p. 168. 2. "Grindal the Algrind of Spenser, whose praises of him bespeak the party with which he was mation, such as the poor privileges of our editorial identified-the latter leaning to the Roman Catholic."

3. "The Romanists themselves could not deny that the early Councils were summoned by the magistrate, and not by the Bishop of Rome." p. 134.

4. "The spirits of the Romanists were not to be thus broken down. For the three last years of Edward's reign their confidence was perpetually on the increase." the foundations of our venerable Church establishment. &c."—in regard to all this we have no remark

5. "It was one of those cowardly conflicts, 'ubi tu cædis, ego vapulo tantum;' where one strikes and the other must be content to be smitten; the popish disputants putting objections to the Reformers, but refusing to appoint a second meeting in which the Reformers might

A PROTESTANT CATHOLIC. Toronto, April 28, 1849.

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY. ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. REV. H. J. GRASETT, M. A. Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister. (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Sunday,-10 A. M. and 31 P. M. Ascension Day, May 17th,-11 A.M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. REV. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent. Sunday,-11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent. Sunday,—11 A. M. and 61/2 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent, Sunday,-11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. (In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.) REV. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incumbent. REV. W. STENNETT, M.A., Assistant Minister.

Sunday,-12 Noon, and 61 P. M.

The Churches in this list are placed in the order in

			WEEKLY C	ALENDA	R.		
Day.	Dat	е.		lst Less	on	2d Lesson.	
G	May	13,	5TH SUNDAY AVT. EA	STER. { M E	Deut.		Matt. 11. Rom. 12.
M	"	14.	Rogation Day Fa	/ M	2 Kings		Matt. 12. Rom. 13.
T	"	15,	Do. Do	, {M, E,			Matt. 13. Rom. 14.
w		16,	Do. Do	$\{M, \{E, \}\}$		14. 15.	Matt. 14. Rom 15.
T	"	17.	Ascension Day.	{ M, E,	Deut. 2 King	10. s 2,	Lu.24 v. 4 Ep.4* v. 1
F	"	18,		{ M.	10000	18,	Matt. 16. 1Cor. 1.
8	"	19,		{ M E,		20. 21,	
G		20.	SUNDAY AFT. ASCENS	non. {ME,			Matt. 18. 1Cor. 3.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, MAY 10, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Poetry.—The Rainbow.	Communications.
Canadian Colloquies, Bishopric of Prince Rupert's Land.	Fourth Page. Poetry.—Burial on Easter Eve The Prodigal Son.
His Land 1: 1	Dishan of Taxant

requests that the Clergy would be pleased fruits. The corruptions of Romish convents have to take notice, that the next collection in behalf of the fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese, is fixed for Sunday the 13th May next, being the fifth Sunday after

This is in accordance with the xix Article of the constitution of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, which provides that two collections out of the four, which are made in the course of the year, shall be in aid of the fund for the extension of Missions. The estimated liabilities of the Mission Fund amount for this year to nearly £500.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT IN MAY, 1849. THE BISHOP OF TORONTO begs to inform his Brethren, the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends (D.V.) to confirm at their several Missions and Stations in accordance with the following List :-

May, 18	49.			
Friday,	18,	Grimsby,	11	A.M.
Saturday,	19,	Jordan,	10	A.M.
		Port Dalhousie	3	P.M.
Sunday,	20,	St. Catharines,	11	A.M.
Monday,	21,	Eight Mile Creek	10	A.M.
		Niagara	3	P.M.
Tuesday,	22,		10	A.M.
		Stamford,	3	P.M.
Wednesday,	23,	Thorold,	10	AM.
		Port Robinson,	3	P.M.
Thursday,	24,	Chippawa,	10	A.M.
Friday,	25,	Fort Erie,	11	A.M.
		Bertie,		P.M.
Sunday,	27,	Port Maitland,	11	A.M.
		Dunnville,	3	P.M.
Monday,	28,	Cayuga,	1	P.M.
Tuesday,	29,	York	10	A.M.
		Caledonia		A.M.
Wednesday,	30,	Jarvis,	11	A.M.
Should		e be any error or omission		

List, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested

to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

THE CONVENTUAL SYSTEM. We have some remarks to make upon the commu

The argument of H. C. C. is maintained in a quiet and good-tempered spirit, and with that courtesy which writers for the press ought to cultivate, more particular when they are writing about religious matters. But still we consider that much even of his argument is irrelevant and unfair, because it is calculated to What sort of pertinency is there in the paragraph com-"It was a scandal to place a woman at the head of the | mencing-" It is not enough to say that the convents of ancient times did much good." We did not allude to those convents; and if by "ancient times" he means those times when the faith was corrupted, and convents also became corrupted both in faith and morals, we say, as we have already declared, that we "Unlicensed preachers, be they of what denomination utterly abhor and repudiate such an exhibition of the

Conventual Institution. II. C. C. has no difficulty in believing that we hold this creed without wavering or hesitation, as appears from his own statement: "I know you cannot possibly design to be an apologist for the errors and vices of the Romish monastic system." Certainly notwe have not attempted it, have we? Why, then, has "His (i. e., Taylor, rector of Hadley) bold defiance of H. C. C, devoted so much of his letter to this very the Catholic [read Popish] priest whom he found in point, viz., the "errors and vices of the Romish mon-possession of his Church, surrounded by armed men, and astic system?" We made no effort "to sink the evil" of the Conventual system; on the contrary, we denounced and reprobated it in stronger terms than "It was the policy of the Catholic [Popish] party to H. C. C. himself: our voice was not raised "to chant the virtues and the piety of the monasteries and nunneries of olden times." It does not give a fair view of our position to say so much on this head, or to say it in this way. The only connexion in which the teenth century, as Mr. Blunt himself well points out, p. 3. Romish monastery can be introduced, consistently with our line of argument, is with reference to the inquiry-" Were the acknowledged errors and vices Examples of correct phraseology from Mr. Blunt's the system itself, or of the progressive corruptions of lowing from the same authority, the (Edinburgh have been introduced into the discussions. The the Church with which it was connected."

> In regard to the very unnecessary vehemence of Larcus; his expression of "astonishment" that, after chair happen to furnish us with, we (in the respectable company of the Bishop of Exeter) should presume to arrive at a different conclusion from his own; and as to the distressing allusion which he makes, at the expense of our poor darkened brain-to "undermining ment, &c,"-in regard to all this we have no remark to make but this, that we have no hope of agreeing with a man who qualifies his Churchmanship with an avowal like this-"sufficient was yielded to Romish prejudices at the time of the Reformation." There are no doubt-we sincerely hope that there are-many points of agreement betwixt us as to what constitute Church principles; but we feel that there are other points, of comparatively trivial importance we trust, in which our disagreement is inevitable. We are perfectly and thankfully satisfied with the Church as it is, Laicus insinuates that he is not. If concessions, as he asserts, have been made by the Church to "Romish prejudices;" then the Church contains yet in her constitution, doctrines, or formularies some portion of the Romish leaven, which-God be praised !- we do not believe, and can most conscientiously deny.

Miss Sellon's case was brought in merely by way of illustration, so that if even very grave errors and misdemeanors could be proven against her "Sisterhood of Mercy," it would only be one example lost out of several; and the Protestant Conventual System (we speak of it as a thing established and tried) might still be trustworthy and good. But we have defended that lady, because we believe her to be innocent of many charges brought against her, and know her to be penitent, and to have made reparation in the matters wherein she has offended. We have defended her against the unmerited persecution of the cowardly and irreverent multitude, who received the outspoken testimony of the Bishop of Exeter in her favour with hisses and groans. We did not say that the errors which the last trivial indiscretions," but that they are such compared with the vast amount of good which her Society have been performing. This is a charitable judgment which Christian people are ready to make almost every day of their lives. Where we have every reason for believing that the motive in the main is pure; and when we know that great good has been done in a most earnest and disinterested mapner, we are prepared to treat the minor failings of an individual with indulgence. We should not deserve the name of Christians if we were not. Our apology for Miss Sellon was written, moreover, under the impression that the charges relative to the "Stone Cross," and the "Counting of the beads," had been conclusively disproved. This was the inference which we drew from the evidence. If Laicus can show, by quotation from any authentic report of the examination, that we are wrong, will readily confess our mistake, and admit Miss Sellon has been a greater offender that than we at present believe.

We proceed now to lay before our readers as briefly as perspicuity will allow, the grounds upon which we have formed our opinion that the Conventual system, divested of the evils of Romanism, is quite consistent with pure religion, and might be safely adopted and turned to good account by our Reformed branch of the Catholic Church.

It is quite possible to divest it of Romish corruptions and superstitions. We still contend that these are not inseparable from the system-its natural and necessary grown side by side with the corruptions of the church itself. In the bosom of such a church it is next to impossible that they should be pure either in morals or faith. But let the chief causes of monastic corruption be enumerated. The connivance or encouragement received from the Popes of Rome, all of them heterodox, and some of them artful, dishonest, and depraved; who emancipated the monastic orders from the jurisdiction of their lawful superiors, the Bishops perpetual vows, compulsory celibacy, claustral seclusion one of these are essential to the system, because all might be excluded, and we could have our Conventual Institutions without them. We should have a pure faith as a foundation; and we might have for the mmediate government and control of our Protestant 'Brotherhoods' and "Sisterhoods," the strict supervision of our bishops—the periodical visitation of the immediate government and control of our Protestant parochial Clergy; no vows to hinder any one from retiring at pleasure from the Society; no tyranny over the will; no domination over the conscience; no shutting up, whether voluntary or enforced, in dark all, and virtually promises to do so every time that he opens cells and cloisters impervious almost to the light of his lips. 'For there is in mankind,' says Jeremy Taylor, day, as they have been under the Romish system, to the light of truth. What sufficient reason can H. C. C. have for his belief that the Conventual system thus disciplined, watched and guarded, could possibly become anything like the system as it is in the Church of Rome? We know of none.

H. C. C. has not condescended to notice these facts own asseveration, in order to make it incline in favour of at all. Can he imagine that they are of no import- a verdict of acquittal. ance? Does he suppose that his sweeping and most inaccurate assertion that "those evils (viz., those which have existed in Romish convents) must accompany the Conventual Institution at all periods?" Does he suppose this assertion will stand for one last, and which would have had the effect of enabling moment before the fact, that we can point to a period—seceding clergymen "to depose themselves," had been our own generation-when "these evils" have not amended. As altered it makes deprivation the act accompanied the system? But H. C. C. has com- of the Bishop, who is required to record his sentence pletely overlooked this fact. We cannot, however, which has then the effect of enactment by any duly allow it to be dismissed in this summary way.

There are Protestant Sisterhoods on the Continent | The Guardian adds: - "All offices held by the

with the corruptions of Romish numeries. We mentioned the names of several last week; and we now propose to furnish our readers with some details relapropose to furnish our readers with some Institution is thus briefly described :--

instructing and directing in the practice of active charity, such Protestant women as shall devote themselves within peration, no shewing up no appeals more detailed. its bosom, to the relief of bodily and spiritual misery, and particularly to the care of the sick, the young, and the

We make the following extract from its history:-

"Its existence dates from the year 1841. It owes its formation to one of the most distinguished ministers of the Reformed (Calvinistic) French Church, a child of the quick-minded, warm-hearted South, the Rev. Antoine Vermeil; who, after fulfilling for many years the arduous and conspicuous functions of the Protestant ministry at Bordeaux, accepted some years back a still more arduous and conspicuous post at Paris. Here it was that he was enabled to realize a long cherished idea, and to do so in Church, (one borrowed indeed, as it were, by her from her Calvinist sister), the Rev. M. Vallette. The Institution has since grown up, under the joint and harmonious patronage of the two established Protestant Churches of France, swelling from a mere house to a vast establishment, and from a refuge for female penitents, to a complete Normal School of female charity, which embraces at ce the three great works of education, physical relief,

As to the confidence felt in its beneficial operation, the following will suffice :--

"Beyond the pale of French Protestantism, the Clergymen of both the Anglican congregations at Paris, as well stance, I cannot see any occasion for further public as a worthy Wesleyan minister, have expressed themselves, agitation; but on the contrary, I am convinced that

subscription or otherwise, in its favour.' To this interesting account of the French Proof the Romish monasteries and numeries the fruits of testant Conventual Institution, we may add the fol-Review), relative to the older "Sisterhood" of Kaisers-

werth, on the Rhine :-the German Deaconesses is the recently developed one of ochial service. It is the exact reproduction of the ctions of the early Christian Deaconnessess, of whom Phæbe of Cenchrea is, by name at least, the apostolical pe. The Parish, or rather Commune, Deaconnes has visit the poor and the sick at their homes; to procure for them as far as possible work and clothing; to work for them at her kneedle; instruct poor children at sewing and knitting, either singly, or in classes, where practicable; giving a regular account of her labours to the Clergyman, Diaconate, and the Ladies' Charitable Society, re such exists."

We leave these facts to our readers to digest, and will say no more about this subject just now. In the attractive picture which they present of Christian votion and zeal, we hope that even LAICUS will see Church; and we trust that he will not be so hasty of liberal opinions, of the purest life and morals, mild such Institutions.

THE TORONTO RADICAL ADDRESS TO LORD ELGIN.

The ingenious and more than questionable manceuvring with which this "forlorn hope" has been onducted, will be perfectly understood from the Were it not that we place undoubting reliance on the habitual accuracy of our contemporary we should be somewhat incredulous as to the circumstance last mentioned. In Ireland we know it has been a common practice for Romish priests to turn themselves unquestionable. into political agitators, and their churches into hustings, but we have not met until now with a case of this kind in Canada:-

off vesterday, in charge of a deputa it, by those who went round the city for the purpose. How could it be otherwise, when one at least of the parties was a person upon whom sentence of death had formerly been pronounced for High Treason. He was a fit person soliciting names under the pretence of loyalty to his Sovereign, and for the maintenance of peace and order in society! "Do you want to preserve your property from being burnt?" says this person to one whom he was canvas-sing "if so, sign this address." The party spoken to knew better, and declined complying with the request! In another case meeting a country farmer, he asked him to sign the address to the Governor, which he did, believing it to be the address adopted at the public meeting held here on Saturday week. In a third instance a countryman was induced not only to sign for himself, but for all his neighbours whose names he could recollect! In this way names might be procured without number, but what must be thought of such deception?

How many signatures were procured to the Radical Address on Sunday last, at the Roman Catholic Church? We have heard the number stated at six hundred! Such conduct is worthy of the parties implicated in it!"

MORALITY OF THE BAR.

We commend to the attention of our legal readers the following judicious remarks on the subject of a pleader knowingly undertaking the advocacy of a bad use. They are extracted from a clever volume just published, entitled " Hortensius, or the Advocate: An Historical Essay," by William Forsyth, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. The subject is one of grave importance, affecting, as it does, the character of the profession, and the moral responsibility of its members :-"It is not in civil causes, where the rights of parties

depend so much upon technical and conventional rules, but

criminal cases that the chief odium is incurred by the fession. And if the license which we sometimes see oldly challenged on its behalf, to sacrifice every consideration to the one object of enabling a client to escape conviction, were necessary for its exercise, it is not easy to see how that odium could be repelled. Such a license all right thinking men must repudiate, and it tends only to the dishonour of a noble calling to represent it as requiring and justifying the use of trickery and falsehood. he principle is as clear as noon day, that no man ought do for another what that other cannot, without moral urpitude, do for himself. The advocate stands before the ounal to plead the cause and represent the person of his client, utimur enim fictione personarum, et velut ore alieno loquimur, but he cannot possibly by virtue of his agency quire rights greater than are possessed by his principal.

e may not assert that which he knows to be a lie. He may not connive at, much less attempt to substantiate, a fraud. He may not avail himself of the wretched sophistry of Paley, and say, 'that there are falsehoods which are not lies, that is which are not criminal; as where no one stances no confidence is destroyed, because none was reposed; no promise to speak the truth is violated, because none was given or understood to be given.' Every man is under an obligation to speak the truth if he speaks at 'an universal contract implied in all their interco and words being instituted to declare the mind, and for no other end, he that hears me speak hath a right in jusdoes not expect to be believed when he asserts his convic-The facts which we recorded stand against mere doubts. We are greatly astonished to observe that

THE SCHISMATICS' RELIEF BILL.

We have much pleasure in stating that the objectionable clause in this Bill, animadverted upon in our authorized Ecclesiastical Court.

of Europe which are not in the slightest degree tainted seceder as a member or minister of the Church, are the Treasurer, £83 9s. 4d.

tant Sisters of Charity," in Paris. We are indebted Exeter to the Archbishop of Canterbury occasioned for our information to a highly laudatory notice of this by the "great excitement" arising out of Mr. Shore's Institution in the Edinburgh Reniew, for April, 1848! case. The Guardian, which had received an "early We hope our authority is unexceptionable in the mat- copy" of this production tells us, that the Bishop ter of Romanizing tendency. The character of the "rests his case entirely on document; his present letter attempts neither argument nor vindication. "It is a free Association, having for its object the Its weight is that of the simple state of the case and for the Mission Fund, 15s. peration, no shewing up, no appeals; mere dates, letters, and circumstances. And the honest, English feeling will very soon set all this matter straight. The letter deserves very attentive consideration."

We perceive that the Guardian is already justified We perceive that the Guardian is already justified in its estimation of the soundness of "honest, English J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; 7th—Rev. D. E. Blake, Thornhill. feeling." Mr. Shore's case is coming to be regarded in a sober, business point of view; and though the Pictorial Times has lent its artistic aid to foment the agitation, by depicting the snug carpeted horrors of the victim's cell, the tide of sympathy is rapidly ebbing. Edward Vivyan, Esq., of Torquay (a Plymouth brother, if we mistake not) having been applied to by Sir Culling E. Eardly-the ready patron of all 'Church Martyrs''-to get up a meeting in that town on behalf of the "good cause," has point blank declined, and rendered the following reasons for his wise determination :- "The public (he says) are fully acquainted with every circumstance in the case; a bill is in progress through Parliament for the repeal of the obnoxious law; and repeated offers have, I understand, been made to defray the costs, which Mr. Shore has thought proper to decline. Under these circumthe cause has been already much damaged by injudicious advocacy, and its real merits obscured by extraneous matter and offensive personalities which result has been that scarcely a single clergyman, and very few members of the Church-to the doc-"One of the most interesting features of the labours of trines of which Mr. Shore is still attached—have been able to support him!" This candid testimony from a dissenting Gentleman—for such, from personal knowledge, we can affirm Mr. Vivyan to be,—is worth whole wagon loads of the insensate declamation emitted by the English Nonconformists, and re-echoed by its Canadian counterparts, the Globe, Examiner, have a favourable effect on movements. and Christian Guardian.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Rev. R. Knox Prebendary of St. Munchins in the Diocese of Limerick, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, has been appointed to the vacant See of Down and Connor. Speaking of the nothing to censure, nothing unsuitable to our own Bishop elect, the Evening Post observes: he is a man in future in trying to fix suspicion upon the Pro- and conciliatory in his manner and bearing, having testantism of a journal well proved in the good cause, lived on terms of the truest Christian Charity with his The article, however, has become dull again, and has declined to 23s. @ 23s. 6d., at which it was offered in quantity exceed-Mr. Knox is the compiler of the "Ecclesiastical Index" bearing his name, and is not an untried man in many of the Episcopal duties, having for many years administered the affairs of the diocese of Limerick during the illness or absence of the Bishop.

A late number of the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal gives a most heart-rending account of the privations following particulars recorded in Tuesday's Colonist. to which many of the Irish clergy have been subjected during the last three years. We subjoin a few instances, which we would be almost inclined to pronounce incredible, as occurring in a Christian country and in has. the nineteenth century, had our authority not been so

"1. An exemplary Clergyman, of 25 years standing, in the north-west of Ireland, with a wife and nine children; was barely able to meet the most moderate expense "The Radical Address in favour of Lord Elgin was sent ed; his sons being forced to become labourers for the on rate of payment.

ducted for poor-rates, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners threatened a sequestration of the living for £4 17s.

from two to seventeen years old. Income for the last five year £79, out of which £21 is paid away in poor-rates, ent and taxes, leaving £58 to support the family. The children ill from eating raw turnips and cabbage-stalks, to satisfy the cravings of hunger. The glebe lying idle for want of seed; the only cow sold for poor-rates. This family would have perished, but for the aid received from their old servants when they had not fire to cook with. cakes were sent to them; one old servant, in the 46th Regiment, hearing of their distress, sent them £4."

These, it may be added, are not rare and isolated cases. We have good reason for believing that they represent generally the state of the Clergy in the more destitute districts of Ireland. The journal from which

"It is plain that the operation of existing laws is quite sufficient in many localities, to effect the extermination of the Church. The penal severity of the Poor Law (im-posing, be it remembered, a double rate upon the Clergy,) and the sequestering powers of the Ecclesiastical C missioners, are sweeping from the Church the last frag-ments of property which former enactments had spared. The present race of clergy may, with unbending fortitude bear to see their sons go to the public roads for hire, and contemplate for the more helpless members of their famidered to support; but when their places are empty, can it be expected that others will be found to occupy them with the same prospects in view?"

THE HAUSER FAMILY.

An advertisement will be found in a succeeding column relative to a third Concert, to be given this evening, May 10th, by these practised and efficient Musicians. Their last Concert was very attractive, and gave general satisfaction. There is no doubt that their vocal powers are of a high order, perty and put their lives in jeopardy, in defence of the British and cultivated with great taste and skill. We have seen a programme of one of their Sacred Concerts, given on a former occasion in the United States; and we feel assured that a similar Concert, if it should be found practicable, would be well received and attended in this city.

The B. A. Medical Journal for this month, conains a contribution entitled "Clinical remarks on two cases of Tumour of the Uterus complicating parturition," by our esteemed friend Dr. Bovell.

Occlesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. BISHOP'S STUDENTS' FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1849, appropriated to the Fund for the support of Divinity Students, by order of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, made on the 3rd day of January, 1849, in accordance with Act XIX of the

Previously announced in No. 136, am'ting to 208 8 St. George's Church, Guelph..... £3 16 2 Church in Puslinch...... 0 17 0 Worsfold's in Eramosa..... 0 12 6 -per Rev. A. Palmer ... Colchester, per Rev. F. G. Elliott..... 140 Collections, amounting to..... £214 3
T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, 9th May, 1849.

The Treasurer has also receved:-From the Gore and Wellington District Branch, per

L. C. Cooper, £8 14s. 4½d. From the St. James's Parochial Committee, Toronto, per T. S. Shortt, Esq , £3 15s. From M. B., per Miss Octavia Sandys Graham, £1

Stg., £1 4s. 6d. Cy.
From the Rev. F. G. Elliott, Colchester, Collections made on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, £1, and

Packages sent from the Depository of The Church ociety of the Diocese of Toronto:

May 2nd-Rev. T. B. Fuller, Thorold; 3rd-Rev. H. E. Plees, Mountain; Rev. S. Givins, Tyendenaga—(per favour of Mr. A. F. Plees); Rev. B. C. Hill, York, Grand Toronto, May 9th, 1848.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the America.

MPROVEMENT IN THE MARKETS. - ARMED INTERFERENCE OF FRANCE TO RESTORE THE POPE.—CONTINUED TROUBLES IN EUROPE.—DANISH BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN PORTS .- FAVOURABLE EFFECTS OF THE STOPPAGE OF THE BALTIC GRAIN TRADE. - SATIS-FACTORY NEWS FROM INDIA, &c., &c., &c.

New York, 4th May, 1849. The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Thursday morng, with dates from Liverpool to the 21st April.

is stated that the America has £200,000 in specie on board. The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ultimo, in $14\frac{1}{2}$ days from New York.

RESTORATION OF THE POPE.—The French Government has come to the important resolution, of an armed intervention to reiterate the Pope at Rome. A force adequate to the emergency has already sailed for Civita Vecchia.

the several states of the Continent, continues with unabated fury, and most disasterous results to all parties continued.

ports, and it is stated, that emigaant vessels, will not hereafter STATE OF THE MARKETS .- Owing to the unfavourable counts from the continent, Cotton has receded ad.

The stoppage of breadstuffs from the Baltic, is beginning to The actual advance during the week, owing to other adverse infigences, has been slight

Money continues abundant. Notwithstanding the heavy drain in specie, Consuls during

the past week, had fluctuated from 913 @ 925, closing on India.-Accounts from India by the last overland mail, are regarded as very satisfactory.

COMMERCIAL.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts are encouraging, although there has been no diminution of employment. Considerable sales of Philadelphia and Western Canal were made at Market on the 17th at 24s. 6d. ing the demand. Wheat dull at last quotations. Corn-we have had a steady demand at better prices: while selling at 31s. @ 31s. 6d., and yellow, 32s. @ 33s. Corn Meal 14s. @ 14s. 6d. No improvements in Beef. Imports fully exceed the demand, and the stock on hand is larger than usual. Hams

dull—Common qualities, 30s. @ 32s. 6d.; fine qualities 30s. Very limited enquiry for Pork. The demand is confined solely to the best brands. Prime Mess for stores, which varied so much in quality that it is offered at 48s. @ 60s. Several arrivals of Lard, have influenced the market. Sales at 33s. @ 33s. 6d, for average qualities in barrels. Demand for Cheese limited at 37s. @ 43s. for the best quality in boxes.

It is not definitely known what amount of specie the steamer Exchange quiet. Good bills are 81.

From our English Files.

REBELLION REWARDS IN CANADA. (From the London John Bull, March 24.)

To put a premium upon disloyalty on the principle that loy-"2. A Clergyman, his wife, and ten children, in the alty is its own reward, is an old and well-known expedient. west of Ireland; have been living for many months on Indian meal, their breakfast turnips, meat almost entirely unknown; their few sheep sold for poor-rates. The living living is a sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has this ingenious method of government—
for which we advise Lord John Russell to take out a patent in unknown; their few sheep sold for poor-rates. The living is a sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has this ingenious method of government—
for which we advise Lord John Russell to take out a patent in the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has this ingenious method of government—
for which we advise Lord John Russell to take out a patent in the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has this ingenious method of government—
for which we advise Lord John Russell to take out a patent in the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has this ingenious method of government—
for which we advise Lord John Russell to take out a patent in the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has this ingenious method of government—
for which we advise Lord John Russell to take out a patent in the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has this ingenious method of government—
for which we advise Lord John Russell to take out a patent in the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and well-known expedient.—

But never before has the sold and wel Indian meal, their breakfast turnips, meat almost entirely unknown; their few sheep sold for poor-rates. The living is valued at £300 a year, but does not yield £60.

"3. A Clergyman in the south east, with a wife and family, the eldest child under thirteen. His income to upon all justice, but upon all deceney and political common sense, is so monstrous that we were prepared to refuse all credence to the extraordinary reports which were abroad upon the subject at the beginning of the week, but for the irrefragable

The proposal made to the Colonial Legislature is that " De bentures should be issued to the amount of £180,000 currency payable out of the consolidated fund of the province, and bear ing interest at the rate of six per cent."-such Debentures to be applied for the purpose of giving indemnity to the inhabitants of Lower Canada for the losses sustained by them during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. To understand the bearing of scheme, it must be remembered that the parties who instigated and abetted the rebellion in question, have since found their way not only into the Colonial Legislature, but into the Government Council and Ministry of Canada. The party by whom the measure was introduced, in the form of certain resolutions, on the 5th of last month, is no other than Her Majesty's Attorney General for the Colony, Mr. La Fontaine, himself one we have already quoted remarks with emphatic truth. the French Canadians whose disloyalty has been, naturally enough, their recommendation for office in the eyes of our Whigh Governors. An amendment, restricting the indemnity "to those brave men, who, true to their allegiance, risked life and property in defence of their country," was lost, and the origina resolutions were carried by a majority of 59 to 20. Among the claimants upon the fund to be created by these debentures, are parties who turned their houses into fortresses against the Queen's troops, and others who, after the rebellion had been to Van Dieman's Land;" and who, in consequence of this act of royal clemency, relieving them from the penalties of treason, have since undergone the farther "inconvenience" of a "voyage back" from that distant settlement. The excitement which the introduction of this shameless

proposal, under the auspices of the Government, has produced among the loyal Canadians, especially in the west, baffles all description. And no wonder! We should like to see what would be the effect in this country of a Government measure would be the effect in this country of a charge in the special constables of having for its object to levy a rate on the special constables of the metropolis, for indemnifying Messrs. Jones and Cuffey, for "loss of time" and "inconvenience" since their last appearance at the felon's bar of the Old Bailey. Yet would this be but a rifling affront and injury, compared to that which is offered to the brave and loyal Conadians, who cheerfully staked their pro-Crown. One of those gallant men, whose exertions preserved the colony to the mother country at that critical period, Sir Allan M'Nab, having given his opinion very freely upon the measure in the House, was assailed by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Blake, in the coarsest terms, and denounced as a rebel .-Sir Allan replied by an expressive and appropriate monosyllable, which led to a personal scuffle, not only between the two original disputants, but between the two parties in the House, and even between the spectators in the galleries, and it was some time before the Speaker could restore order, and, having ejected all strangers from the House, continue the sitting with closed While these scenes are taking place in the Legislature, the

agitation out of doors is equally great. Meetings have been held in all the principal towns, both in Upper and Lower Canada, for the purpose of protesting against so monstrous an iniquity. One of the resolutions passed at Kingston, where the Mayor presided over the Meeting, asserts without circumlocution, "that most of the persons whom it is now proposed to indemnify, having been actively and openly engaged in the rebellion, and their losses having been occasioned by their own acts, whilst in arms against Her Majesty's Government, it would be an outrage to the loval inhabitants of the province to grant them any

t is quite evident that if the Government and the Legislature

sure, and give it the royal assent; an assertion which appears in the Foreign-office. Mr. Morier's death will be widely a far from improbable, when it is considered that the Earl of Elgin had in his hands the power of nipping such a mischievous scheme in the bud, by the dismissal of the Ministers who dared to propose it, and, if necessary, the dissolution of the Legisla-ture. What is equally extraordinary is the singular ignorance concerning the whole matter which prevails in Downing-street. When Mr. Mackenzie on Monday, and Mr. Gladstone on Thursday, inquired of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies received, calculated to throw light upon the affair; only, he believed, the Home Secretary had a private letter on the sub-

Provincial Exhibition, October, 1848, 15s.

From the Weston Parochial Committee, per the Rev'd fear that in Canada disaffection will spread far and wide, and that the flame of civil war, possibly a war directed against the mother country, may already be raging throughout the province, and hasten the severance from England of one of our oldest and most valuable colonial possessions.

IRELAND.

MR. MARTIN'S ESTATE. - The vast estate of Mr. Martinson of the famous "Dick Martin"—in the county of Galway, alluded to in Friday's debate by Sir Robt. Peel, has just been sold to a London assurance company. A recent traveller gives an idea of the extent of this estate by saying that the entrance to the private domain is about a day's journey from the mansion house.—Liverpool Journal.

It is now time that I should attempt to give you some con-

nected outline of the occurrences of the late brief campaign, which has so effectually demolished all the plans of aggrandizement formed in this quarter. The effective number of the Austrian army in Lombardy may be set down at 100,000 men. and Charles Albert could not command as large a force of troops, upon whom he could count as available for the hard service and manifold exigencies of real war. Radetzky was enabled, by drawing the garrisons from some of his outlaying posts, to con-centrate about 50,000 on the Piedmontese frontier. He passed the Ticino at Magenta and other points. Charles Albert's troops were gradually concentrated in the direction of Novors, as it became evident from Radetzky's movements that the principal attack might be expected from that quarter. Novara is the principal town on the high road between Milan and Venice, and fell into the enemy's possession as a consequence of the battle of the 23d ultimo. The troops engaged in this battle are computed at about 47,000 on each side. The first division consisting of the brigades Aosta and Regina, and commanded the statement of th by General Durando, formed the right wing. The second division was commanded by General Perone, rested on the hamles Bread stuffs firm at a sight sdvance on quotations. Western Canal Flour at 23s. 6d. Indian Corn 31s. a 6d. for white, yellow, 32b. @ 33s. per quarter. Meal, 13s. @ 14s. per barrel. Pork declined 2s. Money continues abundant. It It road. At eleven in the morning of the 23d, the Austrians ard.

commenced the battle by an attack on the left wing of the Sardinians at Bicocca, and the fire became general. On the left of the position the Austrian fire stackened for a time, and the whole weight of the forces was directed on the centre at a hamlet called La Citadella, which was taken and re-taken several times. Here some of the hardest fighting of the day tool place. At this period of the action a fresh attack was directed STATE OF THE CONTINENT.—The warlike contest between the several states of the Continent, continues with unabated ury, and most disasterous results to all parties continued.

The Danes are enforcing a strict blockade on all German poorts, and it is stated, that emigaant vessels, will not hereafter one allowed to pass unmolested.

by the Austrians, with redoubled fury, against Bicocca, which they succeeded in wresting from the Piedmontese. The loss of this position decided the fate of the day; and although the Duke of Genoa, with the division which he led, made the most gallant efforts to re-establish the fortunes of the fight, they were unaivailing. The Sardinian position being thus turned the weight of the Austrian line was directed against the enemy's right and centre, which for a time resisted; but, after a short right and centre, which for a time resisted; but, after a short interval, their battalions were obliged to retire in confusion towards Mommo, nine leagues to the North of Novara, where the Sardinian head quarters were established. The killed or wounded

Sardinian head quarters were established. The killed or wounded of the Piedmontes is supposed not to fall short of two thousand. If personal gallantry could redeem the errors of an insincere policy, Charles Albert might be held to have expiated his misdeeds on the day of the 23rd. The King exposed himself to the enemy's fire on every point where the danger was greatest. He maintained himself till nightfall in the streets of Novars, to which the defence of the Sardinians was reduced. Control which the defence of the Sardinians was reduced. which the defence of the Sardinians was reduced. General Durand grasped his arm, and implored him not to run use lessly the terrible risk he was incurring. "General," exclaimed the King "this day must be my last, let us die." When His Majesty observed the unhappy condition of the army, he declared that his labours were at an end, that he could not bear to think of the slavery of the country, that he had in vain hoped to find death on the field of battle, and that, not having obtained his desire, he had determined on abdicating. "My resolution is taken—the King is Victor, my son." He then embraced the bystanders, thanking them for the services they had rendered to himself, and quitted the camp at midnight, accompanied by

DEFEAT OF THE SIKH ARMY .- The mail of the 4th of March from Bombay brings intelligence from the theatre of war in the Puojaub to the 21st of February, on which day battle was fought by the united forces of Lord Gough and General Whish, which ended in the complete route of the Sikh army. Of this victory, however, no details have arrived by this mail, as the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief had not reached Bombay when the steamer left. We are enabled to state, however, that semi-official accounts leave no doubt as to

the complete success of our arms.

The proceedings of Lord Gough from the date of our previous letters, and up to the 10th of February, were chiefly confined to the defence of the position which the British army occupied at Chillianwallah. The Sikh forces, having received some addition to their numbers by the junction of Chuttur Singh, the father of their leader, Shere Singh, took up positions to the right of Lord Gough's camp, as if with an intention of outflanking the British. This movement led to the supposition that the Sikhs contemplated an attack, but nothing of the kind took place. The enemy caused a good dear of the grass-cutters and camp-followers, but no serious encounter took place, for Lord Gough persisted in his plan of waiting for took place, for Lord Gough division under General Which, and of the arrival of the Bengal division under General Which, and of the Bombay column commanded by Brigadier Dundas. During several days, from the 6th to the 12th of February,

various skirmishes took place, but no serious encounter, as the

British general continued to act on the defensive. Provisions were abundant in the British camp.

On the 8th a prisoner was brought into the camp, who gave the news that Dost Mahommed was collecting the revenue in the Attock districts, and that he had built bridges over the Indus and the Loandye.

On the 11th the Sikhs advanced to a village near the British

camp, as if to bring on an engagement, and the whole line was turned out, but no fight took place. The Sikhs plundered the outward and inward mails from the camp.

A proclamation was published by Sir Henry Lawrence, in the name of Duleep Singh, the young Maharajah of Labare, which promised forgiveness for the past of all those who should

return to their homes, and threatened condign punishment to all those who persisted in the rebellion. This proclamation was supposed sufficient to produce an effect amongst the Sikh chieftains, many of whom were not

satisfied with the course which the campaign had taken, as they found that money and provisions were wanting.

On the 12th the Sikhs, who during the late feigned attacks on Lord Gough's camp, had found means to remove their heavy guns from their intrenchments at Russool, drew up their cavalry at the village of Coira, and under its cover struck their tents and marched towards Goojerat. This retreat allowed the British an opportunity of examining with attention the ground on which the battle had taken place on the 13th of January— That position of the Sikhs was found to be immensely strong; and consisting of a double line of intrenchments in front of which they had planted large bushes in every direction, so as to mask thmselves, and to prevent the movement of cavalry. Their camp had been pitched upon the slope of a hill, with a battery in the midst of broken ground. Close to this battery was a deep and ragged ravine, with a narrow bridge. To the rear of this natural fortress was a perpendicular wall of rock near the Jhelum. This was the strength of the Sikhs on the memorable 13th of January. An advance upon that position would have cost many more lives than those lost in that battle. The plans of the Sikhs during several days showed that they wished to entice Lord Gough into spatiach. wished to entice Lord Gough into an attack on that position but failing in their scheme, they retired from this spot at three o'clock on the morning of the 13th of February, and en at Needun and Chimbur, with the evident intention of moving

in the direction of Goojerat.

On the 15th it was known that the Sikhs had gone towards Wuzeerabad, as if with the intention of crossing the Chenab there, and of proceeding towards Lahore. Fortunately General Whish, with his cavalry and a portion of his infanter, had reached Ramnuggur, and a part of his force was detached to Wuzeerabad so as to prevent the passing of the Sikhs at that Wuzeerabad, so as to prevent the passing of the Sikhs at that ford. The Sikhs plundered all the districts between the Jhelum

and Chenab, and took up a position near the Goojerat.

On the 16th Lord Gough marched from Sopooree to Sudalpoor, a village about five miles from the Chenab, while General Whish constructed a bridge of boats over the Chenab at Harreke Puttam, which facilitated his movement to join the Comman On the 18th the troops were hastening towards the point at

which they were to concentrate. The Bombay column, under Brigadier Dundas, arrived at Ramnuggur, and on the 19th marched to join Lord Gough.

on the 20th the last preparations were made for the conflict, and on the 21st Lord Gough attacked Shere Singh in his position near Goojerat, defeated him on all points, and routed the Sikh army. Shere Singh fled, leaving a great portion of his guns and his ammunition, as well as his standing eamp, in possession of the victors, who were engaged in the pursuit of the dispersed Sikhs when the intelligence left. dispersed Sikhs when the intelligence left.

The news of this victory reached Bombay by express late at night of the 3rd of March, and a royal salute was fired in its our on the 4th, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The steamer Protests and remonstrances are pouring in from all sides, and started in the evening of the 4th for Suez .- London Times.

Mr. James Morier, the celebrated author of Hajji Baba, and should unhappily persevere in their insane measure, it will become impossible to collect the taxes. Indeed threats to throw Monday, aged 66. Mr. Morier's illness was of brief duration off the allegiance of the British Crown altogether have been uttered in more than one instance on the side of the loyalists, whose indignation knows no bounds.

It is confidently asserted that Lord Elgin had orders from Lord Grey to sanction the introduction of the obnoxious meaning the considerable pension which he enjoyed for diplomatic services in Persia and Mexico, reverts to the Crown. He has left a widow and an only son, Mr. G. Morier, who holds a situation deeply lamented .- Globe, April.

EMIGRATION.—A letter from Waterford, alluding to the rush of emigration from that port, goes on to say,—"There is no blinking the question, that if the present emigration continues much longer, there will not be sufficient labour left in Ireland to half till the land for the support of such as may sar. vive the ruin that is engulphing every interest, high and low

At the Gloucester Assizes, on the 9th of April, Sarah Harwhether there was any truth in the statements which had got abroad, Mr. Hawes replied with his accustomed and easy candour, that no despatch or communication of any kind had been tress, Elizabeth Jeffries, and sentenced to death. During the law of the l

A CUNNING CONVICT .- A Jew, in Petticoat Lane, who had been a notorioue fence for years in London, at last carried his pitcher to the well once too often—in short, he was nabbed and lagged. From the first, he was quite aware that the scene of his future destiny would be laid in New South Wales; and he U. C. arrest of offenders' Bill, were read a third time and set about providing for the change in the most business-like way imaginable. He realised all he possessed, and had it placed to the account of his wife in one of the Sidney banks; and the day after he received his sentence sent her forward to the colony to be ready for his reception. Immediately upon his landing, his better half was ready with a petition to the governor to have him assigned to her as a convict servant; and, as she had qua- House Bill, and several amendments thereon. lified as a householder, the assignment was made to her as a Mr. Watts brought in a Bill to amend the Road Laws of matter of course. Indeed a wife, if she had a family of children to back her claim—and if she had not, she could easily borrow three or four brats for the occasion-rarely fails in having her husband assigned to her; and thus the transported felon not only became his own master, but found himself in a place where he could employ the fruits of his past nefarious courses to more advantage than he could have done, had he been allowed to continue his career at home.—Perils, Pustimes and Pleasures

THE MURDERER RUSH .- This wretched man has shown no Papers of having caused the death of his mother-in-law and for the use of the Legislature; to be entered upon next week. wife, and forging a codicil to the will of the former, to defraud the children of the property bequeathed by her to them. Mrs.

portion of his revenue to the restoration or embellishment of the Abbey.

Six C. Earder's Canvass.—A candidate for a seat in Parliament, entering the house of a washerwoman in Yorkshire, shook hands with all the inmates, not excepting a little Cinderella on the hearth, and nauseated Dame Sudas with his fulsome courtesies. Kicking the dog, which lay snoozing by the fire, "Get away wi' thee," she cried, "he'll be shaking hands wi' thee next."—Leeds Gazette.

Ing trade from and to the Great West. At the expense of many million of dollars the State of New York constructed an immense can late of connect the inland lakes with the seaboard by a navigable communication. This great undertaking has been long finished, and consequently has long enjoyed the monoply of an immense carrying trade.

Canada is on the point of completing an immense line of shipting trade from the West. The great advantage in these canals which are of sufficient capacity to take the whole carrying trade from the West. The great advantage in these canals will be a sascred that no piece of parchment could be law, when he asserted that no piece of parchment could be law, when he asserted with it the will of the people. The experiment of Responsible Government has been tried, and it is a dead

decided tone than that of Sir Robert Peek. The fact is a sigstruction of the canadian canals.

But the fact that there is little lockage on the Canadian

But the fact that there is little lockage on the Canadian

But the fact that there is little lockage on the Canadian

But the fact that there is little lockage on the Canadian

But the fact that there is little lockage on the Canadian

But the fact that there is little lockage on the Canadian

But the fact that there is little lockage on the Canadian decided tone than that of Sir Robert Peel. The fact is assignificant one. "Tis true 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true." "The general grounds." said the Whig Premier, "on which church-rates stood was that it was a great tribute and homage to religion. The same argument directed against church rates would be good for tithes. If any member would propose, in the form of a bill, a fair substitute for church-rates, he should not oppose the introduction of it; but he thought this resolution dangerous is religionary and home the first of the same argument with mischigans. Consequences."

Struction of the canadian canals.

But the fact that there is little lockage on the Canadian to Canadian canals, and that for five sixths of the distance from Buffalo to Quebe, a Steamer carrying 3000 barrels of flour, can steam on her way uninteruptedly, or a sailing vessel can expand her can be good for tithes. If any member would propose, in the form as to the breeze, while on the Eric canal a tow path must be used, and horses be brought into requisition for every one of the thousands of canal boats which crowd the canal all the way that Frenchmen shall never more make laws for us; the events of this session; the whole proceeding of the burut-out Parliaprovided; and we shall never cease to regret that Sir R. Peel, backed as he then was by a large majority, as well in Parliament as in the country, failed to avail himself of that golden opportunity. How, with his own recorded words rising up in judgment against him, the right hon, baronet could be capable of such need a such need to be such need t ment against him, the right hon. baronet could be capable of such neglect, is difficult to comprehend; for in 1835 he had said—"So far as any question could be important to the maintenance of social harmony, to the promotion of satisfaction among the great body of Dissenters, there was not a single question, excepting that of the Irish church, which so much pressed for immediate practical settlement as this of the church rades," The right hon. baronet went even farther, and added that "in consideration of the interests of the church establish—" of the promotion of either of the above mentioned railways will alone to the due to the due to the opposite of the opposite of the province of the majority of the British race in these Provinces can be ascertained and Thus, in point of carrying trade, and consequently in point of the Union between the Provinces, with the addition of the Union between the Provinces, with the addition of the Union between the Provinces, with the addition of the Union between the Provinces, with the addition of the Union between the Provinces, with the addition of the Union between the Provinces, with the addition of the Union between the Provinces of the Union between the Union of the Union between the Union of the Union between the Province of the Union between the Union of the Union b Thus, in point of carrying trade, and consequently in point of the Union baronet went even farther, and added that "in consideration of the interests of the church establishment of their own pledges—for the promotion of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of subordination and obedience to the law, the Government of the Union flag, will she thereby be annihilated from the competition of the Eric canal? On this point, then, have we anything to gain by annexation? Let us suppose Canada to be a star in the Union flag, will she thereby be annihilated from the competition of the Eric canal? We must and will enjoy, despite our discouncetion from the "Model Republic," to its fallest extent.

On this point, then, have we anything to gain by annexation? Let us suppose Canada to be a star in the Union flag, will she thereby be annihilated from the competition of the Eric canal? We are gala to find that Mr. Bouldon has discovered, somewhat the language of the right hon. baronet in 1835. On the Part of the Church and its friends, there still exists uo unwilling and the Eric Canal still be a public work of the State of New York, for which she has taxed herself heavily—upon which she as expended large sums, and countracted still existing liabilities? Is it because the St. Lawrenc

one most objectionable principle had been mooted, namely, that Dissenters, because they were Dissenters, should be in any degree shut out from the participation they might now have by right in the principle had been mooted, namely, idea. The Erie and St. Lawrence canals will stin compete with annexation, as they do without it; the interests of Canada will excitement which prevailed to the Rebellion Losses Bill, and of its being sanctioned by the Govenor. Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Ross moved, that a sufficient number of the Ministerial should be done with that property; and Dissenters had, equale credited, are not chargeable with such preposterous and glar-

ing inconsistency. - Brighton Gazette. THE IRISH EDUCATION SOCIETY .- The society had done nense good in Ireland with its 600 schools. In the last 20 Sears, 600,000 children had been instructed, nearly all of whom of excluding religion from education and therefore will to support the measure. His Lordship concludes that by this measure these schools might never have seen them. He would mention the support the measure. His Lordship concludes that by this measure the feelings and interests of the great majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada' are sacrificed to 'a small and old by a priest always to worship the Virgin Mary, to her daily, for she ever had her eye upon her actions.

The Trustees of Queen's College, in their petition against the bill, say that they can never consent to surrender the powers and privileges conferred on the institution. the Holy Scripture that when the Saviour was lost when ng from the feast, the Virgin mourned for him, for she wist not were he was. Therefore she could not see all actions.

Miss Tempest (sister to Sir Charles Robert Tempest, Baronet of Broughton-Hall, York,) has been appointed Overseer of the or for the parish of Acworth.

Charles Dickens has written a new fiction, to be completed in twenty monthly so with the account of the country, and the 'Toronto University' would have but a very lean residue. It would of Broughton-Hall, York,) has been appointed Overseer of the Poor for the parish of Acworth.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AT SIDNEY .- From a statement in

he Sidney Government Gazette, it appears that the sum voted by the Government Council for the support of schools in Syddistrict, during the year 1848, was distributed as follows: Church of England Schools, £4,120; Presbyterian, £1,900; esleyan Methodist, £570; Roman Catholic, £1,860. Total,

Colonial.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Montreal, Thursday, May 2nd.

Montreal, May 4th., 1849. The Niagara Suspension Bridge Company bill was reported, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT MOVED FOR. Mr. De Sales Lateriere moved to resolve, and the question proposed, That this House taking into consideration the stable events which took place in the city of Montreal, on esday the 25th inst., is fully convinced that its deliberaare no longer free, and that it is most urgent that the

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, ordered, that the conation of the said question be postponed till Monday next. Bill to incorporate the Teachers' Association of the District Quebec; and the following bills without amendment, viz: Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick Society of Quebec. Bill incorporate the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Com-

In the House of Assembly, yesterday, an Address was voted for an advance of £3000, for the contingencies of the House.

ST. LAWRENCE AND CHAMPLAIN CANAL. Mr. Holmes gave notice of a bill to incorporate a company, hatruct a canal between the River St. Lawrence and Lake Mamplain, stating that funds for that purpose could be procu-ied immediately if the bill passed.

MUNICIPAL BILL. Municipal Bill in Committee, and passed several clauses.

Mr. W. H. Boulton gave notice of certain resolutions. THE UNION. move on Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Laterier moved certain resolutions, respecting the SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Montreal, Monday, May 7.

The Huron Mining Company's Bill was considered in Committee, and ordered to be endorsed. Some private Bills were reported and committeed.

The House went into Committee on the Montreal Trinity

Mr. Holmes introduced a Bill to incorporate a compan the construction of a ship Canal, to connect the waters of Lake

On motion of Mr. Sherwood, the order for the second reading of the U. C. Divisions Court Bill was discharged. The House then went into Committee on the U. C. Munici

pal Bill, and after some time spent therein, rose and reported remorse since his conviction. He attends prayers in the chapel, but declines the chaplain's services. He is now accused by the Moses Hays, for the letting of his rooms in Dalhousie square, The Speakers of the two Houses arranged on Saturday with

the children of the property bequeathed by her to them. Mrs. Jeremy is worse again.

The religious ceremony in which the Queen of Spain washed the feet of twelve beggars, and attended them at dinner, took place at the Palace on the 5th of April.

The Dean of Westminster has resolved to apply a considerable of the property beggins of the west of the state of New York content of the St. At the expense of the Property bequeathed by her to them. Mrs. Jeremy is worse again.

EFFECTS OF "ANNEXATION" ON OUR CARRYING TRADE. — At present, and since the great projects of the Welland Canal, and more recently the St. Lawrence canal, have been carried into effect, the state of New York and Canada have been the rivals competing for the carry-tipe feet of twelve beggins and attended them at dinner, took Lawrence canal, have been carried into effect, the state of New York and Canada have been the rivals competing for the carry-tipe feet feet of twelve beggins and attended them at dinner, took Lawrence canal, have been carried into effect, the state of New York and Canada have been the rivals competing for the carry-tipe feet feet of twelve beggins and attended them at dinner, took Lawrence canal, have been carried into effect, the state of New York and Canada have been the rivals competing for the carry-tipe feet feet of twelve beggins and attended them at dinner, took Lawrence canal, have been carried into effect, the state of New York and Canada have been the rivals competing for the carry-tipe feet of twelve beggins and attended them at dinner, took Lawrence canal, have been carried into effect, the state of New York and Canada have been the rivals competing for the carry-tipe feet of twelve beggins and attended them at dinner, took Lawrence canal, have been carried into effect, the state of New York covering the Carry of the Pro-EFFECTS OF "ANNEXATION" ON OUR

ands wi' thee next."—Leeds Gazette.

The North British Review (a Free Kirk periodical.) states

out the great St. Lawrence river, which for hundreds of miles The North British Review (a Free Kirk periodical,) states that the Duke of Argyle still professes himself a Presbyterian, but expresses a fear that he will land at length, "like the great to but expresses a fear that he will land at length, "like the great to but expresses a fear that he will land at length, "like the great to but the great St. Lawrence river, which for hundreds of miles that the Duke of Argyle still professes himself a Presbyterian, but expresses a fear that he will land at length, "like the great St. Lawrence river, which for hundreds of miles that the Duke of Argyle still professes himself a Presbyterian, but expresses a fear that he will land at length, "like the great St. Lawrence river, which for hundreds of miles that the Duke of Argyle still professes himself a Presbyterian, but expresses a fear that he will land at length, "like the great St. Lawrence river, which for hundreds of miles that the Duke of Argyle still professes himself a Presbyterian, but expresses a fear that he will land at length, "like the great St. Lawrence river, which for hundreds of miles that the Duke of Argyle still professes himself a Presbyterian, but expresses a fear that he will land at length, "like the great St. Lawrence river, which for hundreds of miles that the Duke of Argyle still professes himself a Presbyterian, but expresses a fear that he will land at length, "like the great St. Lawrence river, which for hundreds of miles that the Duke of Argyle still professes himself a Presbyterian, but expresses a fear that he will land at length, "like the great St. Lawrence river, which for he will have been difference in freight between Quebec and Liverpool, and New York and Liverpool, partly to the difference in freight between Quebec and Liverpool, and New York and Liverpool, partly to the difference in freight between Quebec and Liverpool, and New York and Liverpool, partly to the dangerous navigation of the gull and a consequent high rate of our large and the purpose of an immense trade. Owing partly to t the abolition of Church-rates was characterized by a far more canal has not as yet been at all sensibly affected by the con-

thousands of canal boats which crowd the canal and the way from Buffalo to Albany, a distance of 300 miles, leaves no doubt of this session; the whole proceeding of the burnt-out Parliamere was a time when such a "substitute" might have been that the advantages of the Canadian route must ere long deciment, have evinced the intention of the French race to attain dedly preponderate. The employment of tug steamers below Quebec—the erection of various light houses in the gulf—the effect, which we shall never submit to. We can now only be

afford the means of amendment.

In Cobden's objection that Dissenters ought to be exempted

sfirmative; and if not what is the irresistible conclusion?—

Why, that annexation cannot better the position of our canal

because they have their own places of worship to maintain, and ought not to be compelled to pay for two, rests upon an atter fallacy; for on the same grounds—pecuniary grounds, it will be observed, not grounds of principle—every man who pays for a pew in a chapel of ease ought also to be exempted from the property of their done to the characters. But Mr. Cobden himself is outdone to the characters are wound up with the prosperity of their done to the characters are wound up with the prosperity of their done to the characters are wound up with the prosperity of their done to the characters. he by his fidus Achates; for Mr. Bright considered that great canal, and cannot be lightly sacrificed for a visionary

should be done with that property; and Dissenters had, equally with Churchmen, an interest in whatever was done with respect to the funds the state had entrusted to what was called the national Church." So that the hon, member for Mannchester would have his cake, and eat it too. He claims exemption from the duty of supporting the Church, and yet asserts his indicated to interfere in the distribution of its funds! This is a step in advance, if we mistake not, of our Anti-Church-Rate intends a Resistator who if their correct the members who contended that if the Conservative members who contended that if the Conservative members we contended that if the Conservative members we contended that if the Conservative members who contended that if the Conservative members we contended that if the Conservative members who contended that if the Conservative members we contended that if the Conservative members who cont ends at Brighton, who, if their own frequent declarations may credited, are not chargeable with such preposterous and glarthe population, and who are to receive no benefit from the University endowment yielding about £12,000 income per His Lordship considers too that the Scottish Free Church and the Congregationalists disapprove of the principle of excluding religion from education and therefore will not supof excluding religion fro

The Board of Victoria College say the same of their institu-

The Roman Catholics bave intimated as much relative to

From a Speech delivered at a Meeting reported in Felix

Fal: y's Bristol Journal.

The Koman Catholics bave intimated as indea tender their College.

Should the bill pass, the Church of England will probably

twenty monthly numbers. It is entitled "David Copperfield the Younger, of Blunderstone Rookery."

Lord Stanley has consented to become the leader of the Opposition to the present Ministry.

Therefore would have but a very lean resource. It would have but a very lean resource. The Younger, of Blunderstone Rookery."

These four Colleges too must have support. No Ministry can dare refuse it, or their downfall will be the consequence. That support must come from special endowments by the Government, or yearly grants out of the public Revenue. But we think that the endowment of King's College ought to support all the Collegiate establishments in the country, without burdening the Government resources.—Picton Gazette.

ANSWER

Of His Excellency the Governor General to the Address of the Legislative Assembly of Saturday on the subject of the burning of the buildings occupied by the two Houses of Legislature, and the the outrages committed subsequent thereto:

Gentlemen.—I received with gratitude your loyal and dutiful address.

I lament the outrages of which this city has been the theatre during the few past days, and more especially the destruction of the building occupied by the Houses of Parliament, with the valuable libraries, of which the province had so good reason to be proud. My confidence in the good sense, oderation and loyalty of the body of the people is however in

no degree shaken by what has occurred. course was prescribed to me by my duty to my sovereign and the inhabitants of the Province. A free people can hardly fail to discover in the faithful observance of all constitutional guar-

CITY ELECTIONS .- The elections to supply vacancies in the Corporation of Toronto, took place on Monday, when Thos. Bell, Esquire, was elected Alderman, and Messrs. J. Ashfield and S. Thompson Councilmen for the Ward of St. George, in the place of Messrs. Wakefield, Craig and Whittemore, resigned. In the Ward of St. Lawrence, Mr. W. Henderson was the only candidate for the office of Councilman, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. Smith, and there seemed no doubt of his election; but the question having been put to him, whether he would pledge himself to vote for a resolution condemning the Rebellion Losses Bill, which he refused to do, at vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. Smith, and there seemed no doubt of his election; but the question having been put to him, whether he would pledge himself to vote for a resolution condemning the Rebellion Losses Bill, which he refused to do, at past twelve o'clock, when the period allowed for keeping open the poll was more than half expired, Mr. J. T. Smith, a staunch Conservative, was nominated, and an active canvas commenced on his behalf, which resulted in his defeating Mr. Henderson by a majority of about twenty votes. So much for the popularity of the Rebellion Losses Ministry in Toronto.—Patriot. by a majority of about twenty votes. So much for the popularity of the Rebellion Losses Ministry in Toronto.—Patriot.

HENRY JOHN BOULTON is a very extraordinary individual. His political course is as eccentric as that of a comet. He is just now like Noah's dove; there is no resting place for his foot. It really looks very much as if he were going to set up on his own account. He has now started the idea of the versel of the Heiser of the Versel of the HENRY JOHN BOULTON is a very extraorthe idea of the repeal of the Union between the Provinces, with the annexation of the Island of Montreal to the Upper one. We do not know that many of the British people would be disposed to quarrel with this proposition of Mr. H. J.

Boulton. In Upper Canada we are sure that it would be of the British people would be the British people would be the British people with the British people would be popular; the people in that part of the country never liked the Union, and have never forgiven the breach of faith involved in The Executive Council was sitting nearly all day yesterday temoval of the seat of Government from Montreal. He supideration of the seat of Government from Montreal. He supideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

Union, and have never forgiven the breach of faith involved in
the removal of the seat of Government to Montreal, a measure
which we protested against at the time, and which we believe
has given rise to many of the troubles of the last few years.

The Executive Council was sitting nearly all day yesterday
and it is reported that they have sworn in Mr. Young as Chief
Magistrate of the city! We very much wonder what good
has given rise to many of the troubles of the last few years.

who would object to it? the Upper Canada Conservatives? not many, if indeed any of them; the Upper Canada Radicals? not many, if indeed any of them; the Upper Canada Radicais's some of them, perhaps; the most slimy joints of Baldwin's serpent tail, would endeavour to raise a cry of "Family Compact," and twaddle of that kind; but where is the "Family Compact?" can any body shew it to us? what is it like? who compose it? There may have been such a thing in former days in Canada, as in England now, when many of the governing in the compose it? ing individuals were taken from two or three families; Canada as had her BOULTONS and ROBINSONS, and England has her GREYS, and a very bad brood the latter are; but for any one now to tell us that any two or three families could monopolize power and place in Canada, is simply to tell us what every man of sense will laugh at.
Will the French Canadians oppose it? We should think

not-Papineau will certainly be in favour of it, and so will all

who think with him.

Will the Lower Canada British oppose it? There lies the rub; every man of British origin in Lower Canada will go against it tooth and nail, unless the Upper Canadians will assist them in annexing the Townships and Montreal to their Province. We do not intend again to be left, a small ajority, to be legislatorially victimized by a French majority;

to victimize us in any other way we defy them.

Boundaries between countries are mere arbitrary lines drawn by a Surveyor. It is not necessary that one country should be separated from another, by a river or a chain of mountains

ture has been tried, and that also has failed. Whatever may be Mr. Boulton's motive for his declaration, he spoke like a true Englishman when he said, that it would not be right for the Upper Canadians to allow their brethren in Lower Canada to form a small minority there, under the majority of the other Right! it would be a grievous wrong, such as we are

confident the spirit of our British fellow countrymen would

-We understand that the members of the Legislative Council have been engaged for the last three days in attempting to get up an Address to the Governor-General expressive of their re-gret at the late disturbances and destruction of property, and tendering their aid to preserve peace, but as the Ministerial party were desirous that the Address should contain an ex-pression of approbation of the conduct of the Governor General and the Ministry, it was resisted by a large number of members. day next, in order that a sufficient number of the Ministerial

ried by a majority of one, the day for the call having been changed from Wednesday to Monday week. Several of the members who opposed the Rebellion Losses Bill, and who were prepared to pasa an address condemning the conduct of the Ministry, voted for the motion only because they thought it but fair that the Ministry were intitled to have their conduct judged by a full House. If an Address had been brought yescondemned by a majority of two, and if the Conservative mem bers only do their duty, by coming down from Canada West, the Ministry will meet with that censure which they deserv on Monday week .- 1b.

MR. HUMPHREYS' CONCERT.—We had the pleasure of attending the Concert given by this popular vocalist of Monday last. The room was tolerably full, although, owing w suppose to the wetness of the evening, and the political gloom hanging over the country, it was not as well filled as we could have wished. The music was of a very high order. The overtures to Masaniello and Zampa, by the Band of the Rifle Brigade, were precision itself. Having so recently noticed the last Concert of the Philharmonic Society, we need only say, that the Concert of Monday night was of a similar character, and that Mr. Humphreys was honoured, as he deserved, with the aid of the same distinguished amateurs, whose efforts have been so highly appreciated on former occasions. We should mention, however, that on Monday, in addition to Messrs. Schallehn, Mr. Gardner and Mr. Strathy, Mr. Humphreys had the value able assistance of Mr. J. P. Clark and his fair pupil Miss Staines who is a great favourite in Toronto. The gentlemen amateur exerted themselves very successfully. The finale, "God save the Queen," as a solo and chorus, was received with great enthusiasm, particularly the second verse-

"Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks—
On Thee our hopes we fix:
God save the Queen!"

-Patriot.

SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.—Every club nust drink the health of this fine old soldier. We have just received a note from our Montreal Correspondent, which state that when Lafontaine armed 500 Frenchmen on the 28th, he, Sir Benjamin, told Lord Elgin that if they were not immediately disarmed, he would withdraw the Troops,—and they were armed .- Cobourg Star.

cessary to restore peace, quietness and constitutional Government to Canada. — Colonist.

THE GREAT RAILWAY-New Brunswick rantees, the best security of their rights and liberties. No efforts will be wanting on my part to secure the preservation of the peace of the city, and I sincerely trust that by the exercise of the legislative and executive authorities, and the co-operation of the legislative and executive authorities, and the co-operation of the legislative and executive authorities, and the co-operation construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railway.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES .- On Tuesday the Home District Assizes commenced. Chief Justice Robinson delivered an excellent charge to the jury, to which we have referred under another head .- Globe.

GREAT MEETING AT BROCKVILLE.

We received yesterday morning copies of the Resolutions, passed at a great Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Brockville and its vicinity; also of a placerd, which we constitute the second of the properties of the second of

to march to, the assistance of their brethren in Lower Canada. The owners of the Steamboats have placed them at the dis-

Glengarry are arming by thousands to come to the assistance of the British population of Lower Canada if need be. We have also intelligence of great excitement in Toronto.

The 71st Regiment and Queen's Light Dragoons were

Let us look at this question of the dissolution of the Union; | Ministers over to Satan, for their own destruction, which they seem determined on accomplishing in the speediest manner pos-sible; that we should not so much care about, but they have also deceived the Govenor General by their lying representations till he is as infatuated as themselves! The end is not yet-but it is not far off.

> ENGLISHMEN CAN MAKE LAWS FOR THEMSELVES! Montreal Courier.

We are happy to find that the report which ached us, that Mr. J. S. McDonald's house, at Cornwall, was urnt, is without foundation. A match had been thrown mong some chips in the building, probably by some idle person but beyond the burning of the chips no mischief was done .- Ib. (From the Montreal Gazette of Saturday, 1849.)

We are much gratified in being able to inform our readers that Messrs. Montgomerie, Mack, Heward, Perry, and Ferres, were liberated from prison, this afternoon, at half-past one At half past ten Messrs, Ermatinger and Gagnon, Justices

Having sent for those gentlemen to meet them in the Jailor's partments, they descended, and were informed by Mr. Ermatnger that, on his own responsibility he was prepared to con-inue the examination, accept bail from them and liberate them. [The prisoners refused to be released unless Mr. Perry was also liberated, which Mr. Ermstinger at first refused, but on their remaining firm, at last consented, and all were

released together.]
Friends in the interim had come in, and an omnibus having been brought to the gate they prepared for departure.

On passing through the Court yard, they cheered the guard and sentries, some cried "Remember Lieut. Weir." and having iven three cheers for the Queen, they proceeded on their way

o the town in the omnibus and cabs.

On the way up more cabs and a second omnibus were filled, when due. and by the time they reached White's Hotel, a respectable number of people had joined them. Here a Union Jack was procured, and the party proceeded,

increasing as they went up the Quebec Suburbs, and being cheered from the different establishments, and from windows as they passed. The loyal men of the St. Mary's Foundry particularly, turned out, and mounting the fences, gave lusty cheers for the prisoners.

Several small parties of soldiers were now and then met by

the way, and were loudly cheered by the cavalcade, as also were the Officers' quarters on the route, and the pleased countenances of the gallant fellows spoke how the heart beat beneath the niform of Her Majesty, as the cheers told the feelings of the civilians towards them, and that the sympathy of 1837 and 1838, was still vivid in 1849.

windows of the offices being crowded with the clerks.

It continued on to Orr's Hotel, where the whole stopped for

It continued on to Orr's Hotel, where the whole stopped for a minute or two, and then proceeded to the Place d'Armes, where a crowd of several hundreds had assembled in front of the Montreal Bank.

Messrs. Ferres, Mack, Heward, Montgomerie, and Perry, addressed the people present, thanking them for their good will, and expressing their certiments on the stand they had taken. They exhorted all to peace, order, and tranquillity, recommending them strongly to do all in their power to allay the excitement, and permit things to return to their usual course.

They were loudly cheered, and the people seemed to concur.

They were loudly cheered, and the people seemed to concur.

At 25th May, 1849,

The Lists for the present year will be closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date will secure a share of the profits at the Investigation in 1851 corresponding to 6 years.

The mode of dividing the profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied o adopt a plan which will conduce to the interests of all concerned in the Institution.

In order to secure the benefit of the present year will be closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date will secure a share of the profits at the Investigation in 1851 corresponding to 6 years.

The mode of dividing the profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied o adopt a plan which will conduce to the interests of all concerned in the Institution.

In order to secure the benefit of the present year's entry, it is necessary that all Proposals should be lodged at the Head Office, Branch Office, or Agencies, on or before the 25th May next.

Every information can be obtained on application at No. 49, Great St. James Street, or at any of the Office of the Company.

A DAVIDSON PARKER,

Manager.

and permit things to return to their usual course.

They were loudly cheered, and the people seemed to concur heartily in the advice. The Hon. George Moffatt then addressed a few words to them, urging peace and order, and informed them that the French Canadians had been disarmed, and that the safety of the city had been confided to the military. said that all knew the gallant feelings of the soldiery, and that everything would new go right. He also said that no more meetings must be held, and trusted that order would resume

The people then dispersed quietly. The rain poured down the whole time, but it did not damp the enthusiasm of the

the first instant, the Books for the Supension Bridge Stock were opened in Lewiston, as required by charter, and we are happy to say that more than the amount required to be taken on that side the river was subscribed for the same day. One gentleman Calvin Hotchkiss, Esq., took D10,000. There is no doubt Address of the Legislative Council. that the enterprise will be carried to completion and that the stock of the Legislative Council.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

Montreal, 4th May, 1849. bably be in port to morrow morning

Montreal, May 5th,-71, P.M. The Ship Bellona, from Glasgow, with a general cargo to W. & R. Muir, arrived in port this morning.

Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation. INDIGESTION. Many of those distressing complaints peculiar to the delicate

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally

TORONTO MARKETS.

	400		,		
e o un	8	đ		8	d.
Fall Wheat, per 50 lbs	4	0	a	4	6
Spring do. do	3		a	3	9
Oats, per 34lbs	1	0	a	1	OA
pariey, per 48lbs	1	6	a	1	101
reas	1	6	a	2	0
Rye	2	6	a	0	0
Flour, superline (in Barrels)	23	0	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Rags)	.21	3	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	18	0	a	0	0
Do. (in Bags)	16	0	a	0	0
Oatmeal, per barrel	18	9	a	0	0
Beet, per lb	0	3	a	0	31
Do. per 100 lbs	20	0	a	22	6
Pork per lb.	0	3	a	0	31
Do. per 100 lbs	19	6	a	20	0
Mutton per lb	0	4	a	0	5
Bacon per 100 lbs	25	0	a	27	
Hams, do	30	0	4770.		6
Lamb, per quarter	00	104	a	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	3	103	a	2	6
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	9	a	3	4
Do. salt, do	0		a	0	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	6	a	0	7
Lard, per lb	0	4	a	0	0
Apples per l		4	a	0	5
Apples, per barrel	5	0	a	10	0
Eggs. per doz.,	0	5	a	0	6
Turkeys, each	2	6	a	3	9
Geese. do	0	0	a	0	0
Ducks, per pair	0	0	a	0	0
Fowls, Do	1	8	a	2	6
Straw, per ton		0	a	30	0
Hay, do	45	0	a	60	0
Fire Wood,	10	0	a	11	101
Bread, per loaf	0		a	0	1.9

Toronto on London 11 @ 0 per cent.
" "New York ... 3 @ 0 "

New York on London 108 @ 1084 "

King's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION. October, 1849, to April, 1850.

H. H. CROFT, Esq., Chemistry,—Five Lectures in the week. W. C. Gwynng, M. B., Anatomy and Physiology—Five Lectures in the week. in the week.

JOHN KING, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.—Five Lectures WILLIAM BEAUMONT, F R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week.

W. B. Nicol., Esq., Materia, Medica and Pharmacy.—Five Lectures in the Week.

in the Week.

HENRY SULLISAN, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy.—Five Lectures in the week.

The Fees for each are £310s. per course of Six Months, or £5 GEORGE HERRICK, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—Three Lectures in the week.

The Fees are £2 10s, per course of Six Months; or £4 perpetual.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at PORT HOPE and COBOURG, weather permitting,)

week.
The Fees for each are £2 10s. per course of Three Months; or £4 Royal Mail Office, Toronto,
April 23, 1849, The Lectures are to be commenced on October ?2nd, 1849.

To Builders, Carpenters, &c.

TENDERS will be received up to the 31st MAY, by the Bulloing Committee of the Church in Markham Village, for the completion of said Church. Plans and specifications may be seen on applying to the Building Committee. JOSEPH HENDERSON, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Commutee. Markham Village, 3rd May, 1849. 40-41

HAGAR & VOGT, ORGAN BUILDERS, HAMILTON, C. W.

made and Repaired, with neatness and skill. Charges reasonable.

The stankfully received and punctually attended to.

N.B.—All work done by Messrs. H. & V. will be warranted.

Hamilton, May 10.1849

What Red to Toronto 1 or Rochester, touching at WINDSOR BAY, OSHAWA, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE and COBOURG, (weather permitting,) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock.

Rev. E. G. Sutton, rem.; [The last rem. of clock.

Royal Mail Office, Toronto 1 or Rochester, touching at WINDSOR BAY, OSHAWA, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE and COBOURG, (weather permitting,) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock.

Rev. E. G. Sutton, rem.; [The last rem. of clock.]

Rev. E. G. Sutton, rem.; [The last rem. of clock.] Hamilton, May 10, 1849

MAPS FOR SCHOOLS, &C., DUBLISHED by the SOCIETY FOR PRO-MOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, well mounted on Canvass and Rollers. Coloured and Varnished. The Map of the World, 6 ft 6 in. by 3 ft, 4 in.....£0 18 0

Ditto, in outline

Map of England and Wales, 6 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft. 3 in.

Do. Europe, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in.

Do. Asia, 5 it. 3 in by 4 ft. 4 in.

Do. Africa, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. Do. North America
Do. South America
Do. Palestine, Illustrating both its Ancient and Modern Geography, 3 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3 in.

Do. Holy Land before Conquest
Do. do. on a sheet.
Do. do. on a sheet
Do. do. New Testament
Do. do. New Testament
Do. Journeys of Israelites
Do. Journeys of Israelites
Do. do. Do. do.
Do. St. Paul's Travels.
Do. Eugland and Wales
Do. Scotland.
Do. Ireland.

the Diocese of Toronto, 5 King Street West. Toronto, 8th May, 1849.

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he has come early spring Ships from London and Hull, 150 Hhds, and Casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 2.000 Kegs and Tins White Paints, 400 Boxes [assorted sizes] Glass.

A large Assortment of GROCERIES, which he will sell low for Cash, or on a liberal credit to those who pay their Notes and Account THOMAS BRUNSKILL.

THE COLONIAL SPECIAL MOTICE.

SHOWING THE ADVANTAGE OF ASSURING WITH THE COMPANY BEFORE 25th May, 1849, THE DATE AT WHICH THE BOOKS FALL TO BE BALANCED IN THE PRESENT YEAR.

At 25th May, 1849,

Office in Toronto, in Duke Street, nearly opposite the Bank of

JAMES HENDERSON. Toronto, May 7, 1849.

TEMPERANCE HALL. Last Grand Tyrolean Concert, BY QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE. - On THE HAUSER FAMILY, FIVE IN NUMBER:

Cousins of the celebrated Rainer Family of Tyrolese Minstrels.

The Albion from Glasgow, and the Montreal, from Liverpool THE HAUSER FAMILY with general cargoes, to Edomstone, Allan & Co., arrived in port this afternoon, and the Bellona, from Glasgow, will proport this afternoon, and the Bellona, from Glasgow, will prozens of Toronto, and vicinity, that in compliance with the urgent and numerous solicitations of ladies and gentlemen, who have been prevented by inclement weather from hearing them, they will have the honour of giving another

GRAND CONCERT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL, THIS EVENING, MAY 10th.

When they will sing a choice selection from theirs, and the Rainer's most popular Songs, Ductis, Trips, Quarteties, and Mclodies of the Alas accompany their Solos on the GUITAR AND ZITHERN,

the last being an instrument never before introduced into this co and considered one of the greatest musical novelties of the age.

Confirmation Cards, A S recommended by the LORD BISHOP of TORONTO.—Price, 3s. 9d. per 100; or for Post 4s. 6d per

Marriage Certificate,

DAPTED to the form prescribed in the Registry Books, approved by the LORD BISHOP of TORONTO, d Sold by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price, per Quice.

Certificate of Confirmation, N Red and Black-Price, 8s. 9d. per 100.

For Sale by Ma. Plees, Publisher of *The Church* paper,; or at the pepository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King treet West. Toronto, May 2, 1849.

HAYES BROTHERS. ROCERS & HARDWARE MERCHANTS, REMOVED TO

No. 29, Yonge Street, south of King Attril 13, 1849.

ROBERT MARTIN. HAS REMOVED TO No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street, Next Door to Mrs. Dunlop's.

Toronto, April 20, 1849. WILLIAMS & HOLMES. CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

142, Yonge Street.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence.—Three Lectures in the week.

H. H. Caort, Esq., Practical Chemistry.—Three Lectures in the week.

week. THE STEAMER

"ADMIRAL," CAPT. NEIL WILKENSON.

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto

Cabin Passage ONE DOLLAR. Deck Passage Half-A-Dollar. Royal Mail Packet, Office, Toronto, April 24, 1849. THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

ORGANS of every size and description WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touch-

d. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 25, 1849.

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs to return his thanks

Toronto, April 28, 1849.

THE REV. V. P. MAYERHOFFER having taken the Three Story Brick. House in Yonge Street near the Church of the Holy Trivity, will be happy to accommodate a few Gentlemen with BOARD and LODGING. The house is well situated, and in every respect a desirable residence. Reference to Thos. Champion, Esq., Church Society's House.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1849.

40-31

Satple and Fancy Dry Goods



SIGN OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE. THE Subscriber would intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he is NOW OPENING.
OUT his SPRING IMPORTATIONS in every variety
of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which will be sold low
for Cash and

J. R. MOUNTJOY.

WANTED. A SASSISTANT TEACHER, a LADY

well qualified to to teach the French and Italian languages, together with a thorough knowledge of Music. The salary will be liberal, the chief object being to procure a highly educated person.

Unexceptionable testimonials will of course be required. All applications to be made either personally, or by letter (post-paid) to Mrs. King, Bagot Street, Kingston.

March 23d, 1849.

EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antigua Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentleman.

men.

The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success.

By the time the procession—triumphal procession we may call it,—had reached the Government House, it amounted to several hundreds. Here deafening cheers were raised, the windows of the offices being crowded with the clerks.

THE POLICIES granted by the colonial company in the participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profit, according to the particular year in which they have been opened.

For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Education—210 of Tuition in the Greek and Latin Classics, and the

The Charges for Private Instruction, will vary according to the time and attention required by the Pupil. The School will be opened on the 18th September next, at No. 2, St. Gronge's Square. Testinonials of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College. Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where estruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished

August 16th 1848

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following. Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education MRS. POETTER has had the honour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRKFATRICK, Esq., Kingston. Hon. GEORGE S. BOULTON ? Cobourg. G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ., SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ., Trent. JOHN TURNBULL. Esq., J. D. GOSLEE, Esq.,

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a pative of Hanover

Colborne.

wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the German Language. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms

20, William Street. Toronto, May, 1848, MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S

Establishment for Young Ladies, COBOURG. References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishon of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg.

TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an-French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms.

Nov. 30th, 1848. SOMETHING NEW. ne last being an instrument never perore introduced into this country, and considered one of the greatest musical novelties of the age.

From the Boston Daily Star, of Eeb, 10, 1846.

No small excitement has existed among the vice young men and, the baid pated old men, lately, in consequence of the advent of a new trincipal Hotels, the Book-stores, and at the Door.

Doors open at SEVEN o'clock.—CONCERT to commence at a purifier before EIGHT precisely.

Under the direction of H. V. LOVELL.

Toronto, May 9, 1349.

Lid

Confirmation Cards,

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, and also by Druggists

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF Delay, is dangerous—neglect that cold and cough a few weeks, and the hope of recovery will be lost to you forever. Let not any pecuniary consideration deter you from trying to safe your life and health while there is a chance. Consumption is annually sweeping off theusands to the tomb; and disease has baffled the skill of physicians like it; no physician, has ever done more for this large class of suffering humanity, than Dr. Wistar. An "ounce of preventative is worth a a pound of cure;" therefore, before your lungs become ulcerated, and so diseased that no human means can save you from an early grave, try in season, try at once, a medicine which has been of such infinite value to thousands—obtain a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Baisam of Wild Cherry, take it, get another if necessary, persevere in deing it until you have removed the disease entirely, which if neglected will terminate your life. Be not deceived by quacks, with their smitations and counterfeits; buy none but the genuine and original, which a signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

i Price one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

Price one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars For sale by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO., and ROBERT LOVE, Druggists, King Street, Toronto.

BIRTHS. At Montreal, on the 1st inst., the lady of W. B. Lindsay,

Jun., Esq., of a son.

At Quebec, on the 25th ult., the lady of Major W. S. R. Norcott, Rifle Brigade, of a son. At Quebec, on the 24th ult., Mrs. H. A. Brockleshy, of a MARRIED In this City, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, at

the residence of John Duggan, Esq., the uncle of the Bride, John Alexander Ward, Esq., formerly of Wilto, England, to Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas R. Brooke, Esq., all of Port On the 19th ult., at Sr. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr.

Robertson, Edward Roe, Esq., of Montreal, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Rev. James Tunstall. In Niagara Township, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Lundy, Mr. George Haeusel, to Miss Britta Maloy.

At Montreal, on the 25th ult., at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Leach, Mr. W. C. Crofton, to Elizabeth Miriam,

second daughter of the late Dr. Dudderidge. DIED.

At McGill Cottage, on Saturday the 5th instant, Agness Nelson, eldest daughter of James McCutcheon, Esq., and niece tothe Hon. Peter McGill.

At Cobourg, on the 3rd inst., Benjamio, third son of Lieut, Hayter, R.N., aged 19 years. This estimable young man, thus prematurely cut off, was preparing to become a candidate for Holy Orders, and, had his health been spared, would have presented himself for examination for a Scholarship in August. next. He evinced, during a lingering illness, a true piety; and the disappointment to his many friends from, his early removal, is more than compensated by an assured hope of his acceptance, through Christ, of an everlasting reward.—Com.

In Montreal, on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, Thomas Jones

Donoghue, one of the proprietors of the Pulot newspaper, aged 38 years.

At his residence, Paieley Block, near Guelph, on Friday the 6th ult., Mr. John Taylor, sen., a native of Aberbrothwick, Scotland, in his 76th year, after long and severe bodily suffernment.

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA. QUEENSTON and LEWISTON, every roing, at half-past 7 o'clock. It is a second of the Cars from the Nisgara Falls.

Cabin Passage One Dollas.

Dock Passage Half-A-Dollas.

yal Mail Packet, Office, Toronto, April 24, 1849.

THE STEAMER AMERICA

ing. Mr. T. was one of the two beroes on board the British frigate Alemana, commanded by Capt. Hope, when the French frigate Alemana, commanded by Capt. Hope and C ing. Mr. T. was one of the two beroes on board the British rest in the neglected, uninclosed burying-ground at Guelph, till the Archangel shall proclaim time to be no more.—Guelph

Rev. E. G. Sutton, rem.; [The last rem. of £1 10s., in

January, 1848, paid up to August last; the present one wilk pay up to August, 1850.] Rev. F. Mack, rem.; Rev. John Gibson, rem.; Rev. Dr. Lyon, rem.

lum 19th flict, his posamer

Sikh

s to

tish

hey

acks

d on

as to

the tion the hey

ion, bree aped ving

Gently the willows o'er us sway, Waved by the breath of Spring,
The bland South wind that with its kiss
Such comfort seems to bring.
After the Western twilight dies
In soft yet brilliant hues;
Who would not in a seeme like this
All sad forebodings lose.

All mournful thoughts of death, that cling About some hearts through life.
Checking the throbbing pulse of hope,
And rousing constant strife
Between our wishes, and God's will,
That justly hath decreed—
'Tis only by earth's sharpest pang
We, from its cares are freed.

The Church's aisles still echo back
The requiem chanted low,
In memory of the Jonely cross,
Our Master's fiercest woe:
This ere we read, one faithful friend
Within the tomb has lain,
His lifeless body, pale and still,
"The Lamb of God" is slain.

We sorrow, yet with trust and faith

Give place to white-robed visitants
That guard the hallowed ground.

A holy peace descends to rest
Alike on earth and sky,
The birds their melodies have hushed,
The blossoms folded lie,
Waiting the morrow's earliest light
To open with its rays,
While birds, and brooks, and whispering leaves
Join in one hymn of praise.

And dwelling on the Master's death I find this wish arise,
White watching now the solemn light
Fade from the twilicht skies:
May I be laid at rest from Earth,
As closes Easter-Even,
And "through the grave and gate of death,"
Pass with our Lord to Heaven!

THE PRODIGAL SON.

Monday in Easter Week

(Concluded from our last.)

I will not dwell upon the endeavours of the fond. forgiving wife, to soothe and to comfort her unworthy husband; nor yet will I describe to you the anguish of the prodigal's father and of his mother, when they heard the extent of his folly and of his guilt. Already he had cost the old man much, and with a heavy and comfort his daughter-in-law. When he entered, she was endeavouring to cheer her husband with a tune upon the harpsichord—though heaven knows there was no music in her breast, save that of love.

"Well, Edward," said the old man, as he took a seat, "what is that thou hast done now?" The prodigal was silent.

"Edward," continued the grey-haired parent, "I you. I have felt sorrow, but thou hast added shame and the shout of its rider, and as they might rush into to sorrow-"

"O father," cried Eleanor, "do not upbraid my husband."

should. He is all that is left to me-all that the joined the main army of the bay of Marmorice, and hand of death has spared me in this world. Yet, was the first that, with the gallant Moor at its head, Eleanor, his conduct is a living death to me—it is on the memorable seventh of March, raised the shout worse than all I have suffered. When affliction of victory on the shores of Aboukir. sympathised with me-they mingled their tears with over him. He had some skill in surgery and he was up my head amongst them. O Edward, man! if thou upon the burning sand, and was creeping amongst hast no regard for thy father or thy heart-broken the bodies of the slain, for a drop of moisture to cool mother, hast thou no affection for thy poor wife? his parched tongue, when he perceived a small bottle caust thou bring her and thy helpless children to in the hands of a dead officer. It was half filled with ruin? But that, I may say thou hast done already, wine, he eagerly raised it to his lins-"Englishman no mercy for thine own flesh and blood ?-wilt thou one drop-only one !-or I die !" He looked around, be any sin that I will repent upon my deathbed, it was vainly endeavouring to raise himself on one side. thee-that I am the author of thy crimes."

are my own. I am their author, and my soul carries Frenchman's head from the sand, he placed the bottle its own punishment. Spurn me! cast me off!-dis- to his lips, he united his sash, and bound up his own me forever—it is all I ask of you! Yes, despise wounds. The other pressed his hand in gratitude. me-hate me too, and I will be less miserable!"

father, but little dost thou know a father's heart. from continuing in the service. The French officer Disown thee! cast thee off, sayest thou! As soon recovered, and he was grateful for the poor service could the graves of thy brothers give up their dead! that had been rendered to him; and previous to his Never, Edward, never! O, son, would thou but being sent off with other prisoners, he gave a present reform thy ways - wouldst thou but become a husband of a thousand francs to the joyless being whom he worthy of our dear Eleanor; and, after all the suffer- called his deliverer. ing thou hast brought upon her, and the shame thou I have told you that Fenwick had some skill in hast brought upon thy family, I would part with my surgery, he had studied some years for the medical last shilling for thee, Edward, though I should go profession, but abandoned it for the turf and its vices. into the workhouse myself."

You are affected, sir-I will not harrow up your feelings by further describing the interview between the father and his son. The misery of the prodigal was remorse, not penitence. It is sufficient for me Repentence also had penetrated his soul. He had to say that the old man took a heavy mortgage on his property, and Edward Fenwick commenced business as a wine merchant in Newcastle. But, sir, he did not attend upon business; and I need not tell you that such being the case, business was too proud a customer to wait upon him. Neither did he forsake his old habits; and within two years he became involved-deeply involved. Already to sustain his tottering credit, his father had been brought to the verge of ruin. During his residence in Bamboroughshire, he had become acquainted with many individuals carrying on a contraband trade with Holland. To amend his desperate fortunes, he recklessly embarked in it. In order to obtain a part in the ownership of a lugger, he used his father's name. This was the crowning evil in the prodigal's drama. He to his native country; and was wandering on the made the voyage himself. They were pursued and very mountain where to-day I met you, when he overtaken when attempting to effect a landing near entered into a conversation with a youth about three the Coquet. He escaped. But the papers of the or four and twenty years of age, and they spent the vessel bespoke her as being chiefly the property of day together as we have done. Fenwick was lodging his father. Need I tell you that this was a finishing in Keswick, and as towards evening they proceeded blow to the old man.

he had brought ruin upon his father, and was himself young man, "until the storm be passed, my mother's a fugitive. He was pursued by the law-he fled house is at hand." And he conducted him to yonder from them and he would have fled from their remem, brance if he could. It was now, sir, that the wrath through the trees by the water-side. It was dark of heaven was showered upon the head, and began to when the youth ushered him into a little parlour where touch the heart of the prodigal. Like Cain, he was two ladies sat; the one appeared about forty, the a fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the earth. other three-score and ten. They welcomed the For many months he wandered in a distant part of the stranger graciously. He ascertained that they let country; his body was emaciated and clothed with out the rooms of their cottage to visitors to the lakes rags, and hunger preyed upou his very heart-strings. during the summer season. He expressed a wish to It is a vulgar thing for one to talk of hunger-but they who have never felt know not what it means.— the beauty of the situation. He was fainting by the way side; his teeth were grating together; the tears were rolling down his indeed beautiful, but I have seen it when the water,

cheeks. "have bread enough and to spare, while I perish with us, and our lodgings have seldom been empty; but, hunger," and, continuing the language of the prodigal sir, when we entered it, it was a sad house indeed. in the Scriptures, he said-"I will arise and go unto My poor mother-in-law and myself had experienced my father, and say, I have sinned against heaven, and many sorrows; yet my poor fatherless children-for in thy sight."

on his journey to his father's house. A month had tion. But my little Eleanor, she was loved by every passed—for every day made less progress—ere the one, began to droop day by day. It was a winter home of his infancy appeared in sight. It was noon; night—the snow was on the ground—I heard my lit- Gold and Silver bought. and when he saw it, he sat down in a little wood by the darling give a deep sigh upon my bosom. I started a hill side, and wept until it had become dusk; for up. I called to my poor mother. She brought a he was ashamed of his rags. He drew near the house, light to the bed-side, and I found my dear child dead but none came forth to welcome him. With a timid hand he rapped at the door, but none answered him. A stranger came from one of the outhouses and after she was buried, my poor Edward there, as enquired-

"What dost thou want, man?"

auld Fenwick died in Morpeth gaol, mair than three see it; but I saw it all."

been his father's.

"Sir," replied Edward, "pity me-and oh, tell me, is not Mrs. Fenwick here, or her daughter-in-law?" "I know noughts about them," said the stranger; 'I'm put in charge here by the trustees."

The other lifted him to a shed, where cattle were father ;" muttered in a feeble voice; and a cup of water was "Behold," continued the narrator, "yonder from the cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cuttery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c. the person who stood over him-he would have whom I have spoken. I will introduce you to themasked for bread, but in the midst of his sufferings, you shall witness the happiness and penitence of the The stranger, however, was not wholly destitute of sir!-I am Edward Fenwick, the PRODIGAL SON." humanity.

"Poor wretch!" said he, "ye look very fatigued; dow ye think ye cud eat a bit of bread, if I were gie'n it to thee?"

Tears gathered in the lustreless eyes of the prodigal, but he could not speak. The stranger left, and returning, placed a piece of coarse bread in his hand. He ate a morsel, but his very soul was sick, and his heart loathed to receive the food for lack of which he was perishing.

children and his mother; all that he could learn was, that they had kept their sorrows and their shame to themselves, and had left Northumberland together, none knew. He also learned that it was understood amongst his acquaintances that he had put an end to his existence, and that this belief was entertained by his family. Months of wretchedness followed, and Fenwick in despair, enlisted in a foot regiment, which, within twelve months was ordered to embark for Egypt. At that period, the British were anxious to hide the remembrance of their unsuccessful attack upon Cadiz, and resolved to wrench the ancient OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, kingdom of Pharoahs from the grasp of the proud sorrowful heart he proceeded to his son's house, to armies of Napoleon. The cabinet, therefore, on the surrender of Malta, having seconded the views of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, several transports were fitted out to join Lord Keith. In one of these transports the penitent prodigal embarked. You are too young to remember it, sir; but at that period a love of country was more widely than ever becoming the ruling passion of every man in Britain; and with all his sins, his follies and his miseries, such a feeling glowed in the breast of have had deaths in my family-many deaths and thou Edward Fenwick. He was weary of existence, and knowest it—but I never had to blush for a child but he longed to listen to the neighing of the war horse, the invulnerable phalanx, and its breast work of bayonets, to mingle in the ranks of heroes; and rather than pine in inglorious grief, to sell his life for the The old man wept—he pressed her hand, and with welfare of his country; or like the gallant Graham, a groan said—"I am ashamed that thou shouldst call amidst the din of war, and the confusion of glory, forme father, sweetest; but if thou canst forgive him, I get his sorrows. The regiment to which he belonged

pressed heavily upon me, and year after year I fol- In the moment of victory, Fenwick fell wounded on lowed my dear children to the grave, my neighbours | the field, and his comrades, in their triumph, passed mine; but now, child -oh, now I am ashamed to hold enabled to bind up his wound. He was fainting Son! son! if thou wilt murder thy parents, hast thou cried a feeble voice, "for the love of heaven! give me destroy thine own offspring? O Edward! if there a French officer, apparently in the agonies of death, will be that I have been a too indulgent father to and stretching his hand towards him. "Why should I live!" cried the wretched prodigal; "take it, take "No father! no!" cried the prodigal; "my sins it, and live, if you desire life!" He raised the wounded They were conveyed from the field together. Fenwick "O. Edward!" said the old man, "thou art a was unable to follow the army, and he was disabled

He proceeded to Alexandria, where he began to practise as a surgeon, and, amongst an ignorant people, gained reputation. Many years passed, and he had acquired, if not riches, at least an independency. but few other relatives, and to all of them he had anxiously written, imploring them to acquaint him with the residence of the beings whom he had brought to ruin, but whom he still loved. Some returned no answer to his applications, and others only said that they knew nothing of his wife, of his mother, of his children, nor whether they yet lived; all they knew was, that they endeavoured to hide the shame he had brought upon them from the world. These words were daggers to his bruised spirit: but he knew he deserved them, and he prayed that heaven would grant him the consolation and the mercy that was denied him on earth.

Somewhat more than seven years ago he returned along the road together they were overtaken by a Edward Fenwick had ruined a wife and family storm. "You must accompany me home," said the lonely cottage, whose white walls you peceive peering become their lodger, and made some observations on

"Yes, sir, said the younger lady, "the situation is and the mountains around it, could impart no charms "The servants of my father's house," he cried, to its dwellers. Providence has indeed been kind to I might call them fatherless, and she wept as she With a slow and tottering step he arose to proceed spoke- with their innocent prattle soothed our affic-

months sin'."

The twilight had deepened in the little parlour, and "Died in Morpeth gaol," groaned the miserable being, and fell against the door of the house that had of each other; but as the lady spoke the soul of little parlour, and the twilight had deepened in the little parlour, and the Subcription, £2. The one half of the subscription to be paid to the Publisher, Mr. Rowsell, on entering the name on the List, and the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary the other half after six numbers have been received. The twilight had deepened in the little parlour, and Edward Fenwick glowed within him—his heart immediately. Toronto, March 28, 1849. "I tell ye, ye cannot get in there," continued the throbbed-his breathing became thick-the sweat burst upon his brow.

"Pardon me, lady!" he cried in agouy, "but, do, tell me your name!"

"Fenwick, sir," she replied. "Eleanor! my own injured Eleanor!" he exclaimed, Want and misery kindled all their fires in the flinging himself at her feet, "I am Edward Fenwick, breast of the fugitive. He groaned, and partly from your guilty husband! Mother! can you, too, forgive exhaustion, partly from agony, sank upon the ground. me? My son! My son! intercede for your guilty

wont to feed. His lips were parched, his languid eyes Ah, sir, there needed no intercession-their arms rolled vacantly. "Water! give me water!" he were around his neck-the Prodigal was forgiven. brought to him. He gazed wistfully in the face of cottage comes the mother, the wife, and the son of pride was yet strong in his heart, and he could not. prodigal-you must stop with me to night-start not

Advertisements.

RATES.

as perishing.

Vain, sir, were the inquiries after his wife and pildren and his mother; all that he could learn was, nat they had kept their sorrows and their shame

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

W. THOMAS. ARCHITECT. TORONTO.

H. BURT WILLIAMS. FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

No. 140, Yonge Street, Toronto. N.B.-No extra charge on Coffins delivered within 10 miles of the City.

T. BILTON,

March, 1849.

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellingto Buildings, King Street, TORONTO

MR. DANIEL BROOKE, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,

Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office on Division Street, next door north of Messrs Brooke & Beatty's

COBOURG. July, 1848.

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

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

Albany Chambers, King Street, TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849. J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR,

Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. DR. HALLOWELL,

HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849. DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings,

ADELAIDE STREET. Toronto, May, 1848. JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Note

ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY,

Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET. ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

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

> KING STREET, TORONTO. Mrs. DACK, (LATE MISS NIXON,)

Has Removed to No. 58, King Street West, nearly opposite the Baths. MRS. DACK takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Toronto, for the liberal patronage, ahe has received since her commencement in business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import French Contillé Elastic, &c. N.B.—Mrs. D. makes to order ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS and CHEST EXPANDERS, Toronto, Nov. 13, 1848.

FRENCH STAY MAKER,

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 kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS.

(Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, MPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and

Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted.

Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old

TORONTO BATHS.

he sat by my side at night, would draw forward to his Toronto, March, 1848.

knee the little stool on which his sister Eleanor sat, while his grandmother would glance at him foudly, and about 12 monthly numbers, a LITERAL TRANSLATION "Mr. Fenwick," feebly answered the prodigal.

"Why, naebody lives there," said the other, "and push aside the stool with her foot that I might not mentage and men large type, on the best paper, in 8vo. size, and will contain about 1.200 pages.

T. HAWORTH, IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

MRS. JAMIESON RESPECTFULLY notifies her return to Toronto, and will resume WRITING.

And in the use of THE FRENCH ACCORDEON.

In Writing,

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{2}d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.

Whether in Classes or in Fryate, the attention would be direct along the Lessons given, to the speedy acquirement of a neat and grace style of Writing—an accomplishment which all know how to applicate, and which, by strict attention on the nart of the Pupil and the control of the as will be satisfactorily shown by a number of her former Pupils, it the British American Provinces and United States.

The French Accordeon,

An instrument now in general use, is also taught by Mrs. Jamieson. Simple in construction, and sweet in melody, its use is readily acquired—Twextve Lessons being deemed sufficient to impart a competent knowledge of it to those who are lovers of the art. In the arrangements for Tultion, the convenience of the Pupils wil in every case be consulted, both as to time and place; Ladies being waited on at their own residences, or received at that of Mrs. J. An Evening Class for the instruction of Young Ladies and centlemen in Writing Will be open at Mrs. J.'s, from seven to eight,

and from eight to nine o'clock every evening. MRS. JAMIESON will also attend Ladies at their own residences. Mus. Jamieson respectfully submits that she isprepared to afford the most satisfactory references, and is kindly permitted to mention the names of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., and the Rev. Hy. Scadding, M.A., and can furnish testimonials from many of her Pupils, who, under her guidance, have attained a proficiency in Writing and Music in a comparatively brief period.

Communications from Parties who may desire to enter on one of ooth of these Studies, will be addressed to Mrs. Jamieson, at he ooms, 47, King Street, West. Toronto, 1849.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to the extensive and well-selected assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees grown at the Toronto Nursery,

For Sale in the ensuing Fall and Spring. Persons about to plant Trees are respectfully requested to visit the grounds, and examine the stock, which for extent and variety of large, well-grown, healthy trees of the most approved varieties, now equals any establishment of the kind between this and New York. trees of the most approved varieties, no the kind between this and New York.

FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES & UPWARDS four and five years from the Graft, are now ready for sale, together with a proportionate number of the most desirable sorts of Pears. Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots. Also, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries. Many of the finest varieties of Pears may be had on Quince-stocks, now so much esteemed for Garden culture.

The collection of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses, is quite extensive, and contains all the bardy varieties desirable for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubberles. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants.

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—up-

The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—upards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be

serymen commencing business, in want of Specimen Trees and Plants, and parties purchasing in large quantities to sell again, are supplied on liberal terms; and will find it to their advantage to give A New Descriptive Catalogue,

containing directions for successful transplanting, has lately been published, and is furnished gratis to all post-paid applicants.

Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference, punctually attended to. Trees sent out are correctly labelled, and securely packed, to ensure safe transmission to any part of the Upper and Lower Province. GEORGE LESSLIE.

August, 1848.

JOHN S. BLOGG, OOT AND SHOEMA (Next door to Messrs. Beckett, & Co., Medical Laboratory,)

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladics French Satin Slippers of the very best quality. Elastic Sandals, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Elastic Boots made t rder in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848,

OILS.

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

HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson 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 on favourable terms.

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

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

M.R. FRANK WILLS, Member of the Ecclesiological Societies of London and New York, and Architect of the Cathedral, and of St. Anne's Chapel, Fredericton, N. B., is prepared to furnish Desigus and working Drawings of Churches, Schools, and other buildings. For further particulars, apply (post-paid) to Robert Normanner, Esq., Cobourg, or to Mr. Wills, 156, Broadway New York February 22nd, 1849.

CHURCH ORGANS.

BACKUS, Manufacturer of Organs, Troy, N. Y, will have finished, about the 1st of May next, FIVE BEAUTIFUL AND POWERFUL TONED ORGANS, qual to any ever made in this country. One Organ of 10 Stops, having a Swell over the whole, and furnished with an octave and a-half of Pedals. Case 12 feet high; 7\frac{1}{2} ft. wide, and 4\frac{1}{3} ft. deep. Price, packed for transportation, \$700. Two Organs of 6 Stops each, with a Swell over the whole, and a frumpet to give effect to Choruses or Glorias. Case 11 feet high, 6½ t. wide, and 4 ft. deep. Price, \$350. Also, two C C Organs, compass 54 Keys, with 4 Stops. Price, \$250. Organs of 4 Half Stops, without a Swell, built for \$200. Case for the C C Organs, from 8 to 9 feet high, 5\(\frac{1}{2} \) feet wide, 3 feet deep. A. BACKUS.

EDUCATION.

Troy, Feb. 28th, 1849.

JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or fou 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 Benches—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

MRS. COSENS,

IN consequence of the new arrangement made respecting the management of Upper Canada College Boarding House, has taken a house in St. George's Square, where she proposes to receive, after the Christmas vacation, a limited number of College Boys to Board with her. The Council having conveyed to MRS. Cosens their assurance that

the duties of her situation had been uniformly discharged to their satisfaction, and that her removal was caused only by the necessity of making essential changes in the Institution, she hopes the confidence she has experienced for ten years, will be continued to her. the has experienced for ten years, will be continued to her.

Mas. Cosens's Son, who has been for some time in England, will immediately return, and undertake the supervision of the boys during the evening, and every affectionate and kind means will be used to instil religious and moral principles into the minds of the boys, and to unite the comforts of home with necessary discipline and order.

The house Mrs. Cosens has taken is in a most healthy part of the town, exceedingly roomy and comfortable, and within a short walk of the College. References are kindly permitted to the Lord Bishor; the Hon. the Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper; the Solicitor General; Dr. McCaul; Dr. Beaven, and the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

Dec. 26, 1848.

PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, 18, WILLIAM STREET. MRS. FIELD can accommodate a limited number of BOARD-ERS, on moderate terms. Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. McCaul. Torontó, Nov. 23, 1848.

BOARDING. A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging upon moderate terms, at the House in Alfred Street, (formerly Temperance Street,) first door from the corner of Yonge Street.

Toronto, January 10th 1849.

BOARD.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Queen Street, within a short walk of the Upper Canada College, is desirous of taking a limited number of Pupils of that Institution, and under fifteen years of age, as BOARDERS. ROARDERS.
Reference may be made to the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, at the Office "The Church," Toronto.

SOCIETY

FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS PRINTS THE MIDDLE CLASSES, THE POOR, AND CHARITY SCHOOLS. On the Principle of the Parker Society

"I was brought up in the early knowledge of religion by my pious parents, and I well remember that my mother taught me the history of the Old and New Testament before I could read, by the assistance of some blue Dutch tiles in the chimney-place of the room where we commonly sat; and the wise and pious reflections she made upon these stories were the means of enforcing such good impressions on my heart, as never afterwards wore out." Vide LIFE OF DR. DODDRIDGE.

Patrons: *THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

*THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

*THE RIGHT HON THE EARL OF AUCKLAND.

*THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MORPETH.

*THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART.

*THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEO. GREY, BART.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

* Members of the Committee of Council on Education. THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 137, REGENT STREET, LONDON. Managers.— { Mr. HENRY HERING.. Mr. HENRY REMINGTON. It is the desire of the Projectors of this undertaking to give t

It is the desire of the Projectors of this undertaking to give the middle and poorer classes an opportunity of possessing works of a pious and instructive tendency, calculated to improve the taste and elevate the mind, replacing those which have hitherto tended to demoralize, and render it less susceptible of religious impression; at the same time, the expenses attendant on the production of subjects of great importance, by Artists of the highest talent, being very considerable, the most liberal support is absolutely necessary, and it is hoped that the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry will render every assistance towards the promotion of such an object, the want of which has been so long felt.

The price of each Subscription will be, Plain Prints £1.1s., Coloured

been so long felt.

The price of each Subscription will be, Plain Prints £1.1s., Coloured £1.1ls. 6d., Proofs £2.2s., (being the lowest which the cost of production will admit of.) to be paid in advance, which will entitle the Member to Twelve Original and highly-finished Lithographs, from Drawings made expressly in the style of the well-known and muchadmired Prints, viz.: Overbeck's "Christ Blessing Little Children;" Bendeman's "Captive Israelites;" Begais "Christ Predicting the Ruin of Jenusalem;" Hubner's "Consider the Lilies of the Field;" Scheffer's, "Christus Consolator;" Veit's, "Pwo Marys at the Tomb; Steinle's, "Raising the Daughter of Jairus;" and others of this School, which have been sold hither to from 10s. to 10s. each plate.

Gentlemen desirous of forwarding the interest of this Society, and pre-curing early impressions, are respectfully requested to enter the mames on the list as soon as possible, as the Prints will be deliver in numerical order, and a printed list of Subscribers published the close of the subscription for the year 1848.

LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE DISTRIBUTED For the First Dear, 1848, FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS,

By the most eminent English and German Artists. Size of each Print, 18 inches by 14. 1. The Nativity.
2. The Wise Men.
3. The Crucifixion.
4. The Ascension.
5. The Resurrection.
6. The Gift of the Spirit.
7. The Agony in the Garden.

S. Our Lord Appearing to Mary Magdalene.
9. The Scourging,
10. The Scrumon on the Mount.
11. Our Lord Blessing Little Children.
12. The Guardian Angel.

Extract from the Guardian Newspaper.

Society for the Distribution of Religious Prints.—We have at different times received various communications respecting the "Society for the Distribution of Religious Prints." We have hitherto refrained from taking any notice of its objects till we were better aequainted with the arrangements. Now, however, we have great placture in recommending the Society to the attention of our readers, eas we understruct the selection of engravings is under the managementa of a committee containing names that afford every safeguard for the orthodoxy of the object in view. With this guarantee we may safely treat of the Society on a lower ground, namely, its encouragement of art. We have received a specimen print, "The Scourging," which will at once obtain a presence in the higher walk of art. It is a highly-finished German lithograph, fully equal to the many beautiful devotional prints we have lately received from that school. We may also take a still lower view, and treat of their cost. Those who have been in the habit of laying out a guinea at the Art Union, receiving in return (we allude more particularly to the past year) two wretched prints and a few outlines for their money, will here acknowledge that they receive for the same amount twelve engravings, any one of which will in value surpass the whole of the inferior productions of the Trafalgar-square Society. For these three reasons, then, we cordially recommend the Society to the care of our readers; for its orthodox object; for display of artistic talent; and for its reasonable prices; placing a series of good religious prints within the attainment of the middle classes, and affording every opportunity of offering superior presents for the adornment of the cottage or charity school.

The Price delivered in Toronto will be, Plain Prints £1. 7s. 6d. C'y, coloured, £2. 1s. 3d. C'y, Proofs, £2. 15s. C'y.

Agent for Toronto, Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, Church Society NEW BOKS.

A LARGE ADDITION to the Books in the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, have ust been received from The Society for Promoting Christian Know edge, including the following NEW PUBLICATIONS:

Permanent Catalogue.

mon Prayer, in large type (Great Primer) .. Supplemental Catalogue. SKETCHES OF RURAL AFFAIRS, In one volume, with

Cuts.

A WEEK AT THE LIZARD, dedicated by her Majesty's permission to H. R. H. Albert, Prince of Wales, by Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A., F.L. S.

THE THUNDER STORM, or an Account of the Nature, Properties, Dangers, and Use of Lightning in various parts of the World.

FIRST STEPS TO GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:
Part III.—The Animal Kingdom
(Part I.—The Suriace of the Earth)
(Part II.—The Starry Heavens. SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY:

(Part I.)(Part II.) The Stock of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and PRAYER BOOKS is very large, including some in very beautiful bindings.

CHURCH REVIEW ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER

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

ber has just been issued.

PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by A. MENZIES, Picton, as Agent May. 1848.

PERIODICALS For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZINE

GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN TRUTH. Vols. 1 & 2, bound in cloth, I2mo, 2s. each; In Nos. not bound, 1s. 4d. per vol. SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE;

Vols. 1 to 6, Elegantly Bound in Scarlet Cloth, Price 6s. each The Parish Choir;

CHURCH MUSIC BOOK. Published by The Society for Promoting Church Music.
In Parts 4d., each. 32 Parts and 7 Supplements are already published
The First Volume, 21 Nos. and 3 Double Supplements, handsomely bound in cloth, 12s.

REGISTER BOOKS. BAPTISMS
MARRIAGES Three Quire Folio, Rough Calf, £1 15s. each, Letterd. BURIALS Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol 3 quires Folio, Rough Calf, £1 16s. 3d. each, Lettered.

Marriages & 3 quire Quarto, Forell, 15s. each, Lettered. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, all bound together in one vol., 3 quires Quarto, Forell, 16s. 3d. each, Lettered. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

QUESTIONS FOR SELF EXAMINATION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, AND HIS RESOLUTION,

Toronto.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a family where instruction is required in Music and the ordinary branches of an English Education.

Address (post-paid) B.A., at the office of this paper.

February 5, 1849.

VOL

WANTED, a Situation as Nursery Governess by a Lady who would take the entire Charge of two or three Young Children, and would make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home—has no objection to the Country. References kindly permitted by the Rev'd J. G. Geddes. Rector of

FARM FOR SALE.

L OT 3, 8th. Con. Township of HOWARD, WESTERN DISTRICT, 140 Acres, a very valuable Lot of Laud, well watered, having a stream running the whole length of the Lot. There is a clearing of near Twenty Acres, and a Log House; is about 12 miles from CHATHAM, 8 from the shore of LAKE ERIE, and near to he RONDEAU. Apply to Mr. Crampion, Church Office, Toronto-

Daguerreotypes for One Dollar! 12 NEW YORK PRICE. 4 (TO SUIT THE TIMES.)

Rooms over Mr. Phillips's Store, corner of Church and KING STREETS.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND. A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premium,) of about £37,000 Sterling. T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQUIRE,

George Street, Hanover Square, London, CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON. TORONTO LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Chairman WM. H. BOULTON, Mayor, M.P.P. CHARLES BERCZY, Esquire. DR. W. C. GWYNNE. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQUIRE. CHARLES C. SMALL, ESQUIRE. HON. JAMES. E. SMALL, Standing Counsel. DR. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L., Medical Examiner, EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQUIRE, Agent, Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c., can be ob-ained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets,

Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the

W. C. ROSS. Managing Agent. Toronto, 30th October, 1847.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21st AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young: Soli-

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

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

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, 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 controul 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 particle pation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will

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. 1 13 1 1 6 5 1 9 11 1 17 4

 2 16 7
 2 6 4
 2 9

 3 6 2
 2 14 8
 2 17
 35 40 3 17 1 3 4 0 3 7 4 4 13 1 3 17 11 4 1 4 5 17 8 4 19 11 5 3 4 7 10 10 6 9 11 6 13 2 The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Hall 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 Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the

Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford. William Muirhead Cobourg James Cameron. Robert M. Boucher ... Dr. Jas. Hamilton. Dundas Dr. Alex. Anderson.

Montreal

..... David Buchan Quebec Welch and Davies..... St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford-Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE

Frederick A. Willson... Dr. S. C. Sewell.

Albany Chambers, King Street. Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Companyare requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.



Home District Mutual Fire Company OFFICE-BAY STREET, TORONTO. NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings is general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills Manuactories, Sea

factories, &c. J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, W. A. Baldwin, John Eastwood, John Doel, A. McMaster, James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan. James Lesslie, Wm. Mathers, J. RAINS, Secretary. JOHN MCMURRICK, President.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must July 5, 1843. The Church IS PUBLISHED by the Subscriber every THURSDAY, at his Office in the rear of The Church Society's House, (No. 5, King Street, West) City of Toronto, entrance from Yonge Street,

For Sale at this Office, and by H. Rowsell, King Street,

TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, in all cases in A. F. PLEES.