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(Hear, hear.) He conceived that, while no one deed the existence of these evils, nothing had been done to remove them. It was under these circumstances that he had given notice of the motion which he was about to bring before the house. He had given notice of it, because-he said it more in sorrow than in anger-the sectarian bigotry and the selfish credulity of some, and, if he might so say, the want of moral firmness in others, had all conspired to render nugatory and of no effect measures which might have been beneficial in and of no effect measures which might have been beneficial in themselves, and certainly would have been a practical guaran-tee afforded by Parliament of the goodwill entertained by it for the people. It was, therfore, only after this house decla-red that the poor should not be taught—that ignorance should not be instructed—and that the unemployed should not be set to work by public munificence, that he asked them to carry that principle to its legitimate extent which alone could unsitiv that principle to its legitimate extent, which alone could justify them in acting on it, and while they refused to be munificent as a state, to throw every facility in the way of private munificence and henchcence. There was one gentleman in that house with whom these considerations ought to have weight; he meant the first Lord of the Treasury. He had heard, with great pleasure, expressions fall from the right hon. gentleman which led him (Lord J. Manners) to hope that the time was not far distant when restrictions on the exercise of charity would not exist much longer. He would refer to a remarkable passage in a speech delivered by the right hon. gentleman on education in which he used the following expressions:—"After all he was afraid that the interference of the Legislature would be of little effect, unless among the educated and wealthy classes the conviction could be pressed on their minds that they were all to blame-unless they felt and were all convinced, manufactuters as well as landowners, those possessed of wealth, and the responsibility for the use of wealth, that they had all been in-dividually neglectful of the education of the poor; and he trusted more to the moral effect of the demonstration of to-night encouraging individual exertion than he did to the internight encouraging individual exertion than he did to the inter-ference of the Legislature." It was his earnest wish to afford practical encouragement to those private exertions to which the right hon, gentleman said they must look; and it was for this purpose he asked the house to consent to his resolution, which would declare the existing nature of the law of mort-main unnecessary. In order to point out the restrictions which existed under those laws, and which, in his opinion, were useless and prejudicial, he should be obliged to refer to the origin and history of the mortmain laws, and he trusted that he should be able to show that the restrictions which might he should be able to show that the restrictions which might have been necessary in the 15th century were altogether the have been necessary in the 15th century were altogenet in reverse in the 19th century. He maintained that the restric-tions of the mortmain laws had their origin not in any political economic notion that perpetuity in land was a bad thing, but in the natural dread which the great feudal barons and each successive king entertained of the growing power and wealth of cessive king entertained of the growing power and nervy ages the monastic body. Every act that passed in those early ages confirmed him in this view. The preamble of the first and most important act, the 9th of Henry III., was confined in terms to the regular clergy; and merely restrained the tenants of other lords from transferring their tenure by a fictitious pro-cess to religious houses. He was not prepared to say that this law, and those passed in Edward L's reign, were uscless; but the restrictions which were useful then were useful no longer. What possible dread of danger to the state on the ground o non-performance of military service, or otherwise, could now be entertained from relaxing these restrictions? The dissolution of the monasteries must be looked on as the great climax of mortmain legislation; and thenceforth the tenor of the laws began to relax, and mitigate with respect to mortmain up to George II. The 39th of Elizabeth enabled a person to erect an hospital or house of correction, which might hold lands in mortmain not exceeding the yearly value of 2007. In the suc-ceeding reign a law was passed, making this law of Elizabeth perpetual; and the 7th of James I. commended people "who gave money to bind out apprentices." This relaxation of the inortmain law continued in the reign of Charles II., and after the revolution, for he found a law of William III. (7th and 8th) other good and charitable works if persons well inclined might in the permitted to found calles works well inclined might reciting—" That it would be a great hindrance to learning and other good and charitable works if persons well inclined might not be permitted to found colleges or schools for the encourage-ment of learning, or to augment the revenues of colleges or schools already founded, by granting lands, &c., or to grant lands to bodies corporate for good and public uses." Then came the statute of Anne, founding the Royal Bounty, and other laws: afterwards the spirit of wealth and regard for money broduced their four is in the sector of Genra II. compared produced their fruit in the enactment of George IL, commonly produced their fruit in the enactment of George IL, commonly called the Mortmain Act. By this law nothing savouring of the realty might be in any way conveyed to any body or bodies politic corporate, for any charitable purpose, unless by deed executed twelve months and enrolled six months before the death of the decar. At a time when there were 6 000 000 executed twelve months and enrolled six months before the death of the donor. At a time when there were 6,000,000 beyond the pale of the church—when discontent and rebellion were rife in every part of the land, arising almost entirely from ignorance and destitution, with the necessaries of life—when, to use the words of his right hou, freind the President of the Board of Trade,—"On the one hand there is a decrease in the comforts of the lower classes, while on the other there is a decrease in the comforts of the lower classes, while on the other there is a decrease in the comforts of the lower classes, while on the other there is a decrease in the comforts of the lower classes, while on the other there is a decrease in the comforts of the lower classes. While on the other there is a decrease in the comforts of the lower classes, while on the other there is a decrease in the comforts of the lower classes. While on the other there is a decrease in the comforts of the lower classes. While on the other there is a decrease in the comforts of the lower classes. While on the other there there there the other the principles of the British indinantly expelled two verses appressed by a leading journal, and by a fully expelled two verses appressed by a leading journal, and by a fully expelled two verses appressed by a leading journal, and by a fully expelled two verses appressed by a leading journal, and by a fully expelled the verse appressed by a leading journal, and by a fully expelled the verse appressed by a leading journal, and by a set pressed by a leading journal, and by a fully expelled the verse appressed by a leading journal, and by a fully expelled the verse appressed by a leading journal, and by a fully expelled the verse appressed by a leading journal, and by a fully expelled the verse appression appres comforts of the lower classes, while on the other there is a constant increase in the luxuries of the upper-an increase the prosperity of the nation at large, adds considerably to the bitterness of the suffering and impoverished portion of the community,"—at a time like this, were they to be met with the cant and worn-out objection against perpetuity? Were they to be told that it was necessary to prevent hands for being tied up in perpetuity in order to encourage the spirit of leave his money or lands to charitable and good purposes would of itself prevent extreme necessary to resent ago of purposes would of itself prevent extreme necessary to resent to the trained but he to trained but to the so or enthis. As to Sir Robert Peel's policy with regard to the repeal agi-reflecting minds. He is not prepared to do that for which outbreak in Ireland, but he is prepared to repress such an out-treak if it aball unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign punishment the trained but the trained but to the trained but to the trained but to the trained but the trained but to the trained but the trained but to the trained but the trained but the trained but to the traine charity, religion, and devotion. Schools, hospitals, churches, cathedrals were wanted; and, in his opinion, something more, the re-establishment of religious houses. He never could be believes that the "monster meetings" of which one hears so there must be. If that change be from so-calle parcef, notwith- that is not true cannot continue long: a change of some sort of the forward that is not true cannot continue long: a change of some sort of the monster institute. He never could believe that these snews about a do-nothing government. And if fact no uses should not fatter that use the size shout a do-nothing government. And the standing the snews about a do-nothing government. And if the consist, which is just as likely, of a diminution or cessition of the unnatural excitement which now subsists, any he not a private friend in England, and date the 12th December, the responsible Government ery. The domestic department is superintended by the wild constrained on the subject of Responsible Government, and would the province. The domestic department is superintended by the wife of the norest, which is just as likely, of a diminution or cessito, which is just as likely, of a diminution or cessito, which is just as likely, of a diminution or cessito, which is just as likely, of a diminution or cessito, which is just as likely, of a diminution or cessito, which is just as likely, of a diminution or cessito, which is period. According to Paget, "If monaster event diminution, it is inadmissible asset, in such as anneed of being swept away, had been reformed; if it had been reformed, if it had been reformed, if it had been reformed, if it had been reformed is directs of flexing setting and frast, cand there with poverty, were ready, from the pure lave of God, to devote themselves to the power and fame." cathedrals were wanted; and, in his opinion, something more,-the re-establishment of religious houses. He never could be-7,094 2.023 2,150, were ready, from the pure love of God, to devote them preaching, study, and prayer, our large towns would have been supplied, not, as now, with some three or four overburdened clergymen, but with a numerous body of men ready, under t such episcopal guidance, to do the work of apostles and evangelists to multitudes (the expression is not too strong) now lying in darkness and in the shadow of death." He pointed out the repeal of the Mortmain Act as a means for endowing such in-stitutions, but of the for a for or that 50 per rongly stitutions, but should the church say no to that, then for affording greater facilities for the crection of new churches, col-leges, schools, and hospitals. It had come to his knowledge cuman, within the last three or four days, that at this moment there was a lady at Leeds, aged 80, who wished to leave 25,0002 for the erection of churches, but it was stated by a legal gentleman age— mplain e tithe the erection of churches, but it was stated by a legal generation that if she did not live a year after making such bequest her generous purpose would be foiled. Every conveyancer could mention similar cases; and the house would recollect the case of the Dean of Westminster, who had left 5,000. to build a church, but the court had decided that 5000 only could be so appropriated. Ia conclusion (said the noble lord), I hope I have said enough to convince the new proposition is ich did testant Manbe read have said enough to convince the house that my proposition is one which they ought to adopt. In an age confessedly devoted welfare s Lordto money-getting, when the wealthy are wealthier, and the poor poorer; when hundreds of thousands are without food, religion, nd, is a ty now ous and poorer; when hundreds of thousands are without tood, tengton, and employment, I ask you to have the courage to believe in the nobler impulses of our nature; to appeal to the glorious spirit which built our eathedrals, our colleges, our convents; to give scope to the exercise of those virtues without which no country can become or remain great—faith and charity; and to brush away from the statute book the cobwebs which a faint-hearted for the unsurement for the unsurement of the training and fettering nothing er taste, hearted age imposed for the purpose of entangling and fettering a munificence which they could not love or understand, and which we mournfully desiderate. (Hear, hear.) The noble true and ng Ger lord concluded by moving the following resolution :-- "That it is inexpedient in the present condition of the country to conoats and tinue the existing restrictions on the exercise of private charity and munificence Mr. C. Buller ably supported Lord John Manners' motion. We extract from his speech the following remarks for the con-sideration, in particular, of the authors and abettors of the though intended sale of the Clergy Reserves in Canada,-the most contemplated, not in the heat of revolutionary phrensy, but and the Quakers charac.

"It should be the tendency of legislation not to guard against refused to countenance with their presence the intended cere- PRINCIPLES OF THE NON-INTRUSIONISTS IN RELATION

(From The Times.)

Last night Mr. Joseph Hume brought forward in the house of Commons a motion of which he alone could have been the author. It appears from his own confessions that his mind has heen long impressed with the necessity of educating the people of this country. For thirty years, he touchingly informs as, he has been conscious—personally and individually conscious— of this great necessity. To use his own emphatic language, "when the subject was not so *fushionable* as it is now, his attention was devoted to it." But when it became fashionablethat is, when it became the fashion to talk about education, to write about it, and to have bazaars for it-then JOE would not

be out of the fashiou-he too would have his say about "hedication,"

But genius ever bides its time. Mr. J. Hume's genius bided ts time. Lord Ashley's resolutions were unanimously agreed o. Then came the Government scheme of education: this, after much sharp-shooting in the House, and a strong cannon-ade out of doors, was withdrawn; and the field was left open to the first puissant kuight who chose to throw down his gauntlet in favour of education. Mr. Hume was at last happy. He gave notice of a motion for Tuesday, the 25th; Tuesday came; oseph's motion came too; and the pent-up feelings of thirty ears—"devoutly cherished, cherished long"—were discharged oon the house of Commons.

We have said that on none other than Mr. J. Hume could the proposed bill ever have been fathered. So we think anywill say who reads the words of the notice. In this it is entitled "A bill for the establishment of schools to promote : sound education for the rising generation of the United Kingdom at the public expense, without wounding the feelings or injuring the rights of any sect or class of the community, but confining the business of the schoolmaster to the secular and *moral* teaching of the children, and leaving all religious in-struction to religious teachers distinct from the school—to the end that general instruction and a spirit of Christian brotherhood and good will may be disseminated amongst all classes

This is good. 'To teach morality without the sanctions of religion—the daty of men towards one another irrespectively of the great fundamental ideas on which the sense of daty rests. and of the express law by which that sense is corrected and directed —is about as feasible and as rational as it would be-we beg pardon for the comparison—to teach the art of calculang compound interest without having taught the very alphabet arithmetic; and it can only be exceeded in stupidity, other the enunciation of the design with which such a plan is proposed—viz., "to disseminate "a spirit (disseminating a spirit!) of Christian brotherhood "among all classes" by a complete swamping—an utter sup-pression—of those doctrines for which the most zealous and wout Christians of all denominations contend with uniform and concurrent heartiness. But bad as the plan is, it is, we believe, not original. We

think that we have seen some such scheme amongst the phantasies of Mr. R. Owen, who, like Mr. Joseph Hume, has a notion that morals may be taught without reference to religion, and a population may be turned from vice to virtue, without tion and forbearance to others?

the dogmas of Christianity. It must have been a consciousness of this similarity between the two legislators that influenced the house of Commons last night. For, albeit the speech of Mr. Hume was rather prosy, till the house is unfortunately too much seasoned to prosy preeches to heed such a trifle; and Mr. Hume diverged into ittle occasional eccentricities, which relieved the level tedium f his harangue: as when he philosophically recommended Sir J. Graham to extirpate the Irish and Welch languages, as containing nothing worth learning, and as calculated to foment sedition amongst the peasantry. But when, after an elaborate

The Church.

æg.

Some very worthy gentlemen belonging to divers churches, chapels, meeting-houses, &c. in this city, have been lately amusing themselves by firing of a number of very diminutive UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The first Examination of Students in the Faculty of Arts terminated on Wednesday last. We subjoin a list of the sucessful Candidates for Honours :--

ТЕRM. РАЗСН. 1843. Literis Humanioribus. Literis Sacris CLASSIS 2da. 1. Helliwell, J. CLASSIS 1ma. 1. Helliwell, J. CLASSIS 2da. Boulton, H. J. Stennett, Gualt.
 Smith, L. Gul. CLASSIS 3ia. Crookshank, Geo. 1. Jessopp, H. B. 2. Hagerman, J. T. doubtless very hard that the learned Editor of the Baptist 3. Hagerman, J. T. Register should not get his chair in the College as well as other professors, and we are thoroughly convinced that the Rev. H. Esson would make a most energetic Principal. But what we complain of is, that the public should be dragged into this con-U. MacConnell, S. S. CLASSIS Sia. 3. Stanton, J Jarvis, Gul. P. 5. Boulton, H. J. CLASSIS 4ta. 1. Bethune, N. CLASSIS 4ta. 1. Smith, L. Gul. Wedd, Gul. 2. Stanton, J. 3. Patton, J. 4. Crookshank, Geo. Disciplinis Mathematicis Logicâ. CLASSIS 1ma. CLASSIS 1ma. 1. Boulton, H. J. 1. Crookshank, Geo. CLASSIS 2da. S Helliwell, J. CLASSIS 2da. 1. Hagerman, J. T.) Stennett, Gualt. 2. Boulton, H. J. There is something remarkably petty in thestattacks on the 2. Maule, A. D. 3. Helliwell, J. CLASSIS 3ia. CLASSIS 3ia. 1 Jarvis, Gul. P. 1. Bethune, N. Hagerman, J. T. 2. MacDonnell, S. S. 3. Bethune, N. CLASSIS 4ta. Wedd, Gul. 1. Maule, A. D. Crookshank, Geo. Smith, L. Gul. Meteorologiâ. Stanton, J. CLASSIS 2da. 1. MacDonell, S. S. CLASSIS 4ta. a matter of very little consequence whethere hese gentiemen attend at the opening of the College or not-and it was not, we will be bound, from any feeling of fear at what their oppo-3. Roaf, J. Theologiâ Naturali. CLASSIS 2da. I. MacDonnell, S. S. sition can effect, that the invitation was sent in the first place. 4. Patton, J. 5. Jessopp, H. B. CLASSIS 3ia. 1. Small, J. Th.

2. Helliwell, J. 3. Crookshank, Geo. CLASSIS 4ta. CLASSIS 4ta. 1. Smith, L. Gul. 2. Maule, A. D.

which is very little to their credit. In conclusion, we may observe that it does not look well to find Ministers of the Gospel attributing bad motives to others Ind Ministers of the cosper attributing bad motives to others and suspecting evil of an institution which we all hope will produce much good. Besides, these constant appeals are sickening the public. Not a week passes but the newspapers present some long document signed with the names of these gentlemen, directed against M'Gill College, and yet, as we said

before, not a single charge have we yet seen established. Is this fair—is it manly? and have we not a right to expect different conduct from mea whose office it is to teach modera-different conduct from mea whose office it is to teach moderaday, the 6th and 7th September next.

Chemiâ.

SALTERN GIVINS. Mohawk Parsonage, Secretary. 12th August, 1843.

England, besides other outlets, has a never-failing one in the colonies, but the colonies have no outlet. Cromwell and Hampden were actually embarked on board of a vessel in the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. THE Monthly Meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Thames, for Boston, when they were prevented from sailing by an Order in Council. What was the consequence? The Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th September, at 3 o'clock. sovereign was dethroned. Instead of leading a small sect of fanatical puritans, and being the first men of a village in Massa-JOHN KENT, Secretary.

TEACHER WANTED.

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

THE FIRST MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS in the FACULTY of ARTS, will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1843, at 11 o'clock, A.M., and the Inaugural Lectures will be delivered on the following day. These pro-Ceedings will be open to the Public. The Vice-President will receive Candidates for Matriculation

at his lodgings, in College, on every Tuesday and Thursday during the month of August. Occasional Students will be admitted to attend particular

Lectures, under certain regulations. F. J. LUNDY, D. C L.,

Vice-Principal, M'Gill College. June 24, 1843. 317-4
EDUCATION.
MRS. COCKBURN, begs to intimate that her Simina will re-open for the reception of her Pupils, on the first of September next, Duke Street.
August 14th, 1843. 318
EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES

MRS. SHOTTER, daughter of the late Rev. JOHN LOUGH, Vicar of Sittinghout the late Rev. JOHN M. R.S. SHOFFER, augner of the late R.S. Sons LOUGH, Vicar of Sittingbourne, in Kent, England, having taken a House at the Village of DRUMMONDVILLE, Niagara Falls, is desirous of receiving a few Young Ladies, as Pupils, to educate with her own daughters,—giving to parents an opportunity of sending their children to a place so celebrated for its salubrity, upon the following moderate

TERMS: Young Ladies under twelve years of age, with Board and Lodg-ing, will receive a complete English Education, including all its various branches, for (Currency) £25 0 0 per annum. during the vacations.

MRS. SHOTTER is kindly permitted to refer to Ex-Consul Buchanan; Col. Delatre; the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector of Chippewa, at Drummondville; Dr. Mewburn, Stamford; the Rev. T. B. Fuller. Rector of Thorold; John Stayner, Esq., P. M., Queenston; William Gamble, Esq., Milton, near Toconto ; and the Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston. 819-31 July 18, 1843.

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. GILKISON

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of To-ronto and its vicinity, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, her intention of opening a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in one of those commodious brick buildings recently erected on McGill Square, Lot Street East, on the 4th of September next. Terms, and other particulars, can be made known on appli-cation to Mrs. Gilkison, at her present residence in Richmond Street, or at Messrs. Rowsell's, Book-sellers, King Street. Mrs. Gilkison will continue, as heretofore, to give private tuition on the Piano Forte, Guitar, and in Singing. N. B.—The most unexceptionable references given. Toronto, 4th May, 1843. 319-3m EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. THE MISSES WINN, in returning thanks for the kind Patronage they have received ; beg to intimate, that School will re-commence on Monday, 28th August. Newyate Street, August 10th, 1843. 318-3 THOMAS WHEELER, FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND, HAVING just arrived in Toronto, informs the Gentry, and Inhabitants generally, that he has commenced business at 191, King Street, (opposite the Colonist Office), as Clock & Watch Maker, and Engraver, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French & Geneva. Watches and Clocks,

CLEANED AND REPAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Scals, silver Plate, Door and Coffin Plates, and Window Tablets,-Engraved.

JEWELLER NEATLY REPAIRED; CHINA AND GLASS RIVETED All favors received from the country shall have immediate attention, and be returned according to promise Reference for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 317-3m August 1st, 1843.

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto,

where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands

LOAN WANTED.

WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Mesara. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. June 8, 1843.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have entered into Part-nership for the purpose of carrying on the Printing Business, under the firm of H. & W. ROWSELL & Co., and are prepared to execute every kind of

BOOK AND JOB FRINTING. IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND WITH DESPATCH, Upon the most reasonable terms. H. &. W. ROWSELL. Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, Late of the Firm of Rogers, Thompson & Co., Toronto Herald Office. Office in the rear of H. &. W. Rowsell's Book-store,

163, King Street. Toronto, July, 1843. 318.4

MAPS.

COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured A COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured Maps of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. There are one hundred numbers, each containing two large Maps, forming the best and most complete Atlas yet published. They are contained in a Portfolio made purposely for them .--Price £11. 15s. 6d.

H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto. August 15, 1843.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE. THE Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testa-ment, being an attempt at a verbal connexion between the Greek and English Texts.

4to Calf, price £4 4s. H. &. W ROWSELL, Toronto.

August 15, 1843. 318 BAGSTER'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH HEX APLA, being the New Testament in the Original Greek, and the six most important English Translations, in parallel columns. The whole presented to the eye at one view. Preceded by an historical account of the English Translations,—in one beautiful 4to. volume, bound calf half extra, gilt edges, &c......£4 10 0 Greek Testament, with English Lexicons, in one a club. and English versions, in parallel columns, 0 15 6 morocco, Hebrew and Euglish Old Testament, with Greek. and English New Testament, in one vol., 2 4 0 cloth, Miniature Polyglot Bible, plain morocco, gilt edges, 0 o. do. do. Turkey do. do. 1 0 16 6 Polyglot Bible, olyglot Bible, do. do. l 4 0 Do. do. with Index, do. do. l 5 6 Do. do. with Cruden's Concordance, Turkey 1 6 3 morocco, gilt edges,.... Comprehensive Bible, calf, 5 6 do. Russia, gilt,. 3 5 6 Do Treasury Bible, being the English authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, interleaved with a complete Biblical Treasury of Parallel pas-1 13 9 fine writing paper, 4to size, with water-mark lines in the paper at bottom of each page, for manuscript notes, &c., full bound, calf, The Genevan New Testament, do. 2 13 9 0 19 0 The Tabernacle in the Wilderness,-four Engravings, coloured and inlaid with gold, silver, and brass, according to the text of Scripture, with explanatory notes,-folio, cloth,. 1 0 0 The above are just received by H. &. W. ROWSELL August 15, 1843. Works by the Rev. Jas. Beaven, D.D.,

Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College.

Non-Subs. Subs. s. d. s. d. A help to Catechising, for the use of Clergy-men, Schools, and Private Families....... Questions and Scripture References in "A 2 6 2 0 Help to Catechising" 1 3 1 1 A Manual for visiting the sick, for the use of 2 6 2 2 Young Clergymen The Doctrine of Holy Scripture and of the Primitive Church on the subject of religious celibacy, with a vindication of the early Church from the mistakes of the author of 10 8 9 4

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 On Intercourse between the Church of Eng-land and the Churches in the East
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.. 13 4 11 8 For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Di-ocess of Toronto, 144 King Street, Toronto.

31

Sprevit HUMUM fugiente pennâ

THE MINISTRY. (From The Cambridge Chronicle.)

articles, chose to vent its spite at the Conservative Premier. They did not stay to inquire whether Sir Robert had not erred indignantly expelled two years ago—must at once resume the helm! The thing was excessively absurd, and perhaps the Whigs have found it out to be so ere this. the present system, the government

being tied up in perpetuity in order to encourage the spirit of commerce, and that the more weality trader being allowed to convenience for the health and comfort of young gentlemen as of itself prevent extreme poverty? He thought that at present the country was suffering more from the excess of commercial given to it by the repeal of the Mortmain Act. * * * * The measure he recommended would be the encouragement of charity, religion, and devotion. Schools, hospitals, churches, cathedrals were wanted; and, in his opinion, something more. selves to to his own power and fame."

> dockyard, and which have been upon the ground in Trafalgar' square some days. Some of the leaves and volutes which have taken between two and three years for their execution, weigh two or three tons. They have not all yet arrived from Woolwich, but it is expected the whole will be forwarded in the course of a month; there will be then nothing to impede the perations of the workmen, who have already prepared the stonework which will be necessary to connect the capital upon which the pedestal will have to be placed. The statue will be next raised, but it will require another tier of scaffolding to be erected for that purpose. The statue of the great naval hero receted for that purpose. The statue of the great naval hero is nearly finished. It is composed of two solid blocks of stone, and has been formed in a temporary house on the ground by Mr. Bailey, R.A., from a design by Mr. Railton, who daily superintends its formation. It is expected that the monument will be finished by the end of the year.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. One day later from England.

The Great Western arrived at New York, on Monday, the 21st instant, from Liverpool, having left that port on the 5th

The news which she brings, being only a day later than that by the Hibernia, is not of any importance.

Colonial.

Esson and his coadjutors in agitation have magnanimously connected directly or indirectly with the Kirk.

sent abroad in command of a regiment, Adams to govern a colony, Franklin to make experiments in an observatory like that at Greenwich, and a more extended field been opened to colonial talent, the United States would still have continued to be dependencies of Great Britain. There is no room for men of talent in British America; and by not affording them an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, or rewarding them opportunity of distinguishing themselves, or rewarding them at the same time, satisfactory references, or certificates of good when they do, they are always ready to make one, by opposi-The brilliant hopes which the Whigs indulged in only one short week since have already faded. These unhappy politi-cians verily believed they were going to have another grasp at place, simply because the *Times*, in two or three indiscret

pop-guns at M'Gill College and its management. Formerly this popping was only heard at intervals—few and far between— but latterly the fire has been terrific. The reason of this belli-

gerent spirit it is somewhat difficult to discover, but we suppose

which leads men to desire all power for themselves. In other

words, certain philosophical doctors, A.M.'s, &c., wish to have

their fingers in the pie, and as they cannot get all that they want, (a pretty big share, we apprehend), they have set up the ery of exclusiveness against the College. Now, there is nothing

very surprising in this when the thing is understood. It is

troversy. If the management of the College is exclusive, it is a fault which it were well to have corrected as soon as possible;

but where is the proof of this? We have seen nothing yet, either in the writings of the protestors or in the acts of the Governors of the College, to lead us to suspect an exclusive

spirit. On the contrary, among the Professors there are to be found men of all denominations, and so little re the public

puvinced of an intolerant bias in the direction d, the Institu-

n, that we have seen them, as in the recent istance of the

llege, and in the peevish refusal of the Rev. Mr. Esson and colleagues to assist at the ceremonies for the opening of

M'Gill College. Setting every other consideration aside, it is

ungentlemanly to meet a polite invitation with a manifesto of this kind. The invitation which is rejected in this churlish

nanner was, we presume, meant as an act of courtesy, and was

sent to these gentlemen in common with theirbrethren of all other denominations. Why then take so unusual a course to

exhibit a feeling of hostility to the Institution? It is, indeed,

They were asked to attend in common with others, and if their

onsciences would not allow them to do so with comfort to

conduct, and a disregard to the ordinary rules of society

themselves, they might have stopped away, and not been missed. By acting as they have done, they have exhibited a littleness

THE WANT OF OUTLET FOR TALENT IN THE COLONIES.

(From Sam Slick)

High-School, come forward voluntarily to co-operate with the

ollege authorities.

it may be attributed to that amiable weakness in human na

whether it is better to suffer or resist. [Att this mischief might have been avoided, had the Crown

made much more for the people than by them, and I have not cient member of Soc

THE NELSON MONUMENT. — The construction of the Nelson monument, Trafalgar-square, the progress of which was intermonument, Trafalgar square, the progress of which was inter-rupted in consequence of the Corinthian capital not being com-pleted, has, after a suspension of some months, been again proceeded with. Yesterday the workmen began fixing on the people on this question. First, the Executive Council has leaves and volutes of the capital, which were cast at Woolwich dockvard, and which have been upon the ground in Trafalgar. generally been composed of persons most obnoxious to the majority of the Assembly. And next, the Governor has taken extreme care to make every act of his own go forth to the pub-lic on the responsibility of the Executive Council. So the people have been carefully taught to believe that the Gover nobody, and the Executive Council the real power, and that by the Governor himself. At the same time, they have seen that power placed in the hands of their opponents. Under such a system, it is not to be wondered at if our argument founded on the responsibility of the Governor to the Home Government, falls to the ground. I have told the people Dainlet that a compart will of the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the Punils in the set of the conduction of the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the punils in the set of the conduction of the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the punils in the set of the conduction of the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the punils in the set of the conduction of the conduction of the conduction of the punils in the set of the conduction of the conduction of the conduction of the punils in the set of the set of the conduction of the conduction of the punils in the set of the set Covernment, fails to the ground. I have told the people plainly, that as I cannot get rid of my responsibility to the Home Government, I will place no responsibility to the cil; they are a *Council* for the Governor to consult, but he Coun-more. [When did his Lordship make this plain and hepest statement?—ED.CH.] And Lie sible Government' man who was not satisfied with the doc-In fact there is no other theory which has common trine. [1] sense. Either the Governor is the Sovereign or the Minister. If the first, he may have Ministers, but he cannot be responsible to the Government at home, and all Colonial Government becomes impossible. He must therefore be Minister, - in which case, he cannot be under the control of men in the Colony." And in another letter he says-"The great mistake made here, hitherto, was, that every Governor threw himself into the hands of one party or the other, and became their slave. I have let them know and feel that I will yield to neither of bet them know and tee that I will fact to include a reject For Pupils under 10 years of age, £30 per annum. the extremes-and govern as I think right, and not as they For Pupils above ten,..... fancy.

be a full and free discussion in a convocation of the whole system,

character and literary attainments.

The salary will be $\pounds 70$ per annum from the public funds, and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their

teach the higher branches of the Mathematics, and Civil Engineering, would engage to wait upon any individual who is in want of a teacher in the said branches. Application may be made to Mr. Thos. Champion, at the

Depository of the Church Society, 144 King Street, Toronto. August 22, 1843. 319-31 QUEBEC CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 13, ESPLANADE.

THE above Establishment is situated in one of the most

airy and delightful situations in Quebec, and affords every convenience for the health and comfort of young gentlemen as A T a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held here on the

The domestic department is superintended by the wife of the N. D. M. F. I. Company's Office,

Terms, without extras,-£30 per annun S. PHILLIPS.

319-4i

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Quebec, August 19, 1843.

HOME DISTRICT.

THE CLASSES attending this Institution will resume their Studies, after the midsummer recess, on Monday, the post-paid. Preparation is made to receive, on the reopening of the

occasions, meet to the care of this intertuinin, shall, on all As it is the design and business of Grammar Schools, or Preparatory Colleges, to train and qualify young men for matriculation in a University, so it will be the principal aim, the constant of the school o the constant study, and the unceasing effort, of the Toronto Grammar School, to accomplish that end.

This Institution halls it as an occasion of joy, that the University of King's College, at Toronto, is now open, and in successful operation ; and the auspicious event cannot fail to be, not only a stimulus to the exertions of Preparatory institutions, but a motive for praise-worthy emulation. On thus entering the lists in so honorable a competition, the continued favour of friends, and an extensiou of public natronastic sectors.

I patronage, are respectfully solicited.

Terms of Tuition, Board, &c. ...£36 do.

The Tuition includes all the branches of an English Educaion, the Latin and Greek Classes, the Mathematics, the The necessary Books and Writing materials will be the only

The attention of Students at Law, or others engaged during

318-4

Toronto, 8th August, 1843.

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c.

 The same value of public trinds, besides tuition fees, which will probably amount to as much more.
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CUTTING DEI ARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in Conada, was for a length of e Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. G. BILTON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial. 27 Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. 317-tf Toronto, July 12, 1843.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

be paid into this office within thirty days of the date of this notice.

DAVID BRODIE, Secretary and Treasurer

318-3 Cobourg, 16th August, 1843. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRE	CIURS.
James Beaty,	Thomas Clarkson,
Benjamin Thorne,	Charles Thompson,
P. Paterson, Jun'r.	James Lesslie,
J. B. Warren,	B. W. Smith, Toda and
T. J. Farr,	John Eastwood.
	T D II Russid

T. D. HARRIS, Pro All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. 317

1843. DAILY MAIL LINE.

BETWEEN TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT.

THE STEAMERS ADMIRAL and AMERICA,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Rochester, Cobourg, and Port Hope. Toronto, August 15, 1843. 318

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

THIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling public.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, ¿ Toronto, 31st July, 1843.

WANTED. WANTED. A SITUATION as Builer, by a respectable Young Man from well recommended. Address H. F. at the Office of this paper. June 15, 1843. 310tf

318

BANK STOCK.

 FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bauk of British North America. Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842.
 272-tf
 272-tf] as yet from the Treasurer].

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

Letters to a Dissenting Minister, by Rev. M. A. Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man, 5 6

Oxford edition, 18mo..... Examination Papers for Ordination, for the use of Theological Students, interleaved with writing 6 0

the recent Misrepresentations of Church Princi-ples, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover 7 6 Plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Struc-ture of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly,

12mo. paper cover An Account of the Life and Writings of S. Irenæus, 0 9 Bishop of Lyons, and Martyr, by the Rev. Dr.

Beaven, 8vo A Help to Catechising, for the use of Clergymen Schools and Private Families, by the Rev. Dr. 3 0

Beaven, 18mo..... A Manual of the Sects and Heresies of the Early Christian Church, also, the most remarkable Modern Sects, and Chronological Table, 12mo.

Dissenters' Baptisms and Church Burials, Strictures upon the Decision of the late Sir John Nicholl,

by the Rev. Walter Blunt An Apology for the Church of Scotland, or an Expla-

1 6

Consecration of the Lord Bishop of Chichester, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, and printed at the command of his Grace the Archbishop of Canter-

2 3 bury, second edition, 8vo. paper cover..... Three Sermons on the Church, by the Lord Bishop of London, 8vo. paper cover .

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street.

Toronto, August 24, 1843.

BELLEVILLE BAZAAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bazaar, for the purpose of aiding the funds for the erection of a Parsonage House, in this Town, will be held in Belleville, in the month of September next, under the will be held in Belleville, in the month of September next, under direction of a Committee, composed of the following Ladies, viz.

Mrs. E. Holden, Mrs. G. Bleecker, Mrs. C. Herchmer, Mrs. B. Dougall. Mrs. Breakenridge, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. T. Parker, Mrs. Bartlett,

Contributions to this Bazaar may be sent to the Committee before the end of the first week in September next, with the price attached to each article by the donor. BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, &c.

FOR THE READING DESK.

MARRIED.

At Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 22d instant, by the Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Henry William Ireland, Esq., Merchant, to Charlotte Sophia, third daughter of W. B. H. Yellonde, late Captain in the Third Royal Veteran Battalion. DIED.

On the 23rd instant, sincerely regretted, Ann, wife of Mr. Nathan B. Young, of Oxford. She died in peace, and with a

At Dirich and the merits and mercies of her Redeemer. At Picton, on Sunday morning, the 27th August, Albert Dayton, infant son of Charles Bockus, Esq., aged 3 months. At Toronto, on Sunday, the 20th instant, Mercy, wife of

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 31

Rev. T. Fidler; Rev. A. H. Burwell; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. J. Hudson; Rev. W. Bullock; C. C. Neville, Esq.; J. W. Brent, Esq.; T. Champion, Esq. [2]; J. Kent, Esq.; P. M. Coteau du Lac; Rev. H. Patton, [2]; Rev. G. C. Street; L. Moffatt, Esq.; Hon. James Gordon, rem. in full val 7. Lord Bishop of Terrate. Challes Beaches Esc. Rev.

vol. 7; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Charles Bockus, Ksq.; Rev. J. Leeds, add. sub.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, [no communication

William Weller, Esq., Cobourg, aged 39 years.