You will hardly believe that after the remonstrances had been made, and the Turkish Government had declared its regret for the act, and had ejected from office the President of the Supreme Council who was the principal agent in the affair, a firman was issued for the execution agent in the attair, a firmal way issued of a Greek, in a place not far from Constantinople, for the same offence. The Porte probably thought that being at a distance, it would escape notice. But they were de-ceived. The report soon reached the city, and has created a great excitement. The Porte denied its agency in the matter, but one of the Ambassadors succeeded in obtaining a copy of the firman, which, you must know, is a royal edict issued by Government under the seal of the Sultan. Of course, their participation is made clear, and the matter is now exciting much attention. Some of the Ambassadors have renewed their remonstrances in still tended to support; but that it has been composed

The bearing of all this upon the state and prospects of the Eastern Churches, is too manifest to require any apology for giving you news which, in one aspect of it, is political. The European Governments, indeed, are now so mixed up with the affairs of the Eastern Christians, that almost every question has come to have a political bearing. The Porte has just decided one which has been long negding between the Greats and the Great Pariets. ong pending between the Greeks and the Greek Papists. clergy of the different churches in the East, are dis the Church of Rome has formed out of the Eastern Communions, have always assumed for their clergy some new and distinctive garb. But the Greek Papal clergy, it would seem, have been an exception to this rule, and have retained the dress worn by the clergy of the Greek Church from which they have seceded. The Greek Patriare complains that the consequence has been that the Greek Papal priests go in and out among his people, and deceive them by pretending to be Greek clergymen, while in fact they are wolves in sheep's clothing. He demands, therefore, that they assume some distinguishing costume. Greek Papal Patriarch resists, but upon what ground, I m at a loss to tell. France helps the Greek Papists, and am at a loss to tell. France neeps the creek raps and of two years, the latter have succeeded, and the Greek Papal clergy must hereafter wear a bit of cloth sewed on their caps, to distinguish them, as the Greeks will say, as schismatics and wolves." All this is melancholy enough but the blame falls chiefly on that source of many evils, the lust of dominion in the Papacy.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1844.

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Miraculous Escape of an Officer and four Lascars.
English and Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church, at Foronto, on Thursday, the sixth of June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M.

black robes.

Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at Toronto, on Wednesday, the fifth of June next .-Divine Service, preparatory to the business of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the thirtieth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate their intention to offer themselves, without delay, and to be present for Examina-

have now, for two centuries and a half, enjoyed the have already cited, we religious error and darkness was overthrown in our father-land. He was pleased to raise up men qualified, by their learning and piety, to accomplish the momentous and difficult task of conveying to the nation at large, whom the sullen tyranny of Romanism had hitherto deprived of this their inalienable birthright, the precious truths of Divine Revelation in "a tongue understanded of the people."

It is a subject, too, of peculiar gratitude that the English Bible now read in our Churches, and its faithful interpreter and companion, the Book of Common Prayer, are monuments of our Protestant Reformation unscathed by the influence of time, and unaffected by the povelties which the rash and the designing have, at various periods, sought to introduce, -a barrier alike against sectarian innovation and Popish corruption, -our defence from the wild devastations which admonition, reject!" would sweep away the form and features of a visible Church, and our guardian too from the unscriptural and perilous thraldom in which the gloomy tyranny of joined, is converted into "you," for no other reason

Rome had so long bound the nations. It is natural, then, that we should reverence and cherish our Euglish Bible, whilst any thing like an person singular of verbs, becomes, in this uncouth adequate appreciation of Christian privileges has place in our breasts. That the authorized translation, however, is, in every respect, faultless; or that its has a sacred sort of antiquity in its sound, is here accuracy in representing the original texts, is such as transformed into the intolerable periphrasis, "I assure not to admit of further improvement, -is what none you!" of our Divines, however conscious of its general excellence, have taken upon themselves to assert. The industrious researches of numerous commentators since the period of its composition,—the more widely diffused knowledge both of Greek and Hebrew litera- trive a more thorough violation of grammar than this.

ture, -and, more than all, the discoveries of modern travellers as throwing important light upon the customs and opinions of the Jews and other Eastern nations, -have supplied the present age with abundant materials for illustrating, and, in many cases perhaps, amending, the language of our English version. Yet, in no essential point, - in no statement with reference to indispensable doctrine, and articles of saving faith, by one, nor the other, has any opinion, entitled to weight, been advanced which would imply the desire and sober-judging Christian, of whatsoever name, will | the original. at once confess that no real or alleged defect which our present authorized version may contain, is such as to justify the precipitate publication of a new translation under less favourable circumstances than those under which our present version was composed and issued. This translation, executed by the combined industry and learning of forty-seven of the most accomplished scholars that England could produce,

If any change in the phraseology, or any elucidation of the sense, of our present version be suggested, let | Church, and for the discretion and judgment with it be effected in such a manner, and by such an agency, as will afford us the same security for general fidelity and correctness, as that which we now possess .-Any satisfaction short of this cannot suffice; for it is surely required of a work designed for public use, that too, with great force and liveliness, he possesses that it should be managed and ratified in a public way ;a principle this which embraces more especially a mat- chance, we should think, of giving offence. ter of such solemn interest and magnitude as a translation of the Holy Scriptures.

claims, emphatically, the distinction of being a public

work,-without the bias of individual prepossession

or prejudice,-free from the party-colouring which a

single individual, however exalted in worth or ability,

might be suspected to infuse into it.

We have been led to these remarks by inspecting a publication to which our attention has recently been which, if they are to have any practical influence, directed set forth by a Mr. Alexander Capachell of the publication of the principles which, if they are to have any practical influence, but it has been deemed necessary to malign his character for the sake of injuring the University.—

Such is the line of policy adopted by its opponents, to the sailors, so much to her clergy, so sailors, so much to her creditors, so much to her clergy, so sailors, so much to her clergy, so sailors and distinguish so much to her creditors, so much to her clergy, so sailors and distinguish so much to her clergy, so sailors and distinguish so much to her clergy, so sailors and distinguish so much to her clergy, so sailors are the publication to which our attention has recently been and distinguish so much to her clergy, so sailors are the publication to which our attention has recently been and distinguish so much to her clergy, so sailors are the publication to which our attention has recently been and distinguish so much to her clergy, so sailors are the publication to which our attention has recently been and distinguish so much to her clergy, so sailors are the publication to which our attention has recently been and distinguish so much to her clergy, so sailors are the publication to which our attention has recently been and distinguish so much to her clergy, so sailors are the publication to which our attention has recently been and the publication to which our attention has recently been and the publication to which our attention has recently been and the publication to which our attention has recently been and the publication to which our attention has recently been attention to which our attention has recently been attention to the publication to which our attention has recently been attention to the publication to the publication to which our attention has recently been attention. directed, set forth by a Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany in the United States,—a soil, we regret to for, to return the compliment which the conductors of say, too fruitful in such dangerous novelties,-and purporting to be a translation of the New Testament, compiled from the commentaries of Drs. Campbell, Macknight, and Doddridge. The copy before us is the fourth edition, and is accompanied with various prefaces and explanations. We do not profess any very exact acquaintance with the views of the sect, the neighbouring parts were without the bold advocate whose religious opinions the work in question is inmainly, if not solely, to uphold the peculiar sentiments, whether of doctrine or practice, which this religious party entertains, no one who reads the introductory observations and the translation itself, can for a moment doubt. The translator, or compiler, claims however desirable it is, in such instances, to render of course the character of perfect impartiality; but it the religious journal the pioneer, as it were, of the must strike many persons, at the first glance, as rather ambassador of the truth, a little editorial experience inconsistent with such pretensions, that he has framed will prove that the circulation of such a journal is his translation exclusively from the annotations of mainly owing to the direct local influence of a resident divines naturally adverse to Episcopacy. We are far | Clergyman,-to the spiritual appetite, in short, which from desiring to disparage the critical knowledge of he is instrumental in creating; and that where no had been given to the subject not only by the Duke of Welthe able commentators just named; but we must be Minister of the Church is stationed, or where the perallowed to say that the Church of England has fur- sonal influence of none is felt, it is difficult to give to late lamentable duel, expressed herself most desirous of devinished an array of Biblical expositors who yield to the religious newspaper, in such parts, the firm footing sing some expedient by which this barbarous custom should be nished an array of Biblical expositors who yield to none in learning, judgment, and industry; and it cannot but appear strange that, in the illustration of instructed a people are in the principles of Christian or who shall except a challenge to fight a duel with another Scripture, the mass of valuable information which they have accumulated should be overlooked or despised.

The constitution of the Church, the more highly is a constitution of the Church, the more highly is a officer for not having accepted or sent a challenge, or who shall in the principles of the constitution of the Church, the more highly is a officer for not having accepted or sent a challenge, or who shall in the principles of the constitution of the Church, the more highly is a officer for not having accepted or sent a challenge, or who shall in the principles of the constitution of the Church, the more highly is a officer for not having accepted or sent a challenge, or who shall in the principles of the constitution of the consti A genuine and impartial desire of furnishing an im- religious newspaper appreciated, -the more desire and A genuine and impartial desire of furnishing an im- religious newspaper appreciated,—the more desire and reject a reasonable and honourable proposition for compromise, proved translation of the Scriptures, would not have anxiety is there felt for the varied information which shall be liable, if convicted by a general court-martial, to be allowed the individual, undertaking such a work, to slight the learned and critical labours of the divines

and the varied information of the Scriptures, would not have added to suffer such punishment as the court shall award. And, in the save of any officer being brought to a sward. And, in the court martial for acting as a second in a duel, and it shall appropriate the suffer such punishment as the court shall award. And, in the court martial for acting as a second in a duel, and it shall appropriate to suffer such punishment as the court shall award. And, in the court martial for acting as a second in a duel, and it shall appropriate to suffer such punishment as the court shall award. And, in the court shall award, and it is its province to supply. of our National Church. And as it is, the production before us is, in every respect, about as wretched a constitute a portion of his conversational and incidental ble adjustment of the differences existing, and which endeaof our National Church. And as it is, the production | -uttering and enforcing truths which more properly been called upon to witness. It will not be expected that we should enter into a detailed exposure of its faults:—the following examples, which have met our being and well-doing of the Church Catholic which a faults:—the following examples, which have met our being and well-doing of the Church Catholic, which a more particularly expressed, and which certainly ought to be eye in glancing over its pages, will afford some idea of the iusignificancy of the production, both as to scholarship and common sense; and will serve, at the property of the production of the indicate of the production of the production of the indicate of the production of the product same time, to manifest the presumption of the indi- trials of other portions of the Church militant, we may, apologise, or offer any amends for the same; or who, having vidual who ventures to present it as a substitute for by the examples of zeal and faithfulness presented to had the misfortune of receiving offence, by insult or by injury, our authorized version,—which, indeed, if we may us in other quarters, be moved to a more vigorous shall cordially accept any such explanations, apologies, or confide in the professions of this new translator, it effort to do our own part in the good work of building

The sectarian spirit and design of the work is, amongst other evidences, proved by the translation | Cross to which we have alluded:transformation of Greek into its corresponding English, before the word βαπτω can thus be unceremoiously turned against us.

may be expected wholly to supersede!

In pursuance of the same arbitrary, and party-serving system of construction, Matt. iii. 11,-where the authorized version makes John the Baptist say with reference to Christ, "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost," -has been rendered, "He will immerse you in the Holy Spirit." The term "baptize," emunder God, been the means of producing, one of the troyed, and in such a way as to render the phraseology blessing of reading the Word of God in our mother of the burlesque upon Scripture which this improved ers think of this influence? tongue. Much thankfulness do we owe to Him, that translation furnishes, the following commencement of when, through the operation of His grace, the reign of the third chapter of St. Matthew, -"In those days I wilderness of Judea, saying, Reform, for the reign of heaven approaches!"

One advantage to which the translation in question pretends, is greater simplicity of language, -the selection of words and phrases better adapted to the unlettered ear than some which are found in our present version. We should like to know how far this improvement is realized, in substituting "eastern magians," for "wise men from the east," in the second chapter of St. Matthew, and in the following translations of the Epistle to Titus,-"For this purpose I left you unfinished, and to ordain seniors in every city;" "when the goodness and philanthropy of God our Saviour shone forth;" "a factionist after a first and second

that we can discern but to create embarrassment and confusion: the harmonious ending of th in the third version, the hissing termination of s; and, amongst other senseless alterations, the word "verily," which

the seven Asiatic Churches—τφ αγγελφ της εκκλησιας -γραψον,-is translated, "By the messenger of the congregation-write." It would be hard to con-

The fine touches of poetry which are discernible in many passages of our English New Testament,breathing the very spirit and embodying all the life of the original,—commanding the admiration of the most illustrious critics by its simplicity and expressiveness, -are, in the publication before us, miserably defaced in some cases, and utterly destroyed in others. Those who have read Bishop Jebb's Sacred Literature, in -has any misconception of the original text, far less which he has laboured successfully to apply to the any thing that might betray into error, so far as we New Testament the doctrine of poetical parallelism know, been charged upon our present translation, at which Bishop Lowth before him had connected with least from any quarter which is entitled to respect or the Old, and who have admired the many beauties consideration. Of this translation, as not only seru- evolved from our sacred text by this felicitous system pulously accurate, but admirable, in all its essential of criticism, will readily understand the miserable and most important parts, Dissenters as well as inferiority of the trashy production upon which we Churchmen are glad to avail themselves; and neither have been remarking. Not only does it not preserve the slightest vestige of the parallelism, but its stiffness and poverty have, in this respect, completely marred of a new and improved translation. Every rational the elegance, and blunted the force and liveliness of

"There are some birds," says Fuller, in his quaint way, "sea-pies by name, who cannot rise except it be by flying against the wind, as some hope to achieve their advancement by being contrary and paradoxical in judgment to all before them." The application is very direct to the rise, progress and temporary success of heretical and schismatical schemes in general, and is particularly appropriate to the presumptuous and mischievous undertaking we have been examining.

We have met with the following extract amongst the selected matter of our highly valued contemporary the Banner of the Cross, -a paper which we particularly prize for its soundness in the principles of the which its views are promulgated. Whilst our contemporary is direct and uncompromising in the declaration of the truth as it pertains to the order and catholicity of our beloved Church, and proclaims it,

the Episcopal Recorder have, with great good nature, recently paid us in adverting to the probability of the establishment of another religious paper in the Eastern part of this Province, we should say that it would be a cause for money that ever before every target of the recently paid us to maintain classes of men who, on a commercial calculation of gain and loss, are utterly unproductive and unprobability of the tithe of his talents and acquirements.

I am, Rev. Sir, your's truly,

a cause for more singer regret, if the views and disa cause for most sincere regret, if the views and distinctive principles of Churchmen in Philadelphia and and plain-spoken champion which they so fortunately possess in the Banner of the Cross.

It is very true that we need the religious newspaper, in some cases, as a substitute for the teaching of the living Missionary, whom it is not always possible to provide for our distant and scattered settlements; but however desirable it is, in such instances, to render the mention the other evening (not having had her Majesty's

confide in the professions of this new translator, it effort to do our own part in the good work of building if such a explanations or apologies shall be refused them, shall up Zion.

of strange innovations and 'damnable heresies,' the permanency and prosperity of no Church can be preserved The people need this silent, simultaneous operation of reneeds it; the interests of humanity need it."

The journal which it fell to our lot to commence, and which it has again become our business to conduct, in Crete, that you might set in order the things left in subservience to these great objects, has now nearly tian enterprise amongst us,—has helped to give to the Church its proper attributes of individuality and conso
(hear, hear). He was convinced these instructions of her Malidation,—has aided in investing its members with new jesty would not be unattended to, especially as the duels in the features of strength and influence,—given them an The address in the Book of Revelation to each of additional bond of unity and action,—brought the hear). distant and the scattered together, -and, however separated and disjoined, has made them feel as one.

> News. The Toronto Patriot founds upon this docu- posterous importance. Wise men, and good men, and active ment the following very just remarks:-

"GOVERNMENT OFFICES .- At the present moment, when the subject of the removal of those Government when the subject of the removal of those Government when the subject of the removal of those Government which hearted man forgets trifling offences; a busy man ceases of the subject of the removal of the subject of the removal of those Government which hearted man forgets trifling offences; a busy man ceases. Offices which peculiarly affect, and should continue in the removal of the rem Canada West, naturally engages public attention, we conceive that any matter bearing upon the arguments adduced in support of their retention, by showing the amount of transactions connected with the cettlement of which possesses the mind, and leaves no room for those little this section of the Province, may be acceptable to our distractions. It is the punishment of do-nothingness to exeaders. We therefore beg to direct attention to the very aggerate trifles. instructive and interesting Report made to the Proprietors of the Canada Company last month, by their inde-fatigable and talented Governor."

We beg to remind our readers at Kingston, and in its vicinity, that the Annual Meeting of the "Midland

The Hamilton Bazaar, as will be seen by a reference to the Advertisement, is to take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th instant,and it is requested that all contributions may be sent to any one of the Ladies composing the Committee, at least a week before the opening of the Bazaar.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,-I perceive, with very little of either astonishitness for the situation he holds in the University. I cannot regret to see the learned gentleman selected as an of slander by that journal,—to be praised by which would be far more detrimental to his character; but the Editor should be cautious how he deals in such sweeping denunciations: he should have known that few men stood ligher in the Dublin University than Dr. McCaul, was the career marked with more success, and none ever left that College more highly esteemed for his private

From our English Files. DUELLING.

In the House of Commons an interesting discussion on the abject of duelling, has taken place. The following extract rom the speech of that gallant officer Sir Henry Hardinge, on the occasion, will be perused with interest:-

He had stated that the government had been desirous of at-

official sanction for the arrangements necessary on the inser-tion of new articles of war in the Mutiny Act,) that her Ma jesty had authorized him to insert in the articles of war that year some amended articles, which it was hoped would have the effect of discouraging the practice of duelling (hear, hear). Perhaps the best course would be for him to read these new articles—the result of serious and earnest consideration which specimen of private interpretation as any we have ever teaching, than such as is, or can be, formally promulbeen called upon to witness. It will not be expected to the daily efficiency than such as is, or can be followed as is a constant. submit the matter to be dealt with by the commanding officer The following is the extract from the Banner of the following is the extract from the Banner of the following is the extract from the Banner of the garrison; and her Majesty acquits of disgrace or opinion of disadvantage mch officers as, being willing to make or to accept such explasations or apologies, shall refuse to give or to accept challenges, and approves of their adopting a course suited to honourable men who are desirous of doing their duty given throughout of the terms $\beta a\pi \tau \omega$ and $\beta a\pi \tau \iota \sigma \mu a$; which are every where rendered immerse and immersion, without much regard to the absurdities and contradictions which a constant adherence to that transfer tradictions which a constant adherence to that transfer the domestic circle, to be read by the father, the son and to leave on all their reductions which a constant adherence to that transfer the domestic circle, to be read by the father, the son and to leave on all their reductions which a constant which are every where rendered immerse and immersion, without much regard to the absurdities and contradictions which a constant adherence to that transfer the domestic circle, to be read by the father, the son and to leave on all their reductions which in nine cases out of the course of explanation or appropries, same reductions accept challenges, and approves of their adopting a course suitable that the domestic circle, to be measured, for its operation is silent and unseen. No eye follows it, as it flies abroad, multiplied into thousands. The effect of these new articles and constant adherence to that transfer the domestic circle, to be read by the father, which is the form of the domestic circle, to be read by the father, and the course of explanations or appropries of their adopting a course suitable that the domestic circle, to be measured, for its operation is silent and unseen. No eye follows it, as it flies abroad, multiplied into thousands.

The effect of these are accept challenges, and approves of their adopting a course suitable that the domestic circle, to be measured, for its operation is silent and unseen. No eye follows it, as it flies abroad, multiplied into thousands. tradictions which a constant adherence to that transum next. Divine Service will commence at 11 claim involves. Thus in Mark vii. 4, "The washing clock, A.M.

The Clergy are requested to appear in full black robes.

The Annual General Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, on Wednesday, the fifth of June next.—

Toronto, on Wednesday, the satt of the day Assemble its readers together, and what a mass-meeting would it be! Who would not deem it an object to address such a vast gathering of immortal beings, on subjects of these regulations would be to discourage duelling to a infinite importance to them and to the whole world?—

great extent in the army, where, however, he could express his confident opinion that it did not take place to any great extent are expounded and urged by the good religious newspaper. The most interesting and valuable intelligence with reference to the condition of the heathen—the protection of the world at large, and officers were so desired frankly to give gress of missions—the triumphs of redeeming grace at home and abroad—the prevailing sins, and the influences operating and capable of being brought to operate against these sins,—is furnished by the religious paper. 'It deyou in the Holy Spirit. The term "baptize," employed by our translation, is not used to define the furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

Amongst the many benefits to the cause of sound Christianity which the Reformation in England has, and in the Reformation in England has, trovad and in such a way as to render the phraseology. places at once, doing its work—producing its mighty and asting effects; still it makes no noise, is attended with battalion in which were from 20 to 30 depots of various regiunder God, been the means of producing, one of the most important is the authorized English version of the Halv Scriptures, through the means of which we have suppose it to be on this account that its important with what we will be the Halv Scriptures. Through the means of which were living most involved with what we will be the half were living most involved with the half were living to the half were l We appeal to the pastor. the commander the gratifying statement that, during the eight Are your people deficient in scriptural knowledge in years that he had commanded the battalion, there had not occurred one single duel (cheers). He believed, indeed, that the curred one single duel (cheers). He believed, indeed, that the day on which he was seized with his fatal illness, for he was the curred one single duel (cheers). He entered the the third chapter of St. Matthew,—"In those days to your ministry—in sympathy for the oppressed and for distrace—the crime of duelling, was fast becoming extinct appeared John the Immerser, who proclaimed in the the perishing heathen? Persuade them to take a religious (hear, hear), and this, so happily the case in all orders of so-See that it is read in every family of your parish. ciety, was, he rejoiced to reflect, eminently so in the army, Refer your people frequently to interesting articles in its columns. Regard it as your friend and ally,—for such it of the community (hear, hear). Cases in which officers were is, and with your assistance, such it will continue to be.

We believe that in this day of novelties and impostures, officers had acted dishonourably, or with a want of proper courage; and they were cases which it was impossible by any alteration in the articles (hear, hear). All that the without the aid of a well-conducted religious newspaper. government could do was to express frankly their judgment on each case as it occurred. He must remind the house, however, influence; the pastor needs it; the cause of Christ that the amended articles would only apply to officers on full pay, who, being in the actual discharge of garrisons, in barracks, or in ports, were of course necessarily subject to military discipline, and could only thus be kept in proper subordination by the means being afforded of immediin subservience to these great objects, has now nearly completed the seventh year of its existence; and we have been furnished with abundant testimony that it has proved no mean instrument in counteracting error with any parties in private life, out of the army, he was as fully has proved no mean instrument in counteracting error at liberty to vindicate his insulted honour as any other individ-on the one hand, and in diffusing, on the other hand, and in diffusing, on the other hand, and in diffusing, on the other hand, and in diffusing the counterpart of the analysis of the The singular pronoun "thou," correctly intimating information concerning the principles and claims of the profession of arms—an honourable profession—rethe number of the verb in the original to which it is the Church to which, unfortunately, too many had straints which did not apply to other classes of society, in reantecedently been strangers. Moreover, we cannot spect of a practice however unfortunate and barbarous, society antecedently been strangers. Moreover, we cannot but feel that the wants in some instances, and the successful means adopted for their supply in others, as developed through the medium of this journal, has very largely contributed to increase the spirit of Chris-

> THE FACTORY QUESTION. (From the Times.)

Company," which appears under our head of Colonial by the merest force of habit, he exaggerates into the most premen, outlive them more or less, as they come to measure them with more substantial matters. Thus the tradesmen gradually unlearns the folly of being penny wise and pound foolish; a Napoleon replied, "You may go: our destinies must be

weight attached by the Home Secretary, and a few others, to

mightest nations, and befriends the weakest; and does in act and deed whatever ambition ever conceived before in thought rand wish. But if we are to believe the statesman of the day, she cannot save from the most slavish, body-wearing, and sould beasing drudgery, a few hundred thousands of her nearest and dearest sons and daughters.

These misguided men have threatened to destroy the rupted tranquillity and prosperity.

It was on his birthday, in the year 1840, after a reign of nearly 30 years, that Charles John XIV. took occasion, in a speech from the throne, to survey with parental satisfaction the condition of his dominions. The population of the kingdom dearest sons and daughters.

These misguided men have threatened to destroy the rupted tranquillity and prosperity.

It was on his birthday, in the year 1840, after a reign of have been stationed along the canal, to defend the works from an attack.

The Pilot, through whose instrumentality these men have threatened to destroy the rupted tranquillity and prosperity.

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many department of the properity.

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It was on his birthday, in the year 1840, after a reign of have been stationed along the canal, to defend the works from have been stationed along the canal, to defend the works from have been stationed along the canal, to defend the works from have been stationed along the canal, to defend the

dearest sons and daughters. crowning one of all, she spent some twenty or thirty milchance, we should think, of giving offence.

We congratulate the Churchmen of the more

Southern Dioceses in the United States in possessing

Wirtues and great classical attainments, than he was.

He has already conferred many benefits on the Upper canada College, and had, previous to his removal to the University, endeared himself to all the students, not less by the influence of his talents than by the kindness of his

tion that she pays more than 60 millions under these or similar

so conventional or imaginary a shape in the history of man-kind; while the rest of her annual expenses constitutes a responsibility and loss of capital as great. More than all this, the income tax has established the fact, which would otherwise have been incredible, that the British population pays £200, 000,000 a-year to persons living either in competence or splendour; by far the greater part of which sum is derived from property, and so is a burden on industry, instead of a profitable return from it. Notwithstanding all this, the country is daily adding to its wealth and resources, and only asks for opportu

nity and space to work and expand on.

Now Sir James Graham's magnificent anti-climax to this Now Sir James Grandin's magnineent anti-citimax to this stupendous, but not less unquestionable, computation of the prosperity and power of the empire. It is proposed by some kind-hearted people to give several hundred thousand women and young people a couple of hours more for rest, recreation, and mental improvement, for health of body and soul, or to look after their household affairs. A good day's work remains after the deduction. The very outside of the estimated loss in money is two or three millions a year; but there are many weighty reasons for thinking that this amount will be found on experiment an immense exaggeration—perhaps altogethe imaginary. And what does Sir James Graham say in reply? 'I feel quite satisfied that our large capitalists will so bandon the country if such restrictions are placed upon them. I feel as confident as I ever was of the truth of any mathematical proposition, that if this motion be carried, our manufac-tures will be transferred to foreign rivals; and this will result

"He was quite satisfied," he added shortly after, "that our "He was quite satisfied," he added shortly after, "that our manufacturing and commercial prosperity was at stake in this discussion, and with that manufacturing and commercial prosperity, he was satisfied the prosperity, he was satisfied the prosperity, and the happiness of the country was indissolubly connected."

Now, we have all along been the last to deny the possibility,

ency of his mills. Other reasons apart, the known uncertainty of all human calculations, which leads us to hope the loss may in the great moral law and power of humanity; as, also, in the known character and capabilities of the British empire—in England, what she always has been, is now, and will continue to be, however Sir James Graham may circumscribe and stint her virtues and her destinies. Let her first do what is right, and we may rest assured she will neither be unable or unwilling to do whatever else may subsequently be found necessary to secure the just and prosperous working of her generous designs. Neither she, nor any other nation ever was, or ever will be,

ruined by humanity.

Are there no sacrifices within the power of the nation? Is nothing be spared, nothing contributed, nothing even lent, to the prime and paramount of all demands—the calls of industrious poverty? Is the whole country so pinched in every class and member, so drained of wealth, so effete of produc-tion, so spent of energy? We think no such craven thought We see on every side the most undeniable evidences of a power to meet the exigencies of duty, and it certainly is premature

THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN. (From the Times.) The solemn announcement of a Royal demise, and the close of an eventful reign, have seldom awakened more sincere sorrow amongst the subjects of the departed Sovereign, or called for a offered at the present moment to the honoured memory of the late King of Sweden. A life protracted to the longest span of human existence, of which the former half was devoted to the ment, while their unfounded outery is, that it is intentionally acquisition of the most brilliant rewards for military prowess, nd the latter portion has been applied with equal success to the duties of civil government, has but one parallel in cotem-porary history. Of all that brilliant race of warriors and of statesmen called into sudden life by the terrible forces of the French revolution, and driven forth by the energy of revolu tionary war to scour and sack the plains and cities of Europe, few were gifted with the more dignified and enduring energy tew were gifted with the more diginal and enduring energy which survived the crisis of their youth—one alone retained by his own deserts the kingly prize which had been flung to him in the lottery of life. Of all the phantasmagoria of the French revolution, and the King-vassals of imperial France, Bernadotte alone preserved to our day the position to which he had been raised; but he preserved it because, in a country jealous of its ancient liberties, and of its national independence, he learned faithfully to observe the conditions of a constitutional government, and to maintain, even at the sacrifices of his personal Her Majesty's Government, is, that the Governor, who is re-

army very early in life, but at the commencement of the French revolution he had only risen to the rank of a sergeant. In the duty to the Crown rendered compliance with impossible. following years, however, he rapidly attained distinction. At Fleurus he commanded a division of the Republican army, and his services on the Rhine with Jourdan, in 1796, established his military reputation. Thence he was sent, with reinforceparte in Italy. He bore a part in the most brilliant actions of Paris the standards captured at Rivoli. After the peace of Campo Formio, he went to Vienna for a short time as Minister French Republic; and he afterwards attempted, though in vain, to retrieve the mal-administration of the military department under the Directory. The 18th Brumaire, and the decisive ascendancy of Bonaparte over the destinies of France, a medical adviser to Sir Charles. Dr. Pollock was one of the ture of Ulm, and he earned his share of the laurels of Austerlitz. In the preceding year he had received the staff of a Marshal of France, and in 1806 the title of Prince of Ponte Corvo was added to his other honours. In the German campaigns, as well as in the command which he held for a short time against the Chouans in the west of France, he was distinguished from all Chouses in Consideration and generosity towards the conquered enemy. From 1806 to 1809 he commanded the first corps d'armee in the north of Germany; and is recorded that his personal kindness to a body of 1500 Swedes, who had fallen as prisoners into his hands, first awakened amongst the younger officers of that nation those feelings of gratitude which led to his nomination as a candidate for the reversion of the crown of Sweden.

Of all the imperial generals (for the sterner Republican spirits of the army had long been removed from the scene)
Bernadotte was the least inclined to yield to Napoleon that servile deference which he so strictly exacted. The blen of the Imperial regime, the abuse of military power, and the parties. bit the Imperiate regime, the automosphere of the Reform League, are so merely for the transitory court, had alarmed his caution, and, perhaps, offended his sense of justice. Suddenly, and by a personal impulse A large portion of our readers will be interested in the perusal of the extract referring to the "Canada Company" which appears under our head of Calanial Company which appears to the Company which appears to the Company which appears to the Canada Company which appear been privately implied; that of the Emperor Napoleon was, not without misgivings, extorted from him. Bernadotte said, with characteristic astuteness, "Will your Majesty make me greater than yourself, by compelling me to have refused a crown?"-

From that hour Bernadotte, or, as he was thenceforward is the impetus of a good, honest, and generous occupation, which possesses the mind, and leaves no room for those little distractions. It is the angishment of department were to refuse to recruit the French fleet at Brest with Swedish sailors, and to struggle against the carries men forward, saves them from being continually tripped styled, Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden, turned with no rom that subserviency to the political interests of France which On no other view can we comprehend the extraordinary had proved so fatal to her own greatness and the welfare of her case justified special legislation this would. the commercial difficulties of the ten hours' proposition. That such a difficulty there is, we have neither concealed nor denied.

Sweden and Russia; and in the following year the Crown Prince assumed the command of the combined forces of Northern It really is not worth concealing or denying. We admit it.—
We wish this act of humanity to be done boldly, with our eyes

Find assume the french Empire. The reward of these services which he had rendered to the cause of European freepen to the consequences, not rashly, with our eyes shut. dom, and to the armies of Sweden, was his undisputed successight appearance. District Branch of the Church Society," will be held there on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Hemilton Pages a graille and a surface of the consequences, not rashly, with our eyes shut. For establishment of the consequences, not rashly, with our eyes shut. Single of the consequences and our eyes shut. Single of the consequences and our eyes shut. Single of the consequence of the consequences. Single of the consequence of the c cess of precaution, amounting to madness, when men count up principles of order, justice and forbearance, by which the main the hours and minutes of lost labour, and all the pounds, tenance of the general peace has been happily secured; and, by nillings, and farthings of lost interest on capital—like children his frank and judicious compliance with the obligations imposed t their sums—into enormous aggregates, and then stand asto-ished and helpless at the results which in practice are so often ound to disappear.

If we look back upon the annals of Sweden in the surely, if the greatness of Britain is good for anything at all, She revolutions which agitated the state and menaced the gits on her unconquerable throne, the undisputed Queen of the Ocean; she holds under her resolute but benign dominion a hundred and fifty millions of human beings; she chastises the nightiest nations, and befriends the weakest; and does in act tutions of its states, Sweden has continued to enjoy uninter-

Only look at the enormous costs and charges which she bears was so much increased, that the inhabitants of Sweden alone almost without the sense of incumbrance. Look to her particular acts of costly enterprise, valour, and generosity. She is latter province was torn from the former. The commerce gave some scores of millions to subsidize the nations of Europe and the manufactures of the country have been doubled—agrigainst the common foe; in separate campaigns, especially in culture improved—instruction diffused—the finances raised from a state of great embarrassment to complete prosperity -lions; in not so noble a manner millions were squandered to procure the Act of Union; she gave twenty millions to ransom posed for promulgation—the great canals which unite the ocean

rate and distinguish so much to her soldiers, so much to her sailors, so much to her clergy, so much to her poor, so much to her police—it is enough to mention that she pays more than 60 millions under the claims of the late Sovereign to the respectful and grateful recollections of his people. Of all the princes of his time, he sought most steadily and effectually to concentrate the whole energy of his government. which it had to perform. He found Sweden exhausted by centuries of foreign war, which were followed by endless reverses abroad and convulsions at home; he has left her at the head of the secondary powers of Europe, and well-prepared to uphold her interests and her dignity in those important questions which the course of events may, at no distant period, open for discussion on the shores of the Baltic.

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HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE .- In the general circle Mr. Cartwright, Member of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, presented to the Queen a petition from 16,000 inhabitants of that part of Canada formerly known as Upper Canada, praying that the seat of Government may be retained within that section of the Province. Mr. Cartwright was presented to her Majesty by Lord Stanley .- London Times.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The following reply of His excellency to the address from the County of Russell, will be Excellency to the address from the County of Russell, will be read with more than ordinary interest by every loyal subject of Her Majesty in this Province :-

Of His Excellency the Governor-General to the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Russell, in the District of Ottawa:

REPLY

I thank you, Gentlemen, cordially, for your loyal, patriotic and constitutional address.

At a time when an insidious attempt is made to prostrate

Her Majesty's Government in Canada, to an unexampled condition of subserviency, which would be tantamount to its over-throw, it is highly satisfactory to observe the public spirit and generous zeal with which those who rightly appreciate the connection subsisting between this Colony and the British Empire, come forward in support of Her Majesty's Representative, in his endeavours to maintain this Province in true allegiance to our gracious Sovereign, and to render it prosperous and happy as an integral portion of Her Majesty's dominions. as an integral portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

The objects of the party who are bent on obstructing the Government, and who are actively engaged in exciting disaffection against me by the most unscrupulous misrespresentations, are now disclosed beyond the probability of maconception. It is manifest that they aim at the following state of things:— That the authority of Her Majesty in this Province should be

the hands of the Executive Council; that the Legislative Council should be elected by the Executive Council; that the Executive Council should be in reality nominated not by the Crown, but by the House of Assembly.

The authority of the Crown and of the Legislative Council being thus annihilated and every balance in the Constitution destroyed, the whole power of the State would be usurped by either the Executive Council, exercising undue interference over the House of Assembly, or by the House of Assembly exercising unlimited interference in the Executive Administra-tion. It would be either a despotic and exclusive Oligarchy, or an absolute, unqualified Democracy. This they pretend is the Responsible Government granted to Canada by Her Majesty's Linisters. It is neither the one nor the other. The British Constitution is a limited Monarchy or a balance of the Monarchical, Aristocratic, and Democratic powers, without the

exclusive ascendancy of either, the work of ages, progressively formed to suit the gradual changes in the social relations of the community; and the Constitution granted to Canada is the same, as far as the same can be practically carried into operation in a colony.

The Constitution as established by the arrangements of Lord Sydenham, and by the resolutions of September 1841, I am using, and shall continue to use, my anxious endeavours to work, through responsible heads of departments, for the benefit and contentment of the people of Canada, with the advice and co-operation of an Executive Council which will, I trust, obcannot be done successfully, the blame will be justly due to those who in the pursuit of unbridled power have sought to destroy the

Constitution which they pretend to uphold, and are doing their

utmost to obstruct the formation of any Responsible Govern-

Many probably give their support to this party under an bonest belief that there is reluctance on my part to consult the Executive Council. This is entirely an error. With any Council that seeks the good of the country and does not strive to degrade the office of Governor to the condition of a mere party tool, it is my inclination, as well as my duty and my practice, to consult on all subjects. No Governor could dream of administering the government of this Province, without con-

stant consultation with his Council.

Every Governor must be sensible of the advantage that he would derive from the aid, advice, and information of Councillors and Heads of Departments, in whom he can place confidence. But that is not the question at issue. If it were, or if it had been, the country would not have been troubled with the present dispute. The demand of the party now obstructing fare of Canada, is with respect to the Government of this Charles John XIV. had completed his 80th year on the very day on which he was seized with his fatal illness, for he was born at Pau on the 26th of January, 1764. He entered the

I shall ever retain, Gentlemen, a grateful sense of your staunch support and kind wishes, and it will be the greatest happiness that I could enjoy during the remainder of my more tal life, if your prayer for my success in promoting concord and prosperity in this important Province be heard with favour at the Throne of Heaven.

MARK OF RESPECT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL .- A pleasing instance of the affectionate regard entertained for the Governor-General of this province by his Sovereign and the passengers by the Acadia and may be expected in town in a few

This fact is exceedingly gratifying, as evincing the deep anxiety felt for the preservation of the health and vigour of His Excellency, amid the difficulties by which he is surrounded: and gives the best contradiction to the rumour circulated incidents. siduously by the Examiner that His Excellency is about to be recalled .- Kingston News.

BRITISH COLONIST. - We extract, without a word of comment, the following remarks from the British Colonist :-

"The readers of the British Colonist are aware, that our view has always been, that to put down the dominant pretensions of the High Church party would be tantamount to putting down the other extreme: and that to extirpate both, is necessary for will now deny, who has marked the course of events for the last few months in Canada, and who is not totally blinded to her interests, by his attachment to either of the extreme antagonist

"Indeed, we have the satisfaction [1] to know, that many who

tical party he may belong to, will attempt to defend the conduct of Mr. Drummond's supporters, and in a country like this, where ple in the election of representatives, nothing is more execuable than attempts to stifle that fair expression by the employment of physical force. It is much to be wished that, not the canallers, but the persons who employed them, could be reached by the strong arm of the law. No political crime deserves such signal punishment as that of which they have been guilty and if they have trampled upon the rights of their fellow-subjects—if, as a consequence of that, reamon in the consequence of that the consequence of the conseq as a consequence of that responsibility, they cannot be punished to an extent in some measure proportioned to the enormity of the offence—then is the statute book defective, and if ever a case justified energial hand, the

The doings at Montreal teach us two things : first, that Mr. Drummond's party had recourse to violence because they were convinced that if the election was a peaceable one their defeat was inevitable; and secondly that the ex-ministers and their partisans will stick at nothing to secure the objects they are

The disgraceful conduct of the ex-ministerialists at Montreal will be productive of this good—it will excite the indignation of the Province at large. The party that would usurp all power, and abuse the functions of Government by using them for the benefit only of themselves and their supporters, has appeared before the country in many "questional." country in many "questionable" attitudes, but in none more numillating to them as spouters of "liberalism" than in this same Montreal election. Could the country be subjected to a more intolerable despotism, than that of being subjected to the uncontrolled sway of such a faction? - Niagara Chronicle.

LACHINE CANAL.—The bitter fruits of partizan electioneer ing are fast maturing at Montreal. In conformity with the enstructions of the President of the Board of Works, all the labourers on the Lachine Canal, who absented themselves from the works to be present at the election, have been dismissed. These misguided men have threatened to destroy the new

been led away, notices this matter in the following disgraceful and threatening language:—"It is dangerous to reduce them (the canallers) to desperation (the canallers) to desperation, and we hesitate not to state, that Mr. Killaly, or rather the Government under whose orders he is acting, will incur a very heavy responsibility if any distur-bances should take place on the canal."—Toronto Herald.

KINGSTON NEW MARKET HOUSE.—The rents of the Butchers' Stalls in the New Market Building were put up and sold by public auction yesterday by Mr. Thomas Greer.
Stalls fetched the large sum of £881 per annum, nearly one half of the annual interest of the money borrowed to build the Market House.—British Whig.

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