The Legislative power is vested in the Crown and the two Houses of Parliament. The Executive power is in the Crown, represented by a Governor, who is aided by a Council of advice, consisting of Heads of Departments, and responsible to the people and their representatives for Executive measures. The Government is conducted for the good of the people, and according to their wishes. This is the Constitution of Canada; and with good sense, moderation, and honest co-operation for the public welfare, it may be successfully worked.

But supposing the Executive Council to be supreme, and the Governor to be merely an instrument for putting the sign manual to their dictations; which is the sort of Constitution aimed at by a party; the authority of the Crown would then be a nullity. The Council would usurp all the Executive authority; all the Prerogative of the Crown; all the distribution of patronage. The Executive Council would nominate the Legislative Council, and would wield all the powers of the House of Assembly, whether they were the leaders or the servants of that body. All the power and functions of the Government would be monopolized by the Executive Council, or the House of Assembly, as the case might be. In such a Constitution where would be the Crown? Where the supremacy of the Mother Country? This is not the Constitution of a limited monarchy. This is not the British Constitution. Neither is it the Constitution of Canada. It is not, I believe, the Constitution of any state in existence; for even in the most Republican Constitutions the powers of Government are more carefully distributed among different authorities.

Those must be blind who do not see the manifest difference between an Independent State and a Colony, between an old and a new Country; between one overflowing with capital and population, and one needing both; between one in which a wealthy aristocracy possesses great influence, and another in which no such influence exists; between a Country in which the practical mode of governing is regulated by a nice balance of counterpoising influences, and one in which the means of producing the same balance are wanting; between the existence of a state of things in one country which has been the gradual work of ages, and the attempt to transfer the same state of things by word of command to a country in most respects widely opposite; in short between the United Kingdom and Canada; differences which would render what might be the same thing in name very different in reality in the two countries.

What is the inference to be drawn from these differences? Not that the people of Canada are less free than those of the Mother Country. Not that their rights and liberties are less sacred. Not that the measures of the Government will be other than liberal. Not that Responsible Government is denied or impaired, but that it must be conducted considerately and carefully for the public good, and not with a view to the exclusive domination of a party. It as much the duty of the friend of the people, as it is of the servant of the Crown, resist the tyranny of an oligarchy which would trample on both.

It would make me beyond measure happy if I could realize the prospect which you present, and be enabled to conciliate all classes in Canada, and establish the Government on a well defined and permanent basis. Whatever may be my fortune in that respect, I shall not cease to devote my earnest efforts to promote the welfare of the Province, and the happiness of its inhabitants, considering it to be equally my duty to guard the Prerogative of the Crown, and uphold the rights of the people.

Responsible Government and the late Executive Council.—(From a Communication subscribed "Justitia" in the Montreal Courier.)

The matter in few words.—The two points of difference between the Governor and the ex-Ministry.

The ex-Ministry claimed the right of appointing to all offices. It was impossible that the Governor should consent; for, beside that such consent would have made him the governed instead of the Governor, converted him into a cypher, and reduced the branches of the Constitution from three to two,—in fact assimilated our Government to that of the neighbouring *Republic*,—it was quite enough to see in office the party whom the Queen had emphatically censured, without keeping perpetually excluded the class whom the Queen had emphatically applauded,—it was quite enough that power was in the hands of a democratic faction, bound to the Crown by its interests only, without leaving permanently depressed those who were attached to it by the strongest ties of feeling. Inclined though the Governor was to make every reasonable and even liberal concession, he could not go so far,—there is a point beyond which an Englishman cannot recede, the point of principle; and there he made his firm stand.

It is the custom in England that when a Ministry resigns, it explains to Parliament the reason of its resignation, in order that the nation may be informed of what so nearly concerns it. But as public bickering between the Sovereign and his late advisers would be at once an unseemly and injurious spectacle, and would have the effect of bringing the Sovereign (one branch of the Legislature) to plead his cause before the other two; the usage is that the point of difference is first distinctly ascertained between the Crown and the retiring Ministry; and it is then communicated, in the plainest language and without comment, to the Lords and Commons. This usage was wholly abused by the ex-Ministry. The Governor, indeed, gave permission that the difference should be communicated; but that permission necessarily involved the condition that the comunication should be made after the preliminary, and in the manner, dictated by Constitutional and Parliamentary usage. But the ex-Ministry, or rather Messrs. Baldwin and Hincks, (for, I have too high an opinion of Mr. Lafontaine to attribute his share in the business to else than too much diffidence of his own, and too much confidence in their knowledge of the Constitution,) did not previously ascertain, co-operatively with the Governor, the precise point of difference; they indulged in a latitude of comment wholly unwarranted by that Constitution which they professed to understand; and, still worse, they revealed those transactions at the Council Board which they were *sworn* not only to each other and to the Governor, but to the people, and to their own consciences, to hold secret.

Mr. D. B. Viger,—whose long life and intelligent mind had been devoted to the study of the principles of Government,—was shocked at such a deviation from constitutional propriety, and promptly sprung up to enter his solemn protest against such a violation of the principles which he had so long studied and so well understood. This protest separated him from the body of men with whom he had so long acted,—a separation by no means derogatory, for a true patriot is united to *principle*, not to party.

The ex-ministry, indeed, seem, upon reflection, to have been aware that their orignal pretension, on the first point of difference, was untenable; for they have since affirmed that they never claimed more than that they should be *consulted* on appointments,—a very inane privilege, unless it were to be effective,—the vehicle of slight, if their advice were disregarded, —and a palpably insufficient motive for their resignation.

[The above is quite worthy of "Justitia's" former communications; we must object, however, to the propriety of the term "Ministry," as applied to the late Executive Council.—The Constitution recognises no Ministry in this Province apart from that of the Governor General.]

Superintendent of Education.—We regret to find a rumour still current amongst our contemporaries to the effect that the Canadian Government is sufficiently infatuated as to meditate appointing the Rev. Egerton Ryerson to the important post of Chief Superintendent of Education.

For our own part, we never can believe it till we see it in the *Royal Gazette*, and we will then ask ourselves whether all the events of the last five months—the gallant resistance of the Governor General to the advancing flood-tide of Republicanism, the numerous loyal and soul-cheering replies to addresses from all parts of the aroused Province—every evidence in fact that we thought conclusive as to the reign of Demagogues and bribing and buying of otherwise irreclaimable agitators being at an end—were not an idle dream, and whether Canada was not again chained in the chilling bondage of the Hinckses, the Baldwins, and the Aylwins?

We object not to Mr. Ryerson on grounds of his not being within the pale of the Church of England and Ireland. We claim for that Church no jurisdiction or predominance in Canada, but we conceive that the country has a right to expect that Her Majesty's Representative will pause before entrusting the education of the Province to that vilest of all public characters, an Ecclesiastical Firebrand—the systematic vilifier and slanderer of the Church of which Sir Charles Metcalfe's Royal Mistress is the earthly head—and to which he himself and nearly one hundred and fifty thousand of the inhabitants of Western Canada are supposed to be attached.

It is a fearful and pernicious example for others to see a Minister of Religion, whose public career resembles that of Mr. Ryerson, encouraged by the Government of the country and even *spoken of* as designed to fill such an office as Superintendent of General Education over a mixed population like that of Canada. It will be a hint from Viceregal lips too intelligible to be lost by all similar candidates for politico-religious distinction—"Behold the man whom the Queen delighteth to honor!"

We never will believe the possibility of such an appointment till sanctioned by appearance in the Official *Gazette*, and then —it will be a bitter augury of what awaits this faction-torn Province.

Mr. Ryerson's influence *is* about a tenth of what it is supposed to be—beyond the small fraction of the population called "Canadian (as opposed to British) Methodists," he is uniformly and meritoriously disliked and distrusted. Look at the religious census of Canada, and his influence can be readily measured.—*Toronto Patriot.*

Public Roads.—The following plan, it is stated in the *Colonist*, will be proposed to the Provincial Legislature for the extension of the public roads of the Colony.

It is proposed that the large block of waste public lands to the north of the Huron Tract, (which are at present, and would be for the next fifty years, if neglected, as they have been, wholly unproductive to the public,) be formed into a road fund, for the use of the whole province; the Road Commissioners being authorised to issue, on the order of the Board of Works, road debentures, payable by the province in twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to an extent not greater than £500,000, for which the said block, consisting of 2,000,000 of acres, will be the security. The idea is, that contractors will be glad to take two thirds of the cost of the roads in these debentures, especially if they are made redeemable in land, at 8s. the acre, at any time the holder pleases; or say at 8s. during the first year and at a 6d. additional each year thereafter, to cover interest and expense of management. The Roads may be made in any district, the Council of such district furnishing in cash the other third of the cost, the whole road becoming its property, and the whole tolls therefore going as a security for, and as a source for the eventual redemption of the debt of the district. By this plan, fully carried out, nearly a thousand miles of plank road could be made, £500,000 being paid in lands, and £250,000 in cash.

The Lake Erie Steamboats.—We learn with great pleasure that on Saturday last the new steamer "Emerald," made a trial between Chippawa and Port Robinson, which gave the greatest satisfaction to her owners and builders. In speed she exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine; her ordinary rate is 14 miles an hour, and she is perfectly steady—not a single jar even was felt by those on board. The "Emerald," is another feather in the cap of the Niagara Dock Campany, and will, we hope, prove the first of a fleet on the Upper Lake of as fast, safe, substantial, well-appointed, and well-commanded vessels, as are those with which the same enterprising Company has now filled all the routes on Lake Ontario.

We stated some time since that arrangements were in progress for building another steamer of 75-horse power, to ply from Buffalo to the various British ports on Lake Erie. It is proposed to do this in shares, and it is believed that there is public spirit enough in those who will be benefitted by the execution of the project to cause the requisite amount of stock to be subscribed for without delay, more particularly as there cannot be a doubt that the investment will yield excellent interest. All the merchants from Hamilton to Amherstburgh are, as well as those immediately bordering on Lake Erie, deeply interested in this project; and from this cause alone, to say nothing of the patriotic motives of establishing a British steam Marine on the Upper Lake, it would be a libel on their intelligence to suppose that they will not energetically second the exertions of the Dock Company.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

Welland Canal.—We have been informed that the water will about this time be admitted into the Feeder of the Welland Canal, so that the navigation will be opened on or before the 1st of April. The locks have been thoroughly repaired during the winter, and it is expected that vessels navigating the Canal will experience fewer delays and difficulties than during any former season.—*Ib.*

The Agriculture of Canada.—The spring Siberian wheat has in general turned out extremely well in produce, though its flouring qualities are not yet so fully ascertained. Should it be found to answer, a very extended cultivation may be expected in Canada West, where the clearings in that fine country between Lakes Huron and Ontario and up to the shores beyond Lake Simcoe are going on very rapidly. * * * Fifty bushels per acre are reported to us as a not infrequent yield of Siberian wheat in the Upper Province, nor would that be considered anything very extraordinary in England. This will seem incredible to a Lower Canadian, who will gravely contend that it could not stand upon the ground; while it will be equally incredible to any one who knows what decent cultivation is, that in Lower Canada ten bushels the acre should be esteemed a very good crop, and five not a bad one. Such are the consequences on soils of the first order of natural fertility, of superficial ploughing, incessant cropping, waste of manure, and neglect of green crops and artificial grasses, continued for one or two centuries. * * * * * Nor is Canada West altogether free from the same faults, though, from the comparative newness of the settlements, the exhaustion of the soil is not yet so complete. We are assured that all along the line of the St. Lawrence it is no unusual thing to deposit the manure on the ice that it may be washed away in the spring. We know a gentleman who lately bought a farm in a county west of Lake Ontario, and on taking possession he found his predecessor was engaged in removing his byer. Observing that the building seemed a good one, he enquired the reason, and it was pointed out to him that the manure had accumulated until the door was nearly choked up, and that it was easier to remove the frame house than to remove the heap of manure in which it was buried.

The consequences of this slovenly, we might call it profligately foolish style of cultivation, are every way disastrous to the best interests of the country. In the first place the land is utterly ruined; or, at least, it cannot be recovered without a course of green crops which, in the present state of the cattle markets will not pay; or by deep trench-ploughing which also will not pay, except in favoured localities. In the second place, from the constant repetition of grain crops the land gets what is called "sick" of them; and that is manifested first by decreased produce, arising, as Liebig has demonstrated, from the exhaustion of the substances peculiar to their nutriment, and which vary with every class of plants; and secondly, by the constant re-production of those parasitical fungi and insects which are peculiar to wheat, and which thrive most on weakly plants, as others of a different order do on weakly animals.—These are, if one may use the word, infections, and spread like epidemics over a whole district, good and bad farms alike.—This is the whole secret of the wheat fly, which is nothing peculiar to Canada, but has been known wherever that grain has been cultivated without due attention to the alternation of crops, though many different insects, attacking the plant at different stages of its growth, have been known by the same name, the well-known "Hessian fly" being, we believe, different from the fly which infests this Province. The remedy is a discontinuance of the growth of wheat in infected districts, and then an improved mode of cultivation. The change of seed, though a part of good farming, and an important one, is merely a palliative, and operates principally by bringing on the growth and ripening of the plant, at periods when the insect has perished, or when it is immature, the stages of one corresponding with those of the other, so that the latter perishes for want of sustenance. But no such contrivances will long supply the want of deep ploughing, manuring and rotation of crops.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Culture of Hemp.—A rope-walk has just been established at Toronto, where every description of cordage is manufactured. The next thing will be to grow the hemp, for which the soil of this country is so well suited. Some Upper Canada hemp sent to the Montreal Market last year, was declared by competent judges no way inferior to the best samples from the United States.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Climate on Lake Superior.—An extract of a letter from Major J. B. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of the upper mineral country, dated Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, December 15, 1843, and published in a Detroit paper says:—

"The weather has been exceedingly mild for a high Northern latitude, the thermometer never having been lower than 16 deg. below freezing, and yesterday at twelve o'clock in the open air, it was at temperate; the snow has never been over six inches in depth, and to-day it is raining.

"I have but little doubt but the mines in this country will be found to be exceedingly rich, though it will require capital to make proper developments."

Major Campbell speaks of his residence there as being rather monotonous and lonely. He certainly deserves great credit for his winter pioneering, and thus from personal observation making the world acquainted with the climate of this region, so interesting in its mineral resources. This letter found its way across by the Ance and Menominee River to Green Bay.

Montreal Choral Society.—The Choral Society gave their Concert at St. Gabriel Church, on Thursday evening. The orchestra was not so well filled as on former occasions, nor was the attendance so numerous: but there was, certainly, no falling off in the execution of the different pieces. On the contrary, the chorusses were better managed than we ever heard them, and there was, in all other respects, a marked improvement in the performers, both instrumental and vocal.

We trust that the Society will not be neglected, now that it has advanced so far. There is no saying how far combinations of this kind may carry musical improvement and refine public taste.—*Montreal Transcript.*

The Kirk in Canada.—We trust our Presbyterian brethren will cease in future to rail against High Church Principles, under the nick-name of Puseyism. Dr. Pusey himself never asserted the Divine and exclusive authority of the Church, and the consequent necessity of the Apostolical Succession more explicitly than one of their own Preachers, Dr. McGill, of Niagara, has lately done in the following extract, which we take from the *Niagara Chronicle*:—

The Church of Scotland, viewed as a Church of Christ, and part of His spiritual kingdom, is constituted in obedience to His supreme authority, under those office bearers which he has appointed, and for the edification of its members in things divine and spiritual. As such it cannot derive any authority from Kings and Parliaments; it cannot without dishonor to Christ's supremacy admit their interference either to add or to alter a pin in that spiritual tabernacle which God hath erected and not man. The Church of Scotland has uniformerly held these principles, and declared it contrary to the allegiance which she owed to her Divine Master to sanction any usurpation of authority in this spiritual kingdom by the secular power. Thus, in her *Confession* ch. XXX:—"The Lord Jesus as King and Head of His Church hath therein appointed a government in the hands of church officers, *distinct from the civil magistrate;*" and in the *Second Book of Discipline*:—"This power ecclesiastical floweth immediately from God, and the mediator Jesus Christ, and is spiritual, not having a temporal head on the earth, but only Christ, the only spiritual King and Governor of his Kirk."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Bishop's Fund.—It will have been seen by our reports that on the 4th instant the House of Assembly went into a committee of the whole, on a message from his Excellency relative to this Province accepting the Bishop's fund—£25,000 —as a loan at a rate of four per cent. interest. The measure was supported by the Hon. Messrs. Simonds and Wilmot, Messrs. J. A. Street, End, Boyd, Thompson, Payne and Jordan; and opposed by the Hon. Mr. Hazen, Messrs. Partelow, Fisher, W. H. Street, S. Earle, Botsford, Scoullar, Allen, Barberie and Brown; and after considerable discussion the committee reported progress.

To find the names of five or six members of the Church of England among the supporters of the measure, some of whom have subscribed liberally towards the fund, is a sufficient guarantee that they were actuated by no sinister motives; but the best of men, with the best of intentions, are sometimes mistaken, and such we believe to have been the case with respect to all parties concerned in the present instance—we mean those who *offered* the Bishop's Fund to this Province as a loan, and those who supported it in the House.

We should regret exceedingly to see the Bishop's Fund loaned to the Provincial Government; our objections are strong and decisive.—In the first place, while we hope ever to see the Church of England planted in this Colony maintain its connexion with the Mother Country, we are opposed to its being connected with the Provincial Government, and consider it the duty of every friend to that Church to oppose to his utmost a measure by which the Bishop will be rendered dependent on the House of Assembly. We take the same view of the case as his Honour the Speaker, who said that "he doubted that in after years, when the money would be paying out annually, people would look upon it in no other light than a grant from that House." But we go farther than this—we not only fear that *posterity* would view it in that light, but that the *House of Assembly* will entertain similar views, and that not many years hence. The members of the House of Assembly are, we fear, too much like lawyers when pleading in Court; as individuals they are responsible, but as lawyers they are not. So with our members, for while each is responsible for his conduct individually, they act as though they recognise no responsibility collectively. As an instance of this we must take a brief retrospective view: when New Brunswick was first colonized, the unsettled lands became of course the property of the Crown; which in the exercise of its undisputed rights founded a College, and endowed it with a certain sum annually, to be paid from the territorial revenue. No one can call in question the right or judgment of the Crown in making this arrangement, no more than he could question the validity of the last will and testament of a person deceased, who had bequeathed his unentailed property unto whomsoever he chose. Well, in 1837 a bargain was made—a specific agreement was entered into between the Provincial Government and the Crown (*and at the especial request of the former*), by which the casual and territorial revenue was placed in the hands of the former, under the express conditions that the Civil List—among which was included the College endowment—should be paid. This bargain was reckoned so advantageous, by those who had brought it about, that they chuckled at the manner in which they had "done" John Bull, and public rejoicings were held in honour of their victory. But now, although seven years have not elapsed since this great victory was achieved, the House—setting aside every principle of honour and *shame*, has already passed an address to the Home Government *to lower the Civil List;* and this address was supported by the very men who chuckled most when the bargain was concluded! And the endowment of King's College is pointed at as being particularly obnoxious, both in and out of the House. It has become a subject of general complaint that the sum of £1,000 a year is too much for the support of the College. But they do not consider that the authorities of this Province have no more to do with it than the man in the moon!

With these facts before our eyes, who will say that the salary of the Bishop would be secure, if the capital from which he is to draw his salary were placed under the control of our House of Assembly! When we see them striving to break down an engagement they strove so long to effect, and which they concluded but seven years ago, how can we suppose that they will deal more honourably with the Bishop's fund? The probability is that, if the money is placed in their hands, before ten years elapse a cry will be raised that the Bishop is drawing too large a salary *from the Province*, and our Solons will attempt to repudiate.—*Loyalist.*

ABSENCE AND REMOVAL.

DR. COWLES, Dentist, will be absent from Cobourg after the first of April until the first of May,—from which time he will occupy Rooms over the New Post Office.
Cobourg, 29th March, 1844. 350-tf

WANTED.

A PERSON of good English Education, and Lady-like manners, as an Assistant in a School, who would be competent to teach History, Geography, &c., and who would be willing to Superintend the Servants' and Household arrangements. She must be of the Established Church. Applications to be made to Mr. Champion.
Toronto, March 26th, 1843. 350-tf

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, Two Hundred Pieces of ENGLISH OAK PAPER-HANGINGS, of an excellent quality, suitable for Halls and Dining-room.
EDWARD ROBSON.
Toronto, No. 44, Yonge Street. 350-3m

LAWN SURPLICE.

THE Subscribers have for sale a Lawn Surplice, of the Medium size and of the best material and workmanship, manufactured by S. J. French, of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire,
CASH PRICE £3 5s.
Also, by the same manufacturer, a few "Fair Linen Cloths" for the Communion Table; Napkins, and Crimson Communion Table Cloth's of various sizes and prices.
H. & W. ROWSELL,
163 King Street, Toronto.
March 28th, 1844. 350-tf

NOTICE.

In the Press, and shortly will be Published,
THE VARIOUS
ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN HIS EXCELLENCY AND HIS LATE COUNCILLORS, WITH
HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLIES THERETO.
H. & W. ROWSELL,
163, *King Street, Toronto.*
March 13th, 1844. 349-tf

HATS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE
LONDON BEAVER AND GOSSAMER HATS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
Just opened and for Sale by
C. H. MORGAN.
Cobourg, 14th March, 1844. 349-tf

F. H. HALL,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL AGENT.
OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S,
MARKET SQUARE.
Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. 349-q

BANK STOCK WANTED.

ABOUT Eighty Shares of either Upper Canada, Commercial, or Gore Bank Stock. Apply to
H. E. NICOLLS,
Notary, Toronto.
Land Scrip for Sale at a great discount.
Toronto, 18th March, 1844. 349-2

PORT HOPE SEMINARY.

MRS. & MISS RYLEY,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Parents and Guardians to their Establishment, which will be found to possess the following advantages:—It is strictly confined to the reception of Young Ladies, whose connexions are really respectable; they are treated with parental kindness, and enjoy all the comforts of a well-conducted home, united with the strictness and regularity of School discipline. The house, which was built expressly for a School, is a mansion in the middle of spacious grounds, only a few minutes walk from the beautiful town of Port Hope, and the situation is particularly dry and healthy. The Pupils will, during the Winter season, be conveyed to Church in a close sleigh.

Miss Ryley having for several years been engaged in tuition in England, their system of Education is conducted entirely upon English principles.

References are kindly permitted to—The Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; E. Hill, Esq., Port Hope; Wm. Sisson, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; E. Clarke, Esq., Bond Head.
February 1, 1844. 349-2

TO FAMILIES.

A YOUNG LADY who has been engaged for some years in England in the Education of Children, and who has but recently come out to this Country, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS, in a retired family, where the instruction of four or five Pupils, in English, French, Music and Drawing, would be committed to her care.

Applications, (post-paid) stating the different ages of the Children to be instructed, and addressed to W. D. Powell, Esq., Solicitor, Guelph, will receive immediate attention.
Guelph, 22nd February, 1844. 346-tf

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton, Canada West, is desirous of receiving a few PUPILS, as Boarders in his family, whom he would undertake to prepare either for Upper Canada College or for the University.
January 9, 1844. 339-tf

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,
CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave Toronto on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Wellington Square, and every succeeding morning (Sundays excepted) at the same hour; and will return to Toronto in the afternoon, until further notice.
Toronto, March 16th, 1844. 349

STEAMER TO ROCHESTER.
THE STEAMER GORE,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, on Thursday next, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will (weather permitting) touch at *Windsor Bay, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope,* and *Cobourg;* and will leave Toronto every succeeding Monday and Thursday mornings for Rochester.

Will leave Rochester Landing on Tuesday and Friday, at 7 P. M., for Cobourg, and will leave Cobourg for Toronto and intermediate ports, early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.
Toronto, March 16th, 1844. 349

BOOKS.

The following have been selected from the Tracts *on the List of the* Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, *and are half-bound:—*

	Members' prices. s. d.
Wilks on Church Establishments; The Church of England before the Reformation; The Christian Church; The Church the Nursing Mother of her People; The Parish Church; Our New Church ...	1 6
Bishop Taylor's Introduction to a Holy Life; Ditto Moral Demonstration; On the Life and Character of St. Paul; Ditto St. Peter	1 8
Socialism; The Doubt Settled; Bishop Gray's Catechism; Infidelity; Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible	2 0
Forms of Prayer shewn to be in accordance with Scripture; Sermon on the Usefulness of the Common Prayer; Conversations on the Liturgy and Offices of the Church	1 10
Considerations on Sickness; Secker's Duties of the Sick; On Preparation for Death; Old Man's Monitor; Self Denial; Watchfulness; Humility; An Exhortation to those who are deprived of Public Instruction	1 4
Young Churchman Armed; Stevens on the Christian Church; Why am I a Churchman? Chillingworth's Apostolical Institution of Episcopacy	1 9
Day of Adversity; Mourner Comforted; Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning; Bishop Patrick's persuasive to a Cheerful Trust in God	1 6
History of John Hardy; Story of Thos. Kenahin; Susan Brooker; Short Stories of Cottagers' Daughters	0 10
Good Days; Cottage Conversations; Cripple of the Railroad; Cottager's Wife; Young Midshipman's Grave	1 5
Country Clergyman's Advice to his Parishioners; Abijah an Example for Youth; On our Remembering our Creator in our Youth; William Baker; Kennett's Christian Scholar; Address to Scholars in Sunday Schools	1 6
Archbishop Cranmer on the Lord's Prayer; On Prayer; Public Worship; Why don't you go to Church? Directions for the Sabbath Day; Divine Obligation of the Christian Sabbath	1 5
Address to Parents; Advice to Parents who have Children at School; A Letter to the Parents of my Sunday Scholars; Hints on the Religious Education of Children; The Lamech; Waldo's Admonitions for Children	1 7
Bishop Horne's Sermon on the Prevailing Intercessor; Ditto Antiquity of Church Music; Female Character; Horne's Sermon on the Trinity; Diligence for both Worlds; A Call to Immediate Repentance; Unfruitful Fig Tree; Sermon on the Terrors of the Lord	1 6
Old Chaplain's Farewell Letter; Soldier's Funeral; Curton's Soldier's Manual; The Convenient Season	1 4
Poor Man and Pauper; James Dowell; Schism; Mary Walton	1 5
Address on Family Prayer; Prayer the Universal Remedy; A Churchman's Thoughts; Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week; Law's Serious Call; Leighton, of Christ the Saviour	1 5
Secker's Sermons against Popery; Bishop Bull's Corruptions of the Church of Rome; Faber's Tracts against the Church of Rome; Romanism and Holy Scripture compared; Mant on the Churches of England and Rome; Our Protestant Forefathers	2 8
Advice to Cottagers; Cottage Readings, 1st and 2nd series	1 5
A Few Words on the Sin of Lying; On Drunkenness; The Drunkard Warned; Stonehouse's Admonition against Drunkenness; Wooddward's Persuasive from Drunkenness; Gibson on Lukewarmness; Sin and Danger of Sabbath-breaking	1 5
James Talbot, Select Stories	1 3
Scripture's Types Fulfilled in Christ; Testimony of the Prophets to Jesus; Two Wealthy Farmers	1 3
Bishop Bloomfield's Manual of Private Devotion; Ditto Family Prayer; Ditto Second Series; Duty of Family Prayer	1 3
Father's Gift; Happiness and Misery; Poor-House Penitent; Mary Harris; Curate of Mersden	1 5
The Three Creeds, with Scriptural References; The Te Deum Practically Applied; Archbishop Cranmer on the Creed; Short Practical Explanation of the Apostles' Creed	1 5
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