to bestow upon them." Controversy thus conducted, and it must and will proceed, will enlighten the understandings of men without inflaming their passions, will dissipate the mists of error which now obscure the fair shrine of Christian truth, and, as you have justly observed, will "tend to remove abuses, to enkindle zeal, and to check an indiscriminate religious liberalism."

Whatever objections against the Church of England, and he polity, may exist in the minds of the numerous sects of the Christian world, it is at least pleasing to learn, that with respect to Mr. Ryerson, and the party he is supposed to represent, the difference is not one of doctrine, but of form—that his "objection." jections have no reference to the prosperity of the Church of England, as a Church, but simply and solely to its exclusive establishment and endowment in Upper Canada, especially and indeed entirely, in reference to the Clergy Reserves." In one part of his letter, he expressly declares his belief, that "the foundation of the Church of Christ is not laid in forms, but in dectrings "and up he also extend to the church of christ is not laid in forms, but in doctrines," and as he also states that he always professed to believe in the doctrines of our Church, as contained in her Arti-cles and Homilies, on which, in truth, the whole of her doctrine is founded, I think we may logically and fairly conclude, that he admits the superstructure to be built upon the foundations of the Church of Christ. Why he should object to the establishment and endowment of such a Church in Upper Canada, and should even have "drawn the sword" to prevent it, I shall not now pause to inquire, but when the question of dissent is brought to a point so parrow as to rest "entirely on the Clergy brought to a point so narrow as to rest "entirely on the Clergy Reserves," I may be permitted to express my regret, that the sword he has now sheathed, should ever have been drawn from its scabbard to disturb the peace of the Church, and to effect an object so utterly at variance with the spirit of Christianity,
in object so purely temporal as to have nothing of religion in tion, nothing of that charity which, we are scripturally instructed, "seeketh not her own."

With regard to forms, Mr. Ryerson may fix his faith, if he thinks it wise so to do, on the opinions of the latitudinarian Paley, but if he admits the soundness of the Articles of the Church of England and the Parameters. Paley, but if he admits the soundness of the Articles of the Church of England, which, Bishop Burgess says, contain the religion of the first century, and had its beginning from Christ, through the teaching of St. Paul,—if he can occasionally use her liturgical form of worship,—that liturgy which, in the opinion of the learned and impartial Grotius, no member of her communion, "comes so near the primitive pattern, that none of the reformed Churches can compare with it,"—I certainly shall not despair of seeing him cast aside those minor and unscriptural reasons of difference, on which alone he grounds his separation, or of his becoming, at no distant period, a bright and shining ornament of that Church, which those within her pale shining ornament of that Church, which those within her pale are delighted to believe, "has been a strength to the poor,—a comfort to the needy in his distress,—a refuge from the storm,—a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible ones is as a storm." Whether he does so or not, the controversy, discussion, or inquiry, call it what we may, must continue, for the Church is as a beleaguered city, surrounded by virulent enemies and false friends, and her fate, in this particular, is not a little singular. By a memorable exertion of her courage and learning she delivered herself from the corruptions of the papacy, and proved the necessity of her emancipation from its arrogant and cruel usurpation, and her patience and fortitude were rewarded with that legal settlement which justified her claims to a national independence. This called forth, as might have been expected, the bitterest hostility of Rome, from whom she had departed, and to this day we are viewed by Roman Catholics in our own country with the same odium which fell upon our ancestors. With these consequences arising from the assertion of our independence on a foreign church, we have had to sustain the accusations brought against us at home, and are treated by our sectaries, as if we were still immersed in the corruptions of the papacy. "The English Romanists," as Dr. Hook observes, "have left the Church of England, to which Hook observes, have left the Content of the Bishops bad reformed too much, had become too Protestant; just as Protestant dissenters left us, because they thought we had not reformed enough. The one party left us because they wanted no reform, the other, because, instead of a reformation, they wished a religious revolution: the Reformers of the Church of England carefully preserved a middle path." They observed, indeed, great moderation and wisdom in this matter, and with-drew not from the primitive ground of the Catholic faith, but from the innovations of modern corruption. They rejected only such doctrines as were not to be found in the revealed will of God, and such discipline as was not regularly derived from the authority of the Apostles,—retaining in the ritual of the Church only the most decorous usages of worship, and whatever was venerable in ecclesiastical antiquity. On this principle therefore it is, that we wholly disclaim human authority as the foundation of the fairh and worship of the Church of England. These rest altogether and the Divine will declared in the Scrip-These rest altogether on the Divine will, declared in the Scripures, -nor do we accept the support of human authority, unless as subsidiary to revelation, and in concurrence with it. On this firm basis was our Reformation planted, and it is the ignorance, or the scorn of this truth, which has led so many to conclude, that the public maintenance of a religious establishment is incompatible with the "love of Christ."

The question has been repeatedly asked, "If she were, even for a season, overthrown, what is there that could supply her

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To the page of history alone, we must look for an answer to this inquiry, and we shall there most surely find, that the mournful event of her fall in the dark period of the Civil War of Charles the First, left a void in the organization of society, which could only be filled up by her

The entering wedge of dissent in this frightful catastrophe was, a real or pretended desire for a purer form of worship than had been established. But other sects and parties soon broke off under various names, and these did not, as the Puritans, desire that dissent should supersede the establishment, and rise upon its ruins. Their wish was, that there should be no estabshment at all,—that every one should be left free to choose or himself. This wild and reckless experiment was tried in 1642, when the Martyr Charles unhappily consented to exclude the Bishops from the House of Lords. The hedge which separated the Church from the waste was then pulled down, and the boar out of the wood, and the wild beast from the field were permitted to devour her. Then commenced the wailings of Baxter and the Nonconformists, who had raised a spirit of fanaticism so insatiable, that it could not be appeased, so lawless, that it could not be controlled: then was drawn up the selfish and feeble protest of the London Ministers, to the Divines assembled at Westminster, denouncing in no measured terms assembled at Westminster, denoteining in interest with "Great Diana of the Independents," and the "much endeavoured toleration." But it was all in vain. They had sowed the wind, and reaped the whirlwind. Four years after the Bishops were ejected, the nation was flooded with bands of raving fanatics and SECTS, COMPRISING, as Edwards, in his "Gangræna," informs us, one HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DISTINCT CHURCHES. "The religious creed of the kingdom shifted with every wind of doctrine, and the very charities, and decencies of life, were wrecked in the hurricane of the intolerant

and blasphemous doctrines that were let loose." History, which, we are told, is philosophy teaching by examples, has taught me these things, and every one knows, that what has happened may happen again. The passions of men remain the same, and, progressive as we are, we have often to go through the same lessons as the ages before us. It is for this reason that, with you, "I cling to the Bible and the Prayer Book," and agree with Mr. Ryerson in opinion, that the destruction of the Church of England would be a "calamity," not only as regards this country, but the religion of the civilized world. For myself I am persuaded, that sad and fearful would be the day for us, and our posterity, if the establishment should be again overthrown, and the religious principles and feelings of men again leasanged. The destablishment should be again to be again to be a said to be again overthrown. men again loosened. The destruction of the monarchy must follow. A new "Age of Reason," of civil and religious anarchy, as we have seen, in modern times, in a foreign nation, wor ensue, the happiest termination of which would be, that which would bring us the nearest to our present state, and the intermediate misery would be the bitter price which folly pays for repentance. Reason and experience, then, have both taught us, that our Church and Constitution must, of necessity, stand or fall together, and that all those, of whatever sect or denomination, who aim at the destruction of the one, are labouring also at the subversion of the other. It, therefore, becomes the imperative duty of all Protestants, lovers of the English Constitution, whether conformists or not, to give their utmost aid in its support, since with it, that Constitution and liberty must sink. The Marian persecution, the usurpation of the Rump, the tyranny of Cromwell, and the popish designs of James, have, for our instruction, manifestly evinced this long since, therefore the tyrange of the support of the su fore, they who aim only at liberty of conscience, which is now secure, can have no interest to serve in attempting to subvert that fabric under which they are sheltered, as by "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

For the sake of brevity, I conclude for the present with assuring you, that I am your sincere friend and well-wisher,

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

RECTORY OF ST. CATHAEINE'S. NOTITIA PAROCHIALIS

There were, from November, 1840, to December, Baptisms, (including one adult),...... 52 Marriages, Burials, The total number of communicants may rated at between 90 and 100, (including about 15 from the adjoining township of Louth), and the greatest number at any

of children on the books above 100; and the usual attendance about 70. A Bible class, composed of the Sunday School Teachers and some other members of the congregation, attends at the Incumbent's residence on Friday evenings, and it is very pleasing to observe the increasing interest which is manifested by this portion of the flock

interest which is manifested by this portion of the flock in the study of the sacred Scriptures.

During the last year, the Parish Church, (a neat substantial stone building, with a handsome spire, erected at a considerable expense, by means provided almost solely within the parish), has been completed, and, with the burial-ground adjoining, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The exertions of the congregation in its completion have been exceedingly creditable; for in that short space of time, a handsome Reading-desk and Pulpit, of black walnut, in shape an irregular octagon, have been of black walnut, in shape an irregular octagon, have been erected at the cost of between 50\(\text{d}\) and 60\(\text{d}\); the Altar has been raised another step, and furnished with a very neat table and chair; the Robing-room has been suitably fitted up; a Bell, provided at an expense of nearly 50%, and various other things done which were necessary to the comfort and convenience of the Church. Nor have the ladies of the congregation been inactive. They have expended about 25t. in furnishing the Altar, Desk, and Pulpit with suitable coverings, cushions, carpeting, &c. of the best description; and have also raised the sum of 36% towards the purchase of a set of Communion Plate, which is expected from England in the spring. And, in which is expected from Bugiata in the spring. And, in addition to all these Christian offerings to the service of Almighty God, the congregation have liberally contributed

Almighty God, the congregation have liberally contributed to the salary of the Incumbent.

The handsome books with which the Church is furnished for the performance of Divine Service, were, as noticed on a former occasion, the gift of the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

For all these things "we thank God, and take courage."

From our English Files.

THOUGHTS UPON REPEAL,-NO. II.

"At the opening of those doors (in College-green), what a sight it must be to behold the once chosen and manly representatives of the people sneaking into the agitator's presence, and with the relies of a smile still flickering upon their lips, presenting the faded remains of their courtly graces to the scornful gaze of a bloody ruffian, who, whilst he is receiving their homage, is marking them with his eyes as victims for his long pampered, murdering, and outlaw supporters."

Burke's description of the European Powers seeking an interview with Carnot; humbly adapted to present times.

Fairfield, Nov. 11, 1841. If anything could add to the contempt which all good and upright men entertain towards the present agitation, it is the fact, that the agitators dread the return of peace; the patriots tremble at a calm, and the pacificators sigh for a profitable sedition. No sailors ever dreaded calm upon the high seas more than the agitators dread this peace. The becalmed agitators! The stranded patriots! To do Mr. O'Connell justice, he endeavours to avoid the ridicule of such an exhibition: he has fitted up the ship long borne upon the bitterest waters, and gone upon a grievance cruise. Although 68 winters have descended upon him, he climbs with his burly form to the topmost spar, and lures every breath to impel that cursed vessel.

The waters of Lethe shall never strike its sides! Few of its dark lands are unknown to me. I do not think the French revolutionists ever were a worse class of men than some Irish agitators I have met: certain I am, that the sans culotte race did not hate property, order, the rules and decorums of civilized life, more heartily than our agitators. Yet these men have swayed the public mind in Ireland for many a day—

"Fallere credentem non est operosa puellam "Gloriat simplicitas digna favore fuit." God knows, if injured simplicity and ruined public virtue win its rewards, Ireland should be a favoured land. Many of the vices of the French revolutionists sprang out of the abased the vices of the French revolutionists sprang out of the abused luxuries of a refined life. Many of the French revolutionists were accomplished ruffians; a pretty good evidence of having been once accomplished gentlemen. What a rude primitive ruffian is the paid Irish revolutionist! But it may be urged the Irish agitators are free from blood; nor have they disorganized society to that frightful extent the French agitators. This err of blood, or rather denial of blood. This cry of blood, or rather denial of blood marks, i carried too far. Pilate was guilty of the Redeemer's blood, although he washed his hands. I ask any rational man, would not the words of the late Mr. Drummond, as read and construed at the Corn Exchange, answer as a motto for the wildest gang who ever got drunk with the blood of the murdered Louis?
"Property has its duties as well as its rights." A true and a noble sentiment this undoubtedly is, but when the duties of property are dilated upon by men who never possessed its right, the wisdom and virtue of the sentiment are departed. The as well as its rights," says the blood-standed murderer of Walsh. The men who act as agents now in disseminating these doctrines, finally subversive of all property, under the treasonfostering care of a domestic legislature, would become our rulers. Poor country! How afraid you would be then to own yourelf—how the then polished boot of the once shoeless der would wound and press you, and force out your tears! You would have all the distractions and bickerings which attended the sinking Roman world, without any of its imperishable Would you call this freedom? The French agitator and the Irish one take two different

courses in swerving and disjointing the dearest ties of society.

The Frenchman does it in the open day, and with all the ruthless ferocity attendant upon ill-directed enthusiasm. The Irish ges receity attendant upon in an agitator is paid for it—he does it by stealth—and, coward-like, agitator is paid for it—he has created. The late elections in Ireflies from the ruin he has created. land would sufficiently illustrate this principle; at the public expense the ruiners of the public peace went amongst the people. Old Jack Falstaff's strayed tavern bill would not be a richer morsel to laugh at than the bill of an itinerant patriot, as served upon the committee at the Exchange; but the matter is too serious a one to laugh at. The grog-charging patriot has severed the dearest and best ties of society. The old rusty links which used to bind the hall and the cottage together are snapt by his cold stranger hand. The dear ties which converted the whole demesne into one hearth, the extensive villages into one family, the paid disturber has outraged. Is not this man a French revo-lutionist, in the worst sense? Is he not an outlaw, without his chivalry? But he is now merely a destructive agent.— When repeal shall be carried, how well, Oh, how well he can gratify his hatred of property and rank! When the dog writes M. P. he will not cower so low, but bark and snarl, and look up at his old masters. It will be a brave time then with the Exchange ambassador; a very sorry time for his old opponents, the landed proprietors. They will weep, poor fellows, and think with thinking Ned Burke—"I hope we shall have spirit enough to keep us from the command of those who would increase a tyrannous power by the vulgar taunts of a low-bred insolence." The contumelies of tyranny are the worst part thus treating the subject. I have before said, that Cicero's thus treating the subject. Since the parliament sat in College green, the whole state of society in Ireland has undergone an internal revolution. From the lowest depths beings were invoked whose naked and eprous skin before enjoyed the pleasing darkness of obscurity. They are all bound apprentices to patriotism, which is no art, or cannot be learned, but is the overflowing and exuberant has undergone since the days of Grattan, or Bushe, or any of those worthies; the rabble were nothing then, they are all now.

The dregs of society interfered not then, they are the local rors than all the glittering and unused arms of volunteers.-That single instance gives you the emblematic arms of the

We should look to men in the political world as well as meashould not her spiritual power be as well represented as her temporal? If Ireland gets her Parliament, she must get her Church. You have no Scotch or English majority to place in College-green. If the Parliament ever sits in College-green, it will be placed there by the hands of the priesthood—who have a chareful property of the price of the regularly performed in St. George's Church on Sundays, on the principal Holy-tays, and on Wednesdays during Lent. The Sacrament of Baptism is administered on the second Sunday in each month, in presence of the congresect of the Solution: the Holy Communion five times during the past gation: the Holy Communion five times during the past

stopped him upon many of his ways—it has ever been a foe to real liberty. See how it has encircled the North with sleepless watchers, who have kept unagitated the only prosperous part watchers, who have kept unagitated the only prosperous part of Ireland. I have met with many enthusiasts who urged that religion would have nothing to fear from Mr. O'Connell. They never observed that the religion of Cromwell and O'Connell (great is the distance betwixt their abilities) is the same.—"They made religion harmonize with their ambition." The freedom-courting, simple-spoken Protestant faith, I fear, would never agree with Mr. O'Connell's stage-trickery. He owes it a debt of revenge; and the Mail calls Mr. O'Connell "The unforgiving one." The Protestant Church would be forgiven the day Mr. O'Connell would address (I use his own happy word) the Speaker in College-green; but the followers of Luther would form a sad procession of tearful emigrants upon Luther would form a sad procession of tearful emigrants upon that day, and the ancient [not Roman] Catholic sisles would ring with the notes of thanksgiving.

THOMAS O'BRIEN.

THOUGHTS UPON REPEAL .- NO. III. Fairfield, November 25, 1841. There is no topic which the Repealers urge with greater equency and pretended indignation than this—"the rooted rejudice England entertains towards Ireland." Upon a basis so false they sow bitter dissensions throughout the land, and drive for themselves a profitable trade. What care they for the anarchy, the bloodshed, the bitter woes arising out of this great falsehood? By it they are clothed, by it they are fed, by it falsehood? By it they are clothed, by it they are fed, by it they do not sleep upon the flags: if they do not establish this living lie, Ireland will learn to despise and hate themselves. It is not astonishing, then, that in the continued clamour kept up is not astonishing, then, that in the continued clamour kept up by those painted and ruined actors, not only the distant voice of history should be silenced, but the facts and signs of the present hour should be blotted out and secretly removed from the popular view. From the earliest ages down to the present time Ireland has been the dupe of knaves and political mountebanks. I am borne out in this fact by no bigoted or factious writer; a gentleman and a priest of that faith which I, in common with the great body of the people of Ireland, profess, thus describes the Irish in the momentous reign of James I.:—"Instead of obeying their own hereditary leaders they found themselves at liberty to follow every interested demagogue who was able to inflame their passions and goad them to acts of violence." The same powerful reasons which thus disunited the English and Irish of James the I.'s reign, have acted up to this very hour, with similar effect. Surely, surely we are not to wonder, who see that historical description hourly verified at this period; we are not to wonder, that between England and Ireland little sympathy should hitherto manifest itself. For my part, I would as soon expect kindred feeling between a rational man and a howling maniac.—great thinkers and great talkers—great and a howling maniac, —great thinkers and great talkers —great and a howling maniac,—great thinkers and great talkers—great actors and empty vapourers—lovers of order and lovers of disorder—the upholders of fixed principles, the enthusiastic supporters of the doctrines of every hour. In bodies so constituted, and notions so moulded, how could sympathy exist? The prejudices of England, I assert (depite the empty clamour of hired patriots,) only extended against the vices of Ireland, not against the vices. against her virtues. Our genius, our wit, our humour, our oratory, our courage, have all in turn been appreciated by the oratory, our courage, have all in turn been appreciated by the sister country. England hates our restlessness, our love of disorder, our wild credulity in religious and political matters. Is it not natural—is it not just? England has grown to her present greatness upon the basis of solid and fixed principles; the transient glitter of the French impire was never here: the jarring elements which mixed themselves up in the old Roman world never stole into her system. In England all things progress in civilization, order, and bftiness. How, then, could England love a land from position recessarily hers, but in every quality which endears and sanctifies union so essentially opposite? How could she love a land ever deluged with blood, or with the worse rebellion of words, the ignoble falsehood of imwith the worse rebellion of words, the ignoble falsehood of impotent and sneaking sedition? This any thinking man can see that the very prejudices against Ireland which the ruffian courage of the patriot creates he uses as an argument to clothe and feed him. They who live upon the public calamity, and are borne upons its were more than the relations that the ruffian courage. up, as it were, upon the plenteous tears of a suffering and disup, as it were, upon the plenteous tears of a suffering and distracted country, must ever look with peculiar dread and professional horror at any thing tending to union or brotherly love. Cicero's principle of government, which England now seems willing to adopt, and whose wisdom is everlasting, takes the bread out of the mouths of the Irisa patriots. We are not then to wonder that terror and dismay have entered their camps. The wild alarm of union amongst all classes (like a night fire) The wild alarm of union amongst all classes (like a night fire) calls forth all their energies—all their latent resources. The Exchange, the press, the once sacred pulpit, are all, all enlisted in the cause. The mild voice of English rule, the sage counsels of the great Conservative press, are all to be drowned and be forgotten in the wild senseless cry of seven centuries of wrong; but I think the actors have overdone their parts. Despite all their exertions, if I am to believe the public press, Ireland, upon the 17th, exhibited herself willing for peace. Upon that day every sorrow was suppressed, every tear wiped away, every wrong forgiven. Ireland took her place in civilization, and showed herself willing to cultivate that peace which alone fos-ters all the arts which adorn public and sanctify private life. As the shopman looked from his doors he might calculate the question of repeal as well as the most gifted statesman. All the wealth which blocked up the public ways opposite to his ware-house was opposed to it; the ragged rabble who rushed on after the carriage of the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor were all Rethe wisdom and virtue of the sentiment are departed. The was a phorism becomes a revolutionary motto! The Tipperary peasant in the fastness of the winter's night reads but one half the sentence over the murdered body of his master. Under such circumstances, how can unhappy Ireland expect commerce to flourish in a country where the rights of property are unknown, and its duties preached but by houseless incendiaries, whose mouths would pollute the Gospel? "Property has its duties as well as its rights," says the blood stained murderer of Walsh. The men who act as agents now in disseminating these doctrines, finally subversive of all property, under the treason--most heartily grieved, or I know not nature. What were the shouts of his mob to him, although they were the rich were the shouts of his mon to hin, although they were the rich and only rewards of 40 years of public life? A stranger in his own land (for property and public virtue were assembled there,) he had to pass the idol of his ambition in College-green, and soon to stand in the light of superior intelligence—to stand soon to stand in the light of superior intelligence—to stand where the mob could no longer follow, and where vulgar ambition and little-mindedness would be put to the blush; where the model of truth and carnestness. the democratic spirit, wanting the gold of truth and earn would quail like the detected toad in paradise, touched by the wand of truth and knowledge. Mr. O'Connell, upon the 17th, was ashamed of his doctrines and all they lead to. The bitter memory of golden opportunities abused, of power debased, great multic trust, dishuppoured, pressed upon the page. Will those

memory of golden opportunities abused, of power debased, great public trust dishonoured, pressed upon the man. Will those shouts reward him for passing through that long line of wealth and intelligence unnoticed? Is that the Liberator, and is this his country? If the past had nothing pleasing for the mind of the great enemy of property, neither had the future.—

There was a funeral bell sounding to his ears, and a readymade monument arisen to his eyes!

"Hie jacet Societas Abrogare Legem, constituta "Anno Dom. 1830, "Obiit die Septemdecimo Novembris, A.D. 1841." The requiescat in pace was left to Mr. O'Connell himself, it having ever been his privilege to speak the funeral oration, account for the untimely end, and offer up prayers for his deference. funct association. In a vision so sad something humorous still mingled itself. The mouth of the mob Demosthenes played with a smile, as in the same sad prospective he saw his "dear Ray" selling out the rebellion stocks, the Yankee speculation all down in a heap, and the Exchange Bank closing like all the New York ones!! Since the days Horace gave us leave to joke and tell the truth, never was greater truth writthus treating the subject. I have before said, that Cicero's principle of good government is coming into fashion. What does the Roman say upon the point? "The great end of a good citizen (says Cicero) is to bind all classes together, and not abuse or scatter a single powertending to the general good."
All this the Roman puts into a small space, and I doubt if all that has been written upon good government is not included in it; its truth and wisdom, after the lapse of many a long day, down in power amongst us? Are passing evils to form and union answer this! If there was no objection for repealing the union, but this one, it would be sufficient—the transfer ware. the Irish people, upon the 17th, bowed before its wisdom and comprehensive virtue. Ireland looked like England upon that wealth and her loyalty uninjured by long suffering. The 17th showed the Unionists and Repealers more strongly than the showed the Unionists and repeated after strongly than the language of "Junius" could depict them. It was an appeal to The dregs of society interfered not then, they are the local senators now. O'Connell brought elements into play which would frighten the nerves of the spotless Grattan, as well as to decide the question. Oh! it was a brave day, and many like to other like spotless of the murdered Walsh has more terminant to decide the question. Oh! it was a brave day, and many like to other like spotless of the murdered Walsh has more terminant. It was an appeal to the senses, requiring neither intellect nor the exercise of reason the senses, requiring neither intellect nor the exercise of reason the senses, requiring neither intellect nor the exercise of reason the senses, requiring neither intellect nor the exercise of reason the senses, requiring neither intellect nor the exercise of reason to decide the question. Oh! it was an appeal to the senses, requiring neither intellect nor the exercise of reason to decide the question. Oh! it was an appeal to the senses, requiring neither intellect nor the exercise of reason to decide the question. Oh! it was an appeal to the senses, requiring neither intellect nor the exercise of reason to decide the question. Oh! it was an appeal to the senses, requiring neither intellect nor the exercise of reason to decide the question. Oh! it was an appeal to the senses, requiring neither intellect nor the exercise of reason to decide the question. Oh! it was a prove day, and many like to decide the question. it may we live to see. Ireland not a natural, like to other nations, not ever, ever, to live upon bitter fruits. Thus nations nations, not ever, ever, to live upon order fruits. Thus nations undergo revolutions; and each in turn by the divine will is raised up to power and glory. The Temple of Concord in Rome has passed away, the night wind playing where its stately sures. Let us see beforehand the kind of men we are likely to have as rulers here, if Ireland gets her own Parliament. Why nrst stone was laid upon the 1713. The sounds of the hammer announcing the rising work affright the priests of sedition and

stopped him upon many of his ways-it has ever been a foe to partments, &c., and assumed the high and important functions of Governor-General of British North America. Notice having been previously given that His Excellency would hold a Levee at two o'clock, the road to Alwington House was literally covered with vehicles of all descriptions, containing people of various ranks, hastening to pay their respects in person to the Representative of their Sovereign. The Levee was numerously attended, and His Excellency looked remarkably well.—Kingston Chronicle.

After the Levee on Wednesday, His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by a deputation of the inhabitants, waited upon His Excellency with an Address from the Inhabitants of Kingston. The following is the Address with His Excellency's

To His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B. Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency, We, the Inhabitants of the town of Kingston, beg leave to congratulate Your Excellency on your appointment to the high and important office of Governor General of British North

America, and your safe arrival amongst us.

Feelingly alive to the arduous duties to the discharge of which it has pleased our most gracious Sovereign to call you, we would cordially assure Your Excellency of our earnest desire to aid Your Excellency in all measures tending to the establishment of British Institutions, and the permanency of

We need not acquaint Your Excellency of our anxiety re pecting our future welfare and government. We rely with confident hope on the acknowledged talents and experience of Your Excellency for the development of the great natural resources and establishment of the permanent prosperity of this portion of Her Majesty's Empire.

REPLY. Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I receive with much pleasure your congratulations in my arrival to assume the high office committed to me by Her Ma-

I thank you for your promises of support, and I assure you I thank you for your promises of support, and I assure you that in the discharge of my duties as Governor General of British North America, it will be my endeavour to pursue the course which will be most conducive to the welfare of all Her Majesty's subjects, and to the permanency of the connection between this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions and the

Mother Country .- Kingston Chronicle. REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT !—"Some silly stories are in circulation respecting the removal of the Seat of Government, originating, we have every reason to believe, with individuals desirous on purchasing property in this city. The Torontowegians have caugh the rumor, and some of them are rejoicing in the delightful anticipation of restored greatness.

of restored greatness.

"These fears and hopes of an immediate change, we are happy to have
"These fears and hopes of an immediate change, we are happy to have
it in our power to remove, as we are enabled to state, on the highest
it in our power to remove, as we are enabled to state, on the highest
it in our power to remove, as we are enabled to state, on the highest
it in our power to remove the Governor General has already deauthority, that His Excellency the Governor House, by the addition of
cided upon the enlargement of Government House, by the addition of
another wing."

We are enabled from information of our own to confirm the above statement of our contemporary, the News. We are also enabled to state, positively, what is of more importance, that Sir enabled to state, positively, what is of more importance, that Sir Charles Bagot was directed to assume the government of Canada at Kingston, and that he has no instructions whatever either to remove the Seat of Government from where it is now placed, or to request the intervention of the Legislature upon the subject, as has been lately rumoured about. It is, however, very much to be desired, for the sake of all parties, that the question should be not foully to sake the sake of all parties, that the question should to be desired, for the sake of all parties, that the question should be put finally to rest, by an official announcement of the intention of the Government. With reference to the power of the Executive as to the choice of the Seat of Government, we annex the 30th section of the Act uniting Upper and Lower Canada, to which our attention has been kindly directed by a friend, and which seems to have been lost sight of during the recent ru-

MOURS.

XXX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Gover of the Province of Canada for the time being, to fix such place or pli within any part of the Province of Canada, and such times for hole the first and every other Session of the Legislative Council and Assebly of the said Province as he may think fit, such times and place be afterwards changed or varied as the Governor may judge, advissed and most consistent with general convenience and the public welf and most consistent with general convenience and the public welf giving sufficient notice thereof; and also to prorogue the said Legitive Council and Assembly from time to time, and dissolve the same proclamation or otherwise, whenever he shall deem it expedient.

PARLIAMENT.—By the Official Gazette, we observe that PARLIAMENT.—By the Official Gazette, we observe that the

PARLIAMENT.—By the Omeial Gazette, we observe that the Provincial Parliament is called to meet on the 22d February next—but not for the despatch of public business. It is generally supposed, however, that the Legislature will be actually convened in March next—Ib.

Personal appearance of the Governor-General.—Sir Cherles, who were sintly recorded but September is a still.

Personal appearance of the Governor-General.—Sir Charles, who was sixty years old last September, is a striking specimen of "the fine old English gentleman," of about middle stature, with a pleasing and rather handsome countenance, and noble forehead, which (if there be any truth in phrenology) is an index of no ordinary intellectual faculties.—His hair is gray, and he is somewhat bald. He is, on the whole, a fine looking man, and well calculated to grace, by his presence, the Colonial Court of his Sovereign.—Montreal Gazette.

French Canadian Loyarty.—On the evening of the 6th

FRENCH CANADIAN LOYALTY.—On the evening of the 6th FRENCH CANADIAN LOYALTY.—On the evening of the 6th instant, a soldier of the 71st regiment, named Augus Cameron, one of the best behaved men in the battalion, having three stripes [marks of good conduct] for good behaviour, was brutally assaulted, and nearly murdered by two Canadians at St. Phillippe. It appears that he had leave of absence to bring in the New Year with some friends at a distance from St. John's, and was returning on foot to his barracks when a countryman who was alone in a sleigh, proceeding in the same direction in ruin, did he merely play with his toys, and glory in the brute thought that he rode before them all? No; the man was left him for dead. The names of the villains are known, and port of the fact reaching the head quarters of the 71st regimen Major Dennie sent three companies, under the command of Captain Austen, to be billeted on the inhabitants of St. Phillippe for a short time, one of the best modes of punishing those who encourage such diabolical outrages, and of inducing those who know where the perpetrators are, to deliver them up.

FIRE. -A fire broke out about eleven o'clock, on Thursday Montreal Herald. night, in a house belonging to Mr. Bruneau, and occupied by the Rev. Mr. Broome, situated half a mile from Laprairie, on the St. Johns road. The Police and a party of the 70th Regiment, with two engines, were speedily on the ground; but the wind being strong, and the fire having gained much head, it was evident that nothing could save the house, and, in consequence, the attention of the troops was directed to cutting off any communication with the extensive out-buildings, which was done, and they happily were saved. The house, which was completely destroyed, we understand, was insured at the Mutual office. Much credit is due to the Military and Police for their activity and zeal on the occasion. - Montreal Gazette, Saturday, 15th January.

TORONTO MARKETS.—The following are the only alterations since our last:—Beef, & 100lb, 12s. 6d. @ 17s. 6d.; Hay, & ton, 65s. @ 80s.; Straw & ton, 45s. @ 50s.

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY .. Reverend Brethren,—You're hereby notified that the next meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the Rectory of Guelph, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of February next. WILLIAM McMURRAY,

Dundas, January 10, 1842.

NIAGARA DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Niagara District are hereby informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday, February 2nd, at the residence of the Rev. A F. Aktinson, A.B., February 2nd, at the residence of the Rev. A F. Aktinson, A.B., Rector of St. Catharine's. The attendance of all the Brethren, at an early hour, is particularly requested, as business of a highly important nature will be brought before them.

T. B. FULLER, Sec. N. D. C. A.

Niagara Falls, January 1, 1842.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Brethern,—I beg to remind you that, "if the Lord will," the next Meeting of our Association will take place at the Rectory, Cavan, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th instant.

I also desire to inform you, that a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Committee appointed at the recent visitation, to deliberate on the formation of a Diocesan Church Society, has been forwarded to the formation of a Diocesan Church Society, has been forwarded to the by the Secretary, with a request from the Lord Bishop that they be submitted to the Midland Clerical Association, for their opinion of the proposed scheme. A full attendance of the Members is therefore very desirable.

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary Mohawk Parsonage, 3rd January, 1842

COBOURG BAZAAR.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Bazaar in aid of the funds for the completion of the

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-HOUSE, AT COBOURG, will be held in that edifice on FRIDAY, the 28th, and on SATURDAY, the 29th January, instant,—commencing on each day at 10 o'clock, A.M. Their attention is solicited to the important object of this benevolent undertaking, as well as to the great variety of useful and ornamental articles which will then be exhibited for sale.

Entrance to the Bazaar, 7ad. each—no charge for children. Cobourg, January 10th, 1842.

PORTRAIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF

TORONTO. To the proposed, as soom as a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, to publish a PORTRAIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, to be engraved on copper, from a painting recently taken by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, of this city. His Lordship is represented in his full robes, as officiating at the Atter, and nearly the whole figure is shewn. The style is vignette, and the size of the plate will be about 14 by 18 inches. The price to Subscribers will not exceed 20s. for Proofs, and 10s. for Prints. The Portrait, which is considered an excellent likeness, may be seen and Subscriber's names received at H. & W. ROWSELL'S.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

A T a Public Examination, held on Monday and Tuesday, January 10th and 11th, 1842, Cosks (Sidney Charles) 4th Form U. C. College, was elected first Exhibitioner, and Wickson (Arthur) 4th Form U. C. College second Exhibitioner, on the foundation of the Council of King's College. JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D. Principal U. C. College

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE Second Annual Public Examination of the Candidates for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College, will commence ou Thursday, January 4th, 1843. NUMBER OF VACANCIES, 1843. NUMBER OF VACANCIES, 1945.

Four—tenable for three years; to two of which (the 3rd and 4th) is attached exemption from College dues for Tuition—to one (the 2nd) in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10—and to one (the 1st) exemption from College dues for both Board and Tuition, with the privilege of Boarding for an annual stipend of \$20.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION, 1843. Greek: Valpy's Delectus.

Greek: Valpy's Delectus.

Latin: Extracts from Ovid's Fasti in Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo," Eton, 1840, pp. 63 to 80.—These are to be considered as text-books, on which questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, Geography, and Mythology will be founded.—Geometry: Euclid's Elements, Book I. Algebra: to Simple Equations, (inclusive), and Arithmetic.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1. "All candidates to be eligible, who shall produce testimonials of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any institution for education in Canada.

2. "The above testimonials to be loaged with the Collector of U. C. College one month before the first day of Examination.

3. "The names of the successful candidates to be published specifyaing the schools, at which they were educated."

ing the schools, at which they were educated."

OHN MCGUL, LL.D.

Principal U. C. College.

29-21 HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed ou

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. 25-tf

Toronto, 24th December, 1841.

PORT HOPE. Mrs. GREENE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1842.

BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND.

H & W. ROWSELL will be happy to procure from England
PRINTED BOOKS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, or any article
connected with their business, for which orders may be left with them
either at Toronto or Kingston. They will be making up their orders,
for the early Spring Vessels, during the present mouth.

22
Dec. 4, 1841. JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ANNUAL DIGEST OF CASES determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, and Practice Court, 1841, by JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON Esquire, Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench. Price 2s. 6d. H. & W. ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST,

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.

Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Toronto, December 31, 1841 WANTED.

A STUDENT in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY, by
A. V. BROWN, M.D. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. HOPPNER WEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman,

LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON.

Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

BRITISH AMERICA NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Eight per cent per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of January inclusive.

By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 27th December, 1841.

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. ONE of the largest and cheapest stocks of every description of DRY GOODS ever imported for retail consumption by any establishment in Canada, is now offered for sale at DEYKES & COMPANY'S, Kincsyön, for so small a rate of profit, that an extensive trade only any consumption.

tensive trade only could remunerate.

Persons from the surrounding Districts, about to make their Winter.

Purchases, would, on visiting the metropolis, do well to call at this.

Establishment, and inspect the Stock, which, for Vargiety and Cheapniess, will be found unsurpassed by any House in North America.

Termis:—CASH ONLY, and NO SECOND PRICE.

December 24, 1841.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.
No. 197, King Street, Toronto.

The Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favour-Trock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the under-nentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favour-tible terms in the best European and American Markets, they can con-idently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong,

25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar,
400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong,
400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong,
200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins,
20 kegs Spanish Grapes,
20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and hids Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with
their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE § Co.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th. 1841.

GEORGE SAVAGE & Co. Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths,

HAVE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old Stand, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West end of King Street, between Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the Manufacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plated Ware, German Silver Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. &c. and which they are determined to sell at unprecedented low prices, for Cash. prices, for Cash.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired and restored to their original sound-ness and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c. Toronto, November 27, 1841.

BIRTHS

At the Briars, Glanford, U. C. on the 19th ult., Mrs. J. S. Wetenall, of a son.
At Stamford, on the 5th inst., Mrs. B. Ottley, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. in St Peter's Church, Cobourg, by the Rev. A. N. Bethuue, Lewis Moffatt Esq., eldest son of the Hon. George Moffatt, of Montreal, to Caroline, second daughter of Colonel Covert, of New Lodge, near Cobourg.

At Kingston, on the 4th inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. George Moysten, to Miss Margaret Lindsay, both of Kingston. In the Township of Hope, on the 11th inst., Mr. John Spalding, of Peterboro', to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. J. W. Cleghorn, of the Township of Hope.

At West Williamsburgh, on the 12th instant, Arthur W. Hilliard; son of Mr. Christopher Hilliard, aged two years and ten months.

At Amherstburgh, on the 23d ult., (a few hours after the funeral of her son Henry W.) Anne, reliet of the late Dr. Robert Richardson, aged 60 years; and within one hour of her decease, Catherine Grace, her daughter, aged 21 years.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, January 21st:-Letters received unring the week enting rinday, January 21st:—
Lord Bishop of Montreal, (2); A. Davidson, Esq., add. sub.; Rev.
G. R. F. Grout, rem.; Rev. R. J. Macgeorge; Rev. W. M. Shaw;
P. M. Stanstead; Rev R. Flood, add sub.; Major Townsend; Rev.
W. McMurray, add. subs.; Serjt. Smith, K. D. G., rem in full Vol. 5;
A. C. G. Trew, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. C. C. Brough, add. sub.;
Rev. J. G. Geddes; Rev. J. Shortt; Messrs. R. & G. S. Wood; Mr.
W. Rowsell, rem.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2), rem.

Remittances on account of Diocesan Press:—Rev. G. R. F. Grout and B. Clark, Esq.; Rev. T. Fidler.