prove a cast-away.

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in the Army,—we believe there is none in the Navy, were, by Bishops, Priests, and Deacons,—that the forms, what it is always recognized to be, an exception and not changed,—and that the ancient Christianity to a general rule. These are facts which sufficiently of Britain is now the national religion of the realm prove our position without entering into subordinate and the empire. particulars, or minuter details. But as Colonies, like the Sovereign and the Army and the Navy, pertain to The Episcopal Recorder quotes with much exultaalways been so regarded by the authorities in the low that they are chargeable with the inconsistencies, Mother Country, is very evident from the instructions extravagancies, and undutifulness to the Church, to the Governors of the Colonies, extracts from which, which will attach to one or other of the gentlemen proving the point at issue, we have more than once placed before our readers. We are not aware that placed before our readers. We are not aware that men,—whatever peculiarity of opinion they may on some this portion of their instructions has latterly been withdrawn; but even if they have, that does not touch the first principles of the Church, especially when their principle or the facts of the case: it only shews that exalted station demands more than ever the example the truth, -it cannot stifle the truth itself.

of England on all secular or adventitious patronage, as be in early years, is frequently corrected by the very the Church of Christ in the Empire, the Banner, un- weight and solemnity of the office, and an increased able to offer argument, appears to comfort himself with concern for the peace and unity of God's heritage

"The Church of England was established by Henry VIII., and more completely by Edward VI. and Elizabeth.

The Puseyites say that the Romish Church was only a that if men like the persons above named should be constally released to their oversight. usurpation on the English, and we are led back to the Apostolic age. It happens unfortunately for this theory that in the age of our Saviour and his apostles, and long after the canon of Scripture was closed, the people of England were mere barbarians, clothed in skins, and howing down under their Drawling and priest to idely a grades and aspects of Discort credit above. The product of the Episcopal Bench, "Dissent, if it did not soon become extinct, would be diminished from one hundred to one." In reply to this, we may, in the first place, remind our contemporary, that the England were mere barbarians, clothed in skins, and bowing down under their Druidical priests to idols, the work of their own hands. The Bible being silent about the hope that prelates in the Anglican Church of a the Church of England; these perverters of the truth turn to Diocesan Bishops as the foundation of all true Churches, although history shows that they have done more to mar tion of tenets or principles of the Church; but, to

act, the act of her Bishops and Clergy, in the sixteenth parties out of the Church, what, according to the Recentury; and the Reformation was sanctioned respec- corder's reasoning, would it argue? Why, that Distively, and in different stages of its progress, by Henry sent would then find so much that is congenial to VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth. And here the itself in the Anglican Church, or rather in its heads, distinction will at once be understood between Re- that it were useless any longer to adopt distinctive forming the Church, and sanctioning the Reformed names; inasmuch as all, in spirit and in reality, would Church as the Church of the realm: the first was a be Dissenters alike. Such a result the Recorder spiritual work, and could only be the lawful work of itself would hardly view with complacency. the Church herself: the latter was the act of the Monarch; and while for such a procedure we have the strongest arguments from the reason and propriety of

If "the Bible should be silent about the Church of England"; that is, if she should not be named there in express terms, we are not to wonder at the omission. if what the Banner says be true, -that it was planted "long after the Canon of Scripture was closed" We could hardly expect any express mention of a particular Church in the New Testament, if that Church should not have been planted or established until after the volume of the New Testament was completed! But supposing this to be true in regard to the English Church, in what does that militate against its soundness or purity? Is no Church to be held as a scriptural Church, but one that was planted by Apostles, or of which some record is made in the New Testament? The thousand-and-one sects that have sprung up since the sixteenth century,—not excluding his following comparison of the Journals of the Conventions

But it must not be thought that we accept the statement of the Banner as a fact; for he is not, we fear, guiltless of a bad but very common habit of indulging in great license of speech without the trouble of much forethought or examination. He might,—and that without any particular discredit to his understanding or information,—find it not a little difficult to define the time when the Canon of Scripture actual.

Mith the Convention,

Persons confirmed on 71 occasions,

Collected for Diocesan Missionaries employed,

Collected for Diocesan Missions,

Churches consecrated,

Whole number of Churches in the plocess, to define the time when the Canon of Scripture actu- Whole ally was settled: it is certain that it could not have been finally brought into order and arranged, until after the death of St. John, for the Revelation was 'O let Israel bless the Lord, praise Him, and magnify written at a late period of his life, and that is included in the canon of the New Testament. The death of St. John took place at, or very near the close of the first century; and this fact it is which furnishes us ground not only for disputing, but for wholly overturning the statement of the Banner. That Christianity was propagated in Britain before the close of the first century, is not probable merely, but certain: St. Paul, some time before his first imprisonment, spoke of his purpose of visiting Spain; in doing this he must pass through Gaul; and in such journeyings he would be brought into contiguity with the neighbouring islands of Britain. We have a right to presume upon his having accomplished this purpose, so long ago expressed, as soon as his release from his imprisonment at Rome would allow him: having done so much in the East, his heart was set upon propagating the Gospel in the West; and that this was a pious wish which had not been suffered to grow dormant or become extinct, we have other and satisfactory testimony. Clement of Rome, a contemporary of the Apostles, and spoken of by St. Paul himself, says in his Epistle proached, with a purer and warmer simplicity of faith. addressed to the Corinthians, that to "teach the whole world righteousness," St. Paul "travelled even to the thus brightly upon our altars; for then we may hope utmost bounds of the West": Eusebius, speaking of and believe that they will not, for our sins and negli-

his reproofs with lowliness and submisssion. Even if you feel them to be unjust, remember that they were kindly meant. Work with him and work for him.—

Work with him and work for him.—

Work with him and work for him.—

Seeme of St. Paul's labours, says that he brought salvation to the islands that lie in the ocean; and Jerome Church Society of the Discess of Nova Scotia, on the says, that St. Paul "having been in Spain, went from subject of Parochial schools, will be read with attended to the duty and the says, that St. Paul "having been in Spain, went from the last Report of the scene of St. Paul's labours, says that he brought salvation to the islands that lie in the ocean; and Jerome Society of the Discess of Nova Scotia, on the says, that St. Paul "having been in Spain, went from the last Report of the last Repor

be; take heed that you do not add to his anxieties, Britain, and Churches established there before the to "train up a child in the way he should go," will mer- get her off the strand. and increase his sorrows; and above all things, pray closing of the Canon of Scripture, it takes nothing away cifully vouchsafe the grace of perseverance to those for him; pray for him fervently and unceasingly, that from the credit of those Churches that they are not who are thus labouring inaccordance with His revealed he who thus preaches unto others, may not himself expressly mentioned in the New Testament. The will, and therefore bless the means used, to the inhistorical part of this sacred volume terminates with crease of His Glory, and the good of his Church. the account of St. Paul's first imprisonment at Rome:
any incidental reference to Churches subsequently
planted, in the Epistles of that or any other Apostle,
is generally made for the rebuke of some error or the
correction of some abuse. The absence, therefore,

Trease of His Glory, and the good of his Church.

The Diocese of Nova Scotia has been the first to make any provision for raining the little ones of the doctrine and discipline of the church in regard to a matter of so much interest which future events might prove to be unfounded. We wait, therefore, to see

Church: and it may be reasonably anticipated that whether the rumour will be confirmed or not.

Law Courts of Upper Canada.—It is rumoured that in the building. The door was opened by a woman-servant, and McMahon and Foster entered the house and knocked her down with a bludgeon. Mr. Rorke being in the house at the time, and hearing the noise, gave the alarm from the window; and whether the rumour will be confirmed or not.

Church: and it may be reasonably anticipated that whether the rumour will be confirmed or not. TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1846. correction of some abuse. The absence, therefore, the other four Dioceses into which the Church in

The Banner of this city is either unable to see, or must have been gleaned from Ossian's poems and dren, those evils to which they are peculiarly liable for the winter, weather permitting. She came into port on Saturday evening, and left vesterday morning, for Niagara, unwilling to acknowledge the distinction between the not from any authentic history. We are willing to from the present unscriptural system of education; but Saturday evening, and left yesterday morning, for Niagara, Lewiston and Queension. Established Church of the Empire, and a religion or denomination established, under a peculiarity of circumstances and as to certain secular privileges, in a portion of her Maiesty's dominions. The distinction Established Church of the Empire, and a religion or give the Banner credit for having read Goldsmith's beyond this, we must confess, that we have hitherto portion of her Majesty's dominions. The distinction lius Caesar's invasion of their island. But as St. the income of our Society is four times greater than to the generality of people must be obvious enough. Paul's visit to Britain would take place more than 100 that of the Nova Scotia Church Society. There are certain privileges and honours, and in some years after this invasion by Cæsar, and as the Ro- and there will be difficulties in the way; for nothing, points a pre-eminence pertaining to the Church of mans in the interval kept up a constant intercourse which is good, is accomplished easily or suddenly.— England as the Church of the Empire, which are not with that island, extending their conquests and intro- But difficulties must not deter us from performing titled to certain temporal advantages within its limits. ducing the arts and nabus of civinzed me, we may infer that the Britons exhibited a much more refined rather spur us on to earnest and well combined exer-The sovereign of the empire, for instance, is required condition when the Apostle's teaching was commento be of the Church of the Empire; and the sovereign ccd amongst them. That there were then, and long must be crowned according to the rites and ceremonies after, barbarous people in the island; that many not to a kingdom, or principality, or vice-royalty within and Churches established there long before the close of the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Churches established there long before the close of the Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Arms and Churches established there long before the close of the Newtonian to the first century,—that they extended and flour-loss are loss to the Newtonian to the first century are loss to the Newtonian to the first century are loss to the Newtonian to the first century are loss to the Newtonian to the Chaplains to the Army and Navy are of the Church ished in after years,—that by and by the whole island of the Empire, the Church of England. If there be was overspread by the truth of the Gospel,—that the an occasional deviation from this established principle Church therein was governed, as all other Churches —it is the result of a peculiarity of circumstances; it Church of England in the 16th century was reformed,

the Empire, and not to a nation or kingdom within it, tion an article from the Church and State Gazette, the the Church of the Colonies,—unless the principle of writer of which expresses an apprehension that we are a National faith is to be confined to the British Isles likely soon to have a Bishop in England "of the Carus and not to extend to their dependencies, which nobody Wilson and Noelite school."—There may be men of will believe,—the Church of the Colonies, we repeat, the school to which the names just quoted belong, must be the Church of the Empire. And that it has every way worthy of the mitre; but it does not folthere may be reasons of expediency for suppressing of faithfulness, dutifulness and consistency. The Upon another point, the independence of the Church changes; and a laxity of sentiment, indulged it may very position of responsibility, too, often induces great confided to their oversight.

the fair proportions of Christianity, and to deprive it of its spirituality, than all other causes whatever."

tion of tenets or principles of the Church; but, to its spirituality, than all other causes whatever." please all parties, these must shift and be varied .-The Church of England was reformed by her own And supposing that they did succeed in pleasing all

The following article from the Gospel Messenger the case, we are not without Scriptural authority and the case, we are not without Scriptural authority and fused. They say there are spots in the sun; rather there are dark objects, occasionally, if not always observable, which, careering past it in the bounds of space, partially obscure that glorious orb: and certainly no human institution, however near perfection in itself, is free from the spots and stains with which infirm or unworthy individuals may now and then deform and mar it. So with the Church. The storms that may ever and anon convulse it; the tares and plants of ungodliness and sin which may appear upon its surface, are not the offspring of the Church itself, but extraneous things which man's weakness or wickedness induces. But we must not withhold any longer the article referred to:-

"The Diocese of New York has been greatly afflicted within the last two years; but we have affecting cause to own, -will not be obliged to the Banner for this in 1844 and in 1846, (the latter of which we have lately received,) presents results as gratifying as they are sur-prising: and furnishes evidence that God has not wholly

withdrawn his blessing from our sister Diocese:-New Churches admitted into union ? 1254 \$2192,51† \$1832,95* 165 cese, number of Clergymett in 189 222

Most emphatically do these FACTS call upon us to utfer

And as it is in the Diocese of New York, so will it be found in the Anglican Church all the world over. Sadly low in spiritual things as many are, and always no doubt will be, there has, with the late enquiry into and presentation of the real principles of the Church, been a wonderful revival of practical piety and godly living. Nor is it, as we have often shewn, a piety which exhibits itself in words alone: it has been tested in the large and abundant fruits of a self-denying holiness, and in a beautiful and unostentatious charity which awakens the unfeigned wonder of many a cold and calculating religionist of the day.

Never, too, were Churches, in the United Kingdom and its Colonies, better fitted than now: never, in they originate in papers avowedly hostile to the Whig Governthe memory at least of many past generations, were the worshippers more devout and humble; never were the ordinances waited upon, or the Sacraments ap-

Long be it so! long may the "candlestick" burn

And because he who thus watches over you is a sinner one ocean to another, imitating the motion and course tion by all, who are convinced of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam-ship Great British and the convergence of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam-ship Great British and the convergence of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam-ship Great British and the convergence of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam-ship Great British and the convergence of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the underwriters concerned in the monster steam of the duty and the du

ruptions which rendered a special notice necessary. ties occurred, received considerable attention, and the are now in winter quarters. As for the rhapsody about "the people of England least annual Report of its Church Society invited, in very earnest terms, all, both Clergy and Laity, to unite heartily in establishing Parochial Schools, and to co
The America has made her last trip for the season from down under their Druidical priests to idols, and that long after the canon of Scripture was closed"—it operate in averting, as far as possible, from our chillong after the canon of Scripture was closed",—it operate in averting, as far as possible, from our chiland Lewiston each alternate day, and will continue, perhaps, tions. We cannot realise too soon that in all things

> vout acknowledgements to Almighty God, the resolutions lately adopted by the Committee. One of these has for its object the supplying of a portion of the salary of a Schoolmaster for at least one School in each Mission, to onducted upon religious principles in connexion with the Church of which we are members, and under the immediate direction of the settled Missionary. The importance can hardly be over-rated of connecting Christian instruction with the more general subjects of education, and the duty incumbent upon members of our scriptural communion, to aim at imbuing the minds of our youth

with the principles of the Gospel, and of the Church as a channel of the Gospel, cannot be too earnestly impressed.

"Schools.—The Society have been hitherto held back from any appropriation, except that of occasional grants of books, in aid of Sunday or other Schools, by the fear would warrant. It has, however, appeared to the Committee, and they cannot doubt that they will be sustained in the belief, that it was their duty to make an effort to occupy in some measure the field of usefulness here opened before them, in full faith that the Lord would dispose the hearts of those, to whom He has given the means, o contribute more bountifully to the funds of the Society for the support of objects of such unquestionable useful-

"In this belief they have made a commencement, by acceding to the repeated remonstrance and request of the Rev. Dr. Shreve, and granting a salary of £20 to a School-

School, and other religious instruction given in accordance with the principles of the Church and under the direction of the Missionary.

The prisoner remains remanded to while the magistrates are in the mean inquiry. It may be noted as a cur when Mr. Gurnett and the officers we " Secondly .- That the School house be erected on

ground, the title of which, with the buildings and appurtenances, is duly secured to the Bishop of the Diocese or the Church Corporation of the parish. thirdly.— That a sum equal to twice the amount, at least, of that granted by the Committee, be raised on the spot towards the salary of the Schoolmaster, by way of subscription. by way of subscriptions, tuition money, or other-

"These conditions will, they hope, commend themselves as containing merely necessary precautions in order to ensure the connexion of the schools that may be assisted with the Church of which we are members; and the Committee will rejoice in being permitted, so far as their funds will authorize them, to contribute to the estabishment of at least one school, to be conducted on such principles, in every mission in the Province.

"The Committee think it right to state, that the sum granted in this particular instance must not be considered as a precedent for the amount of similar grants in future They trust, however, to be enabled to grant, in all cases where the above conditions shall have been complied with, such aid as may materially contribute to the support and comfort of a desirable order of Schoolmasters connexion with the Church."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionar Stations throughout the Diocese, for the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy

in this Diocese:-Previously announced, in No. 86, amount ... 265 8 5
Township of London per Rev. C. C. Brough 3 0 0
Beechville£0 6 9½
Woodstock

Barrie£0 13 5 per Church Warden...... 0 11 2½ 93 Collections...... £281 2 0

T. W. BIRCHALL, 11 Dec., 1846. The Treasurer has also received a donation of 5s. to the same fund from Miss Knowlson,
Also the sum of 7s' 1d. from the Church Warden of Barrie, collected for the Missionary Fund.

Arrival of the Caledonia. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. BY TELEGRAPH TO ROCHESTER.

(From the British Colonist Extra, Dec. 9th, 1846.) The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday

forning, at 7 o'clock, fifteen days and sixteen hours from Liverool, whence she sailed on 19th November. Free United States flour was selling in London at 32s to 33s p harrel. In the Liverpool market, the same sold at 31s 6d @ 33s w barrel.

Corn, 52s @ 54s p quarter.

The duty on wheat is 4s a quarter.

The grain markets, both in England and on the Continent, down. The money market remains about the same as at last advices. The Bank of England rate of interest is three per Bullion is being transported from the Kingdom. Cotton is ad p to lower. Sales small. Free trade is progressing

throughout Europe.
Rumours of ministerial dissensions prevail in England, but

The accounts which the Caledonia took out to England, were considered favourable in a commercial point of view, for they brought numerous orders contingent on the opening of the American ports, under the new Tariff. sian Charge d'Affaires to the States of North Ame-

ica, Baron Gerott, has arrived at Berlin, to receive in person instructions from his government, in relation to a treaty of commerce in navigation, to be concluded between the Zollverein

like yourselves, full of infirmities and ignorances, and of the Sun of righteousness." Much more could be importance of providing a Christian education for their tain, has visited and reported, with Mr. Alexander Brellmer, of weaknesses; since he is set in the midst of so many and great dangers, and has the hardest and most perilous office to discharge which is assigned to man, statement of the Banner.

Much more could be importance of providing a christian education for their same effect; but what has been cited, is abundantly sufficient to overthrow the reckless statement of the Banner.

Now accompanies, and of the Sun of righteousness. Much more could be adduced to the same effect; but what has been cited, is abundantly sufficient to overthrow the reckless statement of the Banner.

Now accompanies that Christianian reducation for their same and reported, with Mr. Alexander Brender, or children. It is undoubtedly but a small beginning which has been made in our sister Diocese, and yet it is a beginning for which she cannot be too thankful, as may be used for beaching her, by keeping her stem to the sea we may hamply trust the He who has commanded us bear with him and forgive him where the need shall Now, assuming that Christianity was planted in we may humbly trust that He, who has commanded us until the next storm, and it will then be perfectly practicable to

Colonial.

that they were very recently converted and set in order, or that they were free from the abuses and corruptions which rendered a special notice necessary.

It must be stated, in justice to this Diocese, that the which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident or of storm. It was removed for safety before the setting in of the winter gales. The whole of the royal mail line on the lake,

possessed by the denomination or denominations enducing the arts and habits of civilized life, we may what we know to be a positive duty; they should of Mr. Brown, we doubt not but that Port Credit will soon blood of his fellow man.—Argus. in contemplation, and, from the well-known energy and activity to screen the mindnight robber, who goes armed to shed the Buchanan opponents of those institutions were the rebels! present a far more flourishing appearance than it has hitherto exhibited.—Streetsville Review.

cross had ceased. Most certainly therefore must we ulars, which are as follows. Since Mr. Gurnett's return from expect to find difficulties in labouring to carry out a system of religious education, which is based on the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Markham, his exertions and those of the District Magistrates to detect the culprit have been untiring, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one Stephen Turney, a journeyman tailor in Markham, but without effect, until a day or two since, when it came to Mr. Gurnett's ears that one stephen to the company when the company when the compa "This Committee are persuaded that the members of the Society throughout the Province will hail, with dehimself, besides exhibiting a large number of bank bills.

such outlay, the investigation was carried further, in the course of which he proved to be the identical Stephen Turney who was convicted in 1842 of robbing Lord Tullamore of jewellry, and sentenced to eight nears configured in the position. such outlay, the investigation was carried further, in the course was convicted in 1842 of robbing Lord Tunamore of Jewenty, &c., and sentenced to eight years confinement in the penitentiary. At intervals, subsequently, various features presented themselves, such as to induce the magistrates to issue a warrant ficial and encouraging results to this District, but that the whole properties therein, and have watered to prospects, from time to time; feeling perfectly convinced that its completion would not only be attended with the most beneficial and encouraging results to this District, but that the whole Trotter and Townsend this duty was deputed; they started

cuffs, but being observed by one of the officers in charge, they immediately had them examined, and officer Townsend, sitting on the same seat with the prisoner, placed his arm through his.

While in this registion. Townsends in the deals in acting the same seat with the prisoner, placed his arm through his.

inquiry. It may be noted as a curious circumstance, that when Mr. Gurnett and the officers were proceeding to Markham, to conduct the first inquiry, Turney met them, on his way to the city, at Gates' Tavern; and on their return from Markham, Turney met them again at the same place, returning to the village. He was from home during the whole time Mr. Gurnett and the magistrates were conducting the examination at Markham; and, strange to say, he was neither missed nor thought of by his neighbours.

. Since the foregoing was in type, we learn that the prisoner will be brought up for examination this day, when it is thought that additional evidence will be brought forward.

The prisoner Turney, who has been in custody since his apprehension at Markham, under suspicion of being concerned in the murder, the particulars of which we gave in our last, underwent on Tuesday last a lengthened examination before Mr. Alderman Gurnett, Messrs. Beatty, Bethunc, Denison Wakefield, and Scobie, magistrates. The inquiry being strict-ly private, we cannot say whether any fresh evidence was duced-it however ended in the prisoner's being remanded. Herald, of Thursday.

BODY TAKEN FROM POTTER'S FIELD. - A good deal of excitement exists in some circles by the discovery that the body of a woman had been disinterred a few nights since at the Potof a woman had been disinterred a few nights since at the Pot-ter's Field, under extraordinary circumstances. We made en-quiry of the husband of the deceased, and he informed us that on the 25th of November the body was buried. He visited the spot on the following day, and found it undisturbed; but, on a second visit, the appearance of the grave gave rise to strong suspicions that all was not right. He went to the person in suspicions that all was not right. He went to the person in charge of the grave-yard, and from his looks and evasive answers, was strengthened in his belief. He then stated his determination to examine the grave, and called upon Mr. Harvard, the head of the Methodist Church, and informing him of the circumstance, asked his advice. A meeting of the Trustees as convened, and it was determined that the grave should be opened, which was accordingly done, in the presence of many persons, when it was found that the coffin had been bored about the middle, and the corpse removed, leaving some of the deadclothes. Suspicion was entertained that the employed in digging the graves were aware of the circumstance if not participators in the act. An investigation of the parties took place, and a good deal of contradictory evidence was elicited. One of the parties stated that when he found the shroud he put it into an adjoining grave, and upon searching there it could not be found, but was afterwards got in his house. Indeed, there can be little doubt but the parties are not trustmoving them, and that they contemplate erecting a building in the grave yard, sufficient to accommodate parties dispos watch the graves of deceased friends, which we believe to be no

The deceased died of a Paralytic stroke—she received one before about two years ago—but had been quite well a very short time before her death. Her husband has conducted himself all through this trying scene with becoming respect and christian fortitude.—Toronto Herald.

INQUEST .- An inquest was holden on Friday last, the 4th inst., in the township of York, by George Duggan, Esq., on the body of John Bright. It appeared on evidence that he dropped down suddenly dead, from the lower part of a hay-stack. The height from which he fell was only three feet. Verdict accord-

CORONER'S INQUEST .- On the 3rd instant an inquest was holden before George Duggan, Esquire, Coroner for the Home District, (in the Township of York,) on the body of Joseph French, who was found the same day in a complete state of nudity, in a field near John Dews', on the east side of Yonge Street. The deceased's clothes were scattered about the field, some short distance from him. It appeared from the evidence, the deceased had been missing three or four days, and that he was in the habit of drinking to excess, but that he had not been drunk for some few days before he was missing. The probabi-lity is, that the unfortunate deceased had wandered about, in a state of Delirium Tremens, and in one of the paroxysms of the fit, denuded himself, tore his clothes, and afterwards perished of cold. Verdict-Found Dead .- Ibid.

Effects of Intemperance.—An inquest was holden on Saturday last the 5th inst., at Samuel Crosier's Inn, in the 3d Concession in the Township of Toronto, before Geo. Duggan, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mary Brown, about 35 years of age, who was found dead about 9 o'clock on Friday mornin st, on a side line between lots 5 and 6 and the 3rd and 4th Concession, in the said Township. The deceased was a married woman, her husband living, and the mother of four young children; her husband is a labouring man, and he, as also the deceased of most intemperate habits;—the deceased called on Thursday evening about dusk at Crosier's Inn, about a mile und a quarter from where she lived, and asked for a quart of the labours of the Apostles, says, that some "passed gences, be removed. We have, indeed, abundant over the ocean to those which are called the British cause to thank God for the past, and not less ground tive to the Montpensier marriage. Continues to afford a vent for angry pretensions on both sides of the Straits of Dover.

The misunderstanding between England and France, relative to the Montpensier marriage. Continues to afford a vent for angry pretensions on both sides of the Straits of Dover. whiskey, and wanted to borrow a bottle. She tendered money

Several ships the supply.

The request of the ship Great Briship Great B

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Friday evening an attempt was made to rob the Commercial Bank of this city. Next morning an ivestigation into the circumstances took place. By this investigation, it appears that two persons, McMahon and Foster-the latter a servant of the Cashier of the Bank, the other a servant of Mr. Abraham Foster, Grocer-went, about 7 o'clock, to the private door of the Bank, one of them having a letter in his hand addressed to Mr. Rorke, a clerk who resides sight prove to be unfounded. We wait, therefore, to see whether the rumour will be confirmed or not.

Lake Steamers.—The Princess Royal baving proceeded to Cobourg returned to Torouto on Saturday evening, and she correction of some abuse. The absence, therefore, of any such reference in the Apostolical Epistles to Churches in Gaul, or Spain, or Britain, either proves that they were very recently converted and set in the two ruffians rushing out and running in different directions, where the provided disappeared in the other to Cobourg, returned to Toronto on Saturday evening, and she is now laid up for the winter. The want of her "figure head," to which we alluded in our last, was not the result of accident to whi ruffian, Foster, was pursued by Mr. Sellers and eventually se-

whist praising those who assisted in apprehending the thieves, we cannot pass over the very improper conduct of the Police in reference to the above case. When the prisoners were brought up for examination on Saturday morning, it appeared that one of them, McMahon, had been allowed to change a portion of the dress he had worn on the previous evening, so that he might not he recognized, on examination, by the vit-The Eclipse still plies daily between Toronto and Hamilton, and will continue her trips, we understand, as long as the state of the weather permits.—British Colonist.

PORT CREDIT.—Mr. James Brown, of Toronto, has purchased, we understand, the interest of the Indians in this important harbour, and improvements of an important nature are already in progress. The harbour is being deepened so as to allow vessels to come up to the storehouses; new buildings are in contemplation, and, from the well-known energy and activity

a portion of the dress he had worn on the previous evening, so that the cause of the rebellion was the malign hostory that he might not be recognized, on examination, by the vitnesses!! There must thus be on the part of a portion of the Baldwin-Rolfe party with respect to responsible government. The Rectories and the University question were merely the pretext. The how against the Church, as an establishment, was cunningly enough made use of as a trap to catch fools, as not a few of Mr. Buchanan's proselytes found to their cost. To take any other view of it and the Church and the Church and the College questions, then that the might not be recognized, on examination, by the vitnesses!! There must thus be on the part of a portion of the Cause of the rebellion was the malign hostory in the defeat of the Baldwin-Rolfe party with respect to responsible government. The Rectories and the University question were merely the pretext. The how against the Church, as an establishment, was cunningly enough made use of as a trap to catch fools, as not a few of Mr. Buchanan's proselytes found to their cost. To take any other view of it and the Church are the Church and the Church are the Church and the Church and the Church are the Church are the Church are the Church and the Church are the Church are the Church are t

must be crowned according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England: provision is made for that august solemnity in no other way and by no other form. The Army and the Navy pertain to the Empire, and the sovereign of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and propose of each individual Christian; for still through the Red See lies the road to the research of the research of the stockholders had been on Friday last. This meeting of the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the benefit of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and propose of each individual Christian; for still through the Red See lies the road to the research of the stockholders had been on Friday last. This meeting of the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the benefit of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and propose of each individual Christian; for still through the Red See lies the road to the research of the stockholders had been on Friday last. This meeting of the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the benefit of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and propose of each individual Christian; for still through the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the benefit of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and propose of each individual Christian; for still through the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the benefit of the Church at large; and it is so likewise in all things which relate to the pilgrimage and propose of each individual Christian; for still through the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the discovery of the guilty perpetrator of the Markham murder; in the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the discovery of the guilty perpetrator of the Markham murder; in the case in regard to whatever is undertaken for the ca enough to morally convict the apprehended party.

Gilkison, Esq., acted as secretary. The agreement having been read, the same was ratified and comfirmed by the unanimous voice of the meeting. A vote of thanks was then given to Sir Allan, for the satisfactory manner in which he conducted

ments are made—surveying parties will be placed upon the route,—and every preparation made for letting out the con-It proving, on inquiry, that Turney had no valid means for tracts of the road without any unnecessary delay.

Province would participate in the benefits which naturally flow rotter and Townsend this duty was deputed; they started from such undertakings. It is therefore with no small degree of pride and gratification that we now see the Great Western night at a quarter to seven o'clock. He was then stripped and Railroad about to be commenced, and under circumstances, the is clothing carefully examined before his being placed in his line of railroad will become one of the best paying lines on the cell.

In his declaration, taken before Mr. Holden at Markham, Turncy alleged having had about four or five dollars in his possession when he left for Toronto, and that he received nine more dollars in the city; but in giving an account of his disbursements for purchases, he narrated payments to at least six times the amount of what he alleged to have been possessed of. In accounting for his time on the evening of the murder in the village of Markham, he explains all but "the half hour," between the summer of the numerous towns along the line, and which will form no inconsiderable item in the business of the company.

The statistics which have already been published, most fully justify the belief that the commercial importance of this line of rail road will in a few years be unequalled on the continent. The posses a most strenuous objection. The loyalty which the peor posses are most strenuous objection. The loyalty which the peor posse a most strenuous objection. The loyalty which the peor posse as most strenuous objection. The loyalty which the peor posses as a most strenuous objection. The loyalty which the peor posses are natural highway from the Mississippi to the Atlantic,—forming a link in the chain of communication between the boundless West and the maritime cities of New York her great shipping outlet for exports—we can see the boundless West and the maritime cities of New York her great shipping outlet for exports—we can see nothing which justifies the belief, far less, the hope, that the shortest, safest and most expeditious route. Add to this, the traffic and travel which this road will of course possess to and the maritime cities of New York her great shipping outlet for exports—we can see of the travel and traffic between these points, it being the village of Markham, he explains all but "the half hour," be the hole of the travel and traffic between these points, it being the village of Markham, he explains all but "the half hour," be the hole of the travel and traffic between these points, it bei acceding to the repeated remonstrance and request of the Rev. Dr. Shreve, and granting a salary of £20 to a School-master in the mission of Chester, upon certain conditions.

"The Committee deem it of importance to state these conditions distinctly, and to impress it upon all who may apply for similar aid that these conditions must be rigidly complied with:

"The Charak Cherak Charak "First.—That the Church Catechism be taught in the School, and other religious instruction given in School, and other religious instruction given in the prisoner remains remanded for further examination; while the magistrates are in the meantime following out the compared and kept down by those in principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept observed, that such undertakings create and infuse a spirit of principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept on the compared and structure in the magistrates are in the magistrates are in the meantime following out the compared and structure in the compared and kept down by those in principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept on the compared and kept down by those in principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept on the compared and kept down by those in principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept on the compared and kept down by those in the compared and kept down by those constructed, - and in this point of view, we hail the establish ment of the Great Western Rail Road, as a means of calling forth the energies of the people of Canada, towards developing the great resources with which this country is so highly fa-

voured .- Hamilton Gazette. REBELLION CLAIMS .- Persons having claims awarded to hem by the late commissioners in this District, will receive the amount of such award on Saturday the 2nd day of January next, at the office of H. C. Baker, Esq., Bank of Montreal. It will be necessary to observe certain forms, for the particulars of which we refer to an advertisement in another column.-

LICENSING PUBLIC HOUSES .- The following resolutions ere passed at our late Quarter Sessions :-"Whereas various complaints have been made as well again

the unnecessary number as of the inferior description of the houses licensed as Public Inns, and it seems highly probable that much of the disorder and crime so much to be deplored proceeds directly or indirectly from this evil:-"Resolved,-That the Magistrates throughout the District

be respectfully requested in holding their Special Sessions to make the most careful inquiries and to exercise the utmost caution in granting certificates of qualification to Innkeepers; and further, this court respectfully urge upon their brother Juthe absolute necessity of having a personal knowledge of every thing they certify—not only because the law presumes such to be the case, but because there is no other effectual means of preventing improper applicants being admitted." "Resolved,-That the Magistrates of the District be respect-

fully requested to transmit to the clerk of the peace before the 20th of December next a list of such persons as have received certificates, as well as a list of those who have been refused and lastly, that the clerk of the peace do forward to each of the Magistrates a copy of these resolutions."-Hamilton Gazette.

THE RIDEAU CANAL .- On Friday last the weather moderated, and the forwarders made a great effort to extricate their boats and barges, shut up in the Rideau canal by the frost.—
The Prince Albert, by dint of great exertion, broke the way to ers, with a dozen or more barges in tow, worked equally well other parts of the route; so that by their united and combined exertions a little fleet of boats and barges were safely towed into Kingston harbor, in the course of Saturday and Sunday. The large quantity of flour yet in store for the Montreal market (one house alone has 15,000 barrels), renders the arrival of these vessels quite a God-send; for as the river will remain open some time longer, great hopes are entertained that the whole, with cargoes, will yet reach Montreal. The weather has again become cold, and such craft still in the canal as cannot take advantage of the openings made, must remain froze up all winter. The Whig is fated to be wrong in its, pregnestications, for this morning the steamers Ontario, By-town, Hunter, and another, with a small fleet of barges, broke their way through the ice betwen this and Kingston Mills, and arrived safe in harbor. We think we may now safely predict that this will be the last arrival.—British Whig.

DEFECT IN THE MILITIA ACT .- We had occasion a day or two since to look over carefully the Militia Act passed in the last session of Parliament, and we believe we have discovered an omission, which, if we are correct in our supposition, will render it necessary to introduce a new clause in the Act, as soon as possible in the next session. The Act provides in the 8th clause for the enrolment of Militiamen; each man liable to serve is to enrol himself in one of the first twenty days in the month of June, stating his age, residence, &c., and the Captain of the company is to give ten days notice of the time and place at which he intends to make such enrolment. All this is very well, but the Act provides no penalty for those who refuse or negleet thus to enrol themselves. In England the Militia are ballotted for, a certain quota being taken from each parish, and the men thus chosen by ballot, and being notified of the place where their regiment is to muster, are liable to be seized and punished as deserters. We do not find any such provision in the Canadian Militia Law, and it is clear to us that no man can be compelled to enrol or be punished for his refusal under this The Act provides plenty of punishment for those who

refuse to comply with its provisions after enrolment, but unless we are much deceived, nothing can compel enrolment; there can be no muster, enrolment, or attestation of Militiamen, until this defect in the Act is remedied .- Montreal Courier.

H. M. S. MOHAWK.—This Government steam-vessel, under e command of Lieut. Tyson, returned to port on Friday evening, having affected the service she was sent to perform, that of relieving the crew of a schooner, ashore on the reef off Pigeon Island. The vessel proved to be the Brock, Captain J. Pearson, bound to Oswego from Kingston, which had been dried to be the Brock of Walls and the Brock of ven on shore in the snow-storm of Wednesday. Having lost her boats in the gale, the crew were badly off, until relieved by the Mohawk, who brought off two passengers, the captain, and part of the crew, leaving four men on Pigeon Island to stand y the vessel, and try to save her should the weather moderate. Capt. Pearson came away for the purpose of obtaining effective help to save his vessel. The alacrity displayed by Commander along with the effortless ease of a swallow skimming the war along with the effortless ease of a swallow skimming the war along with the effortless ease of a swallow skimming the war.

was discovered, about 2 or 3 yards from the pond, probably sitting down to recover her exhaustion—and died from the united effects of cold and intoxication.—Abridged from the Road made and repaired at the public expense; and as both trusts were under one set of Commissioners, it was deemed but equitable that the balance now remaining in hand, without any specified object, should be applied to making the road over Bererly Swamp—the disgrace and abomination of our District. It has meeting however the Commission of the Road this meeting, however, the Commissioners of the Lower Rose failed to meet those from the upper District. The latter cosequently, were compelled to make their application to the Government alone, with what success remains to be seen; but it is the contraction of a wish exists to lessen a public evil of the most overwhelming description, or if there is any desire among those in power mitigate the most afflicting of our social grievancesa moment will be lost in appropriating this money to the making of a Road over this hideous gulph, which separates the richest growing District of the West, from the most popular consuming and conveying Districts in the East, and trebles my almost renders insufferable, the labours of the farmer and is some vehicles had nearly disappeared, stones were carted thitles for that purpose, and before they filled up the chasm, or the stones made their appearance on the surface, thirty waggon look were thrown into it.—Galt Reporter.

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blood of his fellow man.—Argus.

Great Western Railroad.—Pursuant to notice a meeting of the stockholders of the above company took place at the Railroad Office, in this town on Friday last. This meeting of the stockholders had been called "for the purpose of considering and adopting the agreement entered into between Sir A N. Macnab, on behalf of the company, and the corresponding committee of the company in London." John Wetenhall, Esq., late Warden of the District, was called to the chair, and T. The such and proposed the probable of the consideration of squestion purely relating to political economy, and the probable are foundations. question purely relating to political economy, and the probable results of a particular commercial movement. Nothing could have more damaged Mr. Buchanan's commercial argument. present affairs than identifying it with past, or say existing differences on denominational questions; and though the position and experience of the writer, as a merchant of good stand ing, would under other circumstances, have impressed a dar weight on his published opinions, we cannot help thinking that weight on his published opinions, we cannot help thinking his having associated an over-zealous leaning towards his own sectional denomination, has greatly cumbered the influence of his commercial vaticinations. Whatever may be the feelings—for after all it is no more than a matter of feeling—of Mrs. Buchanan and those who follow with him, the community at large art not likely to esteem his attempted defence of Canada, against the ruinous consequences he deprecates, a whit the better, because in the same breath with which he attacks free-trade, he reviles the Rishow, each with which he attacks free-

trade, he reviles the Bishop, and spits at the Church.

In the utmost recesses of our heart we have no deeper feeling than the desire to witness this province going onward, as more and more emphatically Colonial, and dependent on the see look Country. But it is with sorrow we confess that when we look at the baneful consequences which sooner or later must result from the irresistible pressure of the new movement which recognizes foreign produce on the same footing with Colonial ple of these Colonies have manifested on all occasions—the tachment they feel to the land of their birth or of their origin-meglected and undervalued as the one has been, and in man

principles and feelings which, in the hour of danger, kept nada truly British. The torrent of Free Trade, turbid violent as it no doubt will be, cannot at one fell swoop level all our ancient landmarks, nor wash away altogether our national distinction. listinctiveness. But as the constant dropping of water will in time, wear away the hardest marble, so by degrees do we feat in time, wear away the hardest marble, so by degrees do will the British principle be worn out by the continuous process of amalgamation with a neighbouring government, with whom our necessities, not our choice, have compelled us to enter into close and friendly relations. Thus, in the progress of events, we shall buy from and sell to our Yankee neighbours—our people and sell as it. ple will more frequently visit and tarry among their people mutual interest and a common feeling will gradually grow up between us—until at last it will be difficult, if not impossible, to define the line of democratical and to define the line of demarcation where British rights begin and Yankee privileges terminate. The process of amalgamation once begun, annexation is not unlikely, in due course to follow and without the interchange of a single word of contention without any distinctly visible cause of discontent—and without the interchange of a single word of contention without any distinctly visible cause of discontent—and without the cause of the the display of any hostile demonstration—these Provinces may be expected to assume another position in the scale of nations. That such a result will happen is equally our conviction and our fear. It can hardly be in the lifetime of the present generation—it may not be for a century to come—God send it may not be for a centur never be-but come when it will, it is yet quite a problem whether or no the United States will then be a Republic.—To-

REWARD! - Whereas a Dwelling house, occupied by Mrs. York, and owned by Messrs. Levi Myrick and R. B. Garrison, situated on the Plank Road, about eight miles east from London, in South Dorchester, and insured with the British America Assurance Company, was wickedly and maliciously set on fire and destroyed, on the morning of Thursday the 3rd instant. This is to give notice that a Reward of Fifty Pounds will be used by the said by the said to the said the said to the said paid by the said Company upon the apprehension and convic tion of the offender, to any person or persons who shall give information that shall lead to such apprehension and conviction to W. W. Street, agent to the British America Assurance

SILVER ORE IN THE E. D .- A correspondent of the Corn wall Observer informs that journal, that a Mr. B. Baker, who owns a farm in the Eastern District, has discovered a vein of Silver ore on his property, which is said to be of a very superior description, the ore yielding no less than sixty-five per cent of pure silver. It contains also a spiriture of the contains also as a contain pure silver. It contains also a mixture of lead. NEW-BRUNSWICK APPOINTMENTS .- The Hon. Chief Jus-

tice Norton came passenger by the steamer, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheering on landing.

We understand the Hon. James Simms Attorney General has been appointed Assistant Judge, in the room of the late Hon. Judge Lilly, and E. M. Archibald, Esq., Attorney General. We believe these appointments will give general satisfaction.

The above extract is taken from the Morning Courier, of St. John's Newfoundland. The long and eminent services of Mr. Simms (for about 20 years, we believe) as Attorney General College of the Courier o fully entitled him to this promotion. It always affords us pleasure when we see in our Colonial Governments that old and

aithful servants of the Crown meet the just reward of their nerits .- Toronto Patriot.

United States.

THE ATLANTIC .- The appalling wreck of the new steamer Atlantic, in the sheltered water of Long Island Sound, has been the sad prevailing topic of conversation and public interest for the last two or three days. The news was perfectly astounding as she was the finest steamer ing as she was the finest steamer recently set afloat, and built expressly for the rough weather of winter-passages. Hersplendour of structure and ornament had made her, for a month of two past, an object of great curiosity; and what with her remarkable speed, her sumptuous accommodations, her noble shape and admirable management, travellers took unusual pains to choose her alternate day for their journey to and fro. She was more known and admired, probably, than any one of these "Ay" ing hotels" of the American waters.

We have, ourselves, a particularly strong impression of her majestic beauty in motion. We chanced to be a passenger in the rival boat, the Oregon, on a lovely evening last autumn, when the two steamers ran out together from the Battery piet, and kept passing and repassing, or running wheal to wheel, as and kept passing and repassing, or running wheel to wheel, as long as the daylight lasted. Both boats were crowded with sengers. We had friends on the deck of the Atlantic, with whom we could speak most of the time, and the firemen of the two boats amused themselves with joking across from one engine room to the other, tossing over bits of coal, laughing at any slackening of way, and, in fact, but for the swift foam receding between us at the rate of the sufficient party. ceding between us at the rate of twenty odd miles an seeming as much in company, and as quietly at rest, as if talk ing across the two galleries of a hotel. We noticed, we remember, the un-tremulous steadiness of the Atlantic. A spray veiled the flying circle of her powerful wheel; but, eye was removed from the busy beauty of that, the vast frame

Fowell in despatching the Mohawk on this occasion, is highly commendable. British Whig.

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