Church Society, and a most liberal donator to its funds. may be, for aught I know, an Elder of the Kirk; but this Proves nothing. Every Scotsman of common information knows that, till lately at least, it was not unusual for Episcopalian noblemen and gentlemen to take office as Elders, in order to secure seats in the General Assembly,—without, however, in the remotest degree, dreaming of deserting the Church for the Kirk. I could mention dozens of cases in point,—such as Mr. Colqu-houn, the late M. P. for the Kilmarnock district of Burghs, &c. &c. &c. In fact, the matter has frequently been animad verted upon by the ministers of the Kirk as inconsistent, and I must confess with good grounds. But this is foreign to the question. The fact is undoubted;—and I think the "Commercial" gentleman's ignorance of this fact has led him to claim so many Peers as he has done. It was not strange that he should have "written down" as Presbyterians all to whose names the KIRK TITLE Elder was subjoined. But had he taken the trouble to enquire at any Scots old woman, he would have been taught his error. There is not a daughter of the have been taught his error. There is not a daughter of the renowned Jenny Geddes, who has not been in the habit of groaning over the Prelatical leaven of the Assembly.

The Messenger quotes the statement which appeared in The Church anent the occasional attendance of Episcopalian land owners at Presbyterian places of worship, and confers the complument of ITALICS upon that portion of it which asserts that "in almost every instance this is owing to the want of an Episcopal Church in the neighbourhood." Does the Editor mean to deny this statement? He may as well deny that the majority of the Kirk are at this moment in a position of virtual rebellion against that state which raised them to the condition of

And this leads me to another remark of our Montreal friend. He asks, "Is it meant that the tenets of the Pecrage will make any doctrines purer, or any form of government better?" I answer, decidedly not. The Church in Scotland stands on grounds far too high to be affected, one way or another, by any such control of the coronet, but such considerations. She may give lustre to the coronet, but the coronet can add nothing to her claims as a pure branch of the Catholic Church. But, granting all this to the utmost extent, it is surely of importance to be known, that the majority of an order, distinguished—and justly distinguished—by birth, character, and education, have seen no good grounds for leaving the Church of their fathers; and that while breathing the atmosphere of Presbyterianism, they have adhered, through good and bad report, to an unendowed and most humble Church, able, so far as outward state is concerned. Does not this circumstance speak volumes for the high moral status of that Does it not prove that the cause of Apostolic order is not at such a miserable discount (to use an expression which the man of Commerce will understand) in old Scotland?
Again,—at a time when the Kirk is unfolding her ancient banner of anarchy and rebellion, does it not deeply concern the our of my country to be known that her most intelligent and exalted sons have no communion with a body which dares to teach the worse than Popish error, that the vox populi is to bear down and drown the voice of the law,—and which, in defiance of the first principles of a Christian monarchical government, would seek to maintain the dogma that the decisions of the Supreme Courts, including Parliament itself, are to be scouted and set at defiance, if at variance with the notions of a small section of the community. Yes, Sir-as a lover of the itish Constitution, as a lover of my native land, I rejoice and bless God that so many of her high-souled nobility are members of a Church which teaches that loyalty and obedience to the which has not yet ventured to blot out of her Bible these solemn words, "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." Nobly did my dear Church act up to this rule. For near a century she submitted, without a murmur, to a series of persecutions without a counterpart in modern times. She submitted in silence and meekness—and she is now beginning to receive her reward. I repeat, Mr. Editor, that in cumstances we have good cause to congratulate ou selves that our aristocracy have had the virtue to stand by their spiritual mother. The fact does honour to themselves, and proves the sterling nature of their Church's teaching. She is known (1)

SCOTTISH EPISCOPACY AND THE SCOTTISH PEERAGE. To the Editor of The Church,

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SIR,—I have just read, in the Montreal Commercial Mesons ger, an editorial in which you are very flatly accused of FALSE-Hoop, reckless assumption, &c., for having asserted that "the greater proportion of the land in Scotland is owned by Episcopalians," and that "of the Peerage of Scotland scarce half a dozen are members of the Kirk." The Editor of this print must either be a very ignorant person, or one who belongs to the "Richie Moniplies" family, a class of my countrymen, who for the credit, as they deem it, of Old Scotland, are prepared on any occasion to swear that "the North Loch of Edinburgh is equal is the state of the state equal in magnificence to the Thames at London." The accuyour statement, however, cannot be shaken by any huch as attempted to be contradicted. You quoted, I observe, the statement of Mr. William Chambers, of Edinburgh, in his "Book of Scotland," on this head; but the Messenger, I perceive, in quoting from you, very prudently omits this extract from Chambers, which you gave in proof of your statement,—knowing well that his extract grant was the standard assertions would not stand ing well that his own unsupported assertions would not stand for a moment, in the estimation of any intelligent Scotchman, opposition to the statistical information of Mr. William Chambers. I have the pleasure of knowing the Messrs. Chambers. nately, and fearlessly assert, that there is not at this moment in Scotland an individual so well versed in its statistics as Mr. William Chambers,—or one who, from the integrity of his character, may be more safely relied on in any statement he may make on this subject. In fact, I have always found him as unrivalled for his subject. In fact, I have always found him a unrivalled for his statistical information, as his brother, Mr. Robert, is for his acquaintance with the traditional history and antiquities of Scotland. The Messenger, having vapoured for some time about your assertion as to the proportion of the land of Scotland owned by Episcopalians, proceeds in the true Richie Moniplies" style, to give a list of Scotlish Peers, who, he says, are Presbyterians, and adds by ways of a clember, that he says, are Presbyterians, and adds, by way of a elencher, that, with a very slight exertion of memory," he could name "multitudes" of others. The names which, with this exertion of memory, he gives are the following:—The Marquises of Breadalbane, Lothian, and Tweeddale, The Earls of Dalhousie, Rossyn, Morton, and Camperdown, The Lords Belhaven, Melville, Appier, Kerr, Kinnaird, Kinnoul, and Mansfield. Unfortunately for the veracity however of the Messenger, in this list there are not less than three-fourths in number who are Episans. The Marquis of Lothian is a member of the Epis copal Church, and so was his father, the late Marquis, who was a munificent contributor to the erection of one of the principal ber perfectly of the Rev. Archibald Alison reading the service of the Ch. of the Church at his funeral, in Newbottle Kirk, which was thrown open on the occasion to accommodate the numerous body of the tenantry who followed the Marquis to his grave.—
I distinctly I distinctly remember, too, the profound impression which Mr. Alison's manner and unrivalled elocution produced on all who were then present. The present Marquis follows in the footsteps of his father. He has a brother in the Church of England, and has subscribed 500l. to the Episcopal College of Perth,—a munificent munificent sum, when his comparatively moderate income is taken into account. The Earl of Rosslyn is also an Episcopalian. lian, at least I know very well that when, as Lord Loughb the commanded a regiment of dragoons at Edinburgh, he was most exemplary in his attendance upon the services and the communion of the Episcopal Church. The Earl of Morton is likewise an Episcopalian. His brother, the late Earl, who was for several the most income of the communion of the Episcopalian. several years Lord High Commissioner at the meetings of the General Assembly, was a scape-grace of a person; but the Present Earl is a steady and exemplary Churchman, and a communicant, I forget which, either of St. Paul's or St. John's Chand Chapel, in Edinburgh. Lord Camperdown is a member of the Rev. Dean Horsley's Church in Dundee. Lord Melville is, I that his eldest and gallant son, Colonel Dundas, who was in this Ovince, avowed himself a member of the Episcopal Church, h a speech delivered by him at Woolwich, on laying the oundation stone of a Presbyterian Chapel. The present Lord Napier is, I think, a minor,—his father, the late Lord, having lied as Plenipotentiary in China. All the Cadets of the Napier aily are Episcopalians, particularly Mr. Mark Napier, the and the Covenanters," who is an uncompromising Episcopalian.
The next Peer stated in the Messenger's list is Lord Kerr—but his knowledge of the Peerage of Scotland. Lord Kinnaird is the Riowledge of the Peerage of Scotland. Lord Kinnaird is present anti-corn-law agitator, and may or may not be a presbyterian. The Kirk, however, is very welcome to claim amongst the number of her adherents. Of Lord Kinnonl have no knowledge, but rather think he is an Episcopalian, at least, I never heard him mentioned before as being a Presbyterian. The last on the list is Lord Mansfield. The late Earlevy one knows was a highchurchman and tory, and the

the Episcopal Chapet at Perth. His son, Lord Stormont, and now Earl Mansfield, walks, I am entitled to presume, in his father's footsteps. Like him, he is a good conservative, and it is not very likely that he has renounced Episcopacy, in which he was brought up, and become a Presbyterian. I have now gone over the Messenger's regular list of Scottish Peers, and have, I think, satisfactorily, shown that, at least, three-fourths have, I think, satisfactorily shown that, at least, three-fourths of them belong to the Episcopal Church. Of this I am certain, that I know somewhat more of the Scottish Peerage than the Editor of the Montreal Messenger.

The most extraordinary of the Waying bold, he has the his bouncers however is yet to come. Washing bold, he has the hardihood to assert that the Duke of Buccleuch is a Presbyterian to the core. Unfortunately for the Messenger I can give the most unqualified contradiction to this assertion. It so happens that his Grace, as his father and angelic mother were before him, is a member of the small Episcopal Church at Musselburgh, (my own native town), where, when he is residing at his palace at Dalkeith, he regularly attends, at least uniformly at Christmas and Easter, where, together with his Duchess and the servants of his household, he receives the Holy Communion. This I can verify from my own personal knowledge. The Chapel at Musselburgh has been in existence since the revolution of 1688,—its first minister having been the Rev. Mr. Irvine, (afterwards a Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church) the ejected minister of the parish of Inveresk: and the Duke prefers joining with the little congregation who are there assembled, to going to the numerous and fashionably attended congregations in Edinburgh,—because his father and mother were members of the same congregation before him. The Messenger, too, if he will take the trouble to look into the debates of Parliament, will find that his Grace has, on several occasion in the House of Peers, avowed himself a member of the Episco-pal Church. The fact, also, of his having subscribed 1000l. to the Scottish Episcopal College, does not look very like as if he were, as the Messenger states, "a Presbyterian to the core."—
The Messenger also asserts that the Duchess of Sutherland and "her family" are Probleman. her family" are Presbyterians. If this is the fact, it is not a little remarkable that, on the occasion of the death of the late Duke of Sutherland, the Rev. Edward Ramsay [of the Episcopal Church] should have been sent for all the way from Edinburgh, upwards of 200 miles, to read the funeral service at Dornoch Kirk, (I think), where his Grace was buried. This, too, does not look very like as if "the Duchess of Sutherland and her

family were Presbyterians." I have now done with the Presbyterian Editor of the Com I have now done with the Fresbyterian Lattor to the mercial Messenger, and conceive that I have sufficiently exposed his ignorance, and proved that the charge of "recklessness of assumption" which he has brought against The Church, ought to be transferred to himself. I shall now conclude, by warning him to be more careful in future in regard to what he says on the subject of Scottish Episcopacy. Any mis-statements or falsehoods on this subject, he may rely upon it, shall meet with an open and instant exposure, for

"A chield's amang them taking notes, And faith he'll print it." I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have fallen upon a copy of the Edinburgh Almanack, for 1837, from which I extract the following list of the sixteen Scottish Representative Peers. I have marked the members of the Episcopal Church with a †, and the adherents of the Kirk with a \*, from which you will observe that in this illustrious body, dear to every Scotchman,

"Whose ancestors, in days of yore, Thro' hostile ranks and ruined gaps Old Scotia's bloody Lion bore,"

there are only two Presbyterians, viz., the Earl of Selkirk and the Marquis of Tweeddale. The Marquis of Tweeddale I have marked as a Presbyterian, although I have some doubts on the marked as a Presbyterian, although I have some doubts on the subject. The rest, with the exception of the Earl of Selkirk, are all members of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. I have also looked over the list of the whole Peerage of Scotland, amounting in number to eighty-four, and find that the proportion of Presbyterian Peers is in a RATIO even less than in the list of the sixteen Representative Peers which is subjoined:—

١	SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS, ELECTED EVERY PARLIAMENT.			
ı	SCOTTISH REPRESENTA	TIVE F	EERS, ELECTED EVI	RI PARLIAMENI.
	and a	TM-41-	Name	Accession. I
	Creation. Title.	Direit	David Ocilyy	1896
	+ 1639 Airlie, Earl of	1785	David Ognvy	1000
	† 1633 Elgin, Barron † 1442 Forbes, Baron	1765	James-Ochonchar	Forbes 1804
	† 1442 Forbes, Baron	1765	Francis Grav	1907
	† 1445 Gray, Baron	100	Alexander Home	
	+ 1605 Home, Earl of	1769	Alexander Home	
	† 1641 Leven, Earl of	1785	David-Leslie Mel	ville 1820
	4 1458 Morton, Earl of	1789	George-Sholto De	ouglas 1827
	+ 1696 Orkney, Earl of	1803	Thomas J. Hamilt	on Fitz-Maurice 1831
	† 1628 Reay, Baron	1773	Eric Mackay	1707
	7 1628 Reay, Darou	1905	Alexander Coore	Fwa
	† 1445 Saltoun, Baron	1785	Alexander-George	Fraser 1793
١	* 1646 Selkirk, Earl of	1809	Dunbar-James D	ouglas1820
١	4 1480 Sinalais Rayan	1768	Charles St Clair	
1	* 1646 Selkirk, Earl of + 1480 Singlais, Rayon + 1686 Strathallan, Vise	c. 1767	James A. John-L	aurence_Charles
	A THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART		Diminione .	***************************************
	* 1694 Tweeddale, Mar.	of 1787	George Hav	1804
	* 1694 Tweeddale, Mai.	01 1101	George	79
	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	-	The second secon	

ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL ON CHRISTMAS DAY To the Editor of The Church.

-Every one must have been struck with the unusually Sir,—Every one must have controlled in the Manner in which our Cathedral Church has been decorated for the festival of the Nativity. The good taste and ready zeal of those individuals of the congregation who came forward to offer their services, in thus adorning the Sanctuary of God, are most praiseworthy. Let us retain as long as possible these are most praiseworthy. Let us retain as long as possible these kindly English usages,—these eloquent Church-customs. An Editor of the Messenger seems to be. In regard to the large Proportion of the land held by Episcopalians in Scotland, the statement you have made has, at home, been reiterated in all sorts of publications, and never, to my knowledge, been even so much as attempted to be contradicted. You quoted, I observe, tuity of the Church's hopes, and the undying freshness of the Church's consolations,—then often the most perceptible when other comforts have dried up and withered. In our fatherland how many happy memories of it cluster, at this period of the year, around filial and faithful hearts!—we should have seen year, around final and faithful hearts!—we should have seen the fir, the laurel, the box, and the gay glistening leaves and berries of the Holy-tree,—as correctly we should call it, from the hallowed use to which it is thus annually put. In these latitudes, we select with great propriety, as our evergreen and festive decoration, the Hemlock, (Abies Canadensis), and the coral-drops and class beaves of the Teachers. coral-drops and glossy leaves of the Tea-berry, (Vaccinium ovatum), both so graceful and so richly aromatic that, by an Eastern mind, susceptible of the poetry of things, they might easily be classed with the myrrh, aloes and cassia, and other fair and sweet-smelling natural emblems of Scripture: "I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the shittah-tree, and the myrtle and the oil-tree; I will set in the desert the fir-tree, and the pine, and the box-tree together." (Is. xli. 19). How beautiful is the idea, when the establishing of a branch of the Church in a wild beather country, is the compared to the planting of a wild, heathen country, is thus compared to the planting of grove of evergreen in the midst of a barren waste! And how true a tale does this figurative language tell of the contrast exhibited by a true branch of the Church of God, when standing in all its integrity, dignity, stability, are immortality, in the midst of the stunted, withering and withered vegetation of a soil sterilized by the effects of pride, ignorance, and pettiness of

> In addition to our Hemlock-tree being made an appropriate Christmas decoration, might we not, by its use, retain among ourselves and our children another British association? Might we not make it supply, in our rural church-yards, the place of the venerable Yew,—a tree to which it bears no slight resemblance, though differing, I believe, in species?
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> The Choir, excellent as it has become of late, quite surpassed itself in the brilliancy and grandeur of its execution on Christmas day. The selection of anthems was most appropriate. The

mas may. The selection of anthems was most appropriate. The fine triumphant music of Haydn's "Wake the song of Jubilee," and the rich mixture of varied melody in his noble chorus, "The heavens are telling the glory of God," were very impressive and most elevating to the devout mind. Colonel Forlong, of the 43rd regiment, merits the thanks of the congregation for of the 43rd regiment, merits the thanks of the consergation for the obliging manner in which (though his doing so was attended with interruption to the general routine of the regiment) he permitted the band to attend for practice, previous to the great festival of Christmas. This entering of all classes of the community into the gates of God's house with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise, on an occasion which all Christenfestival of Christmas. This entering of all classes of the community into the gates of God's house with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise, on an occasion which all Christendom observes,—this consecration to God's honour of the instruments of martial music, this expression of great joy with trumpets also and shawms, and sound of the cornet, were all most impressive and highly seasonable, as well as Scriptural and primitive;—and I must suppose that these circumstances, conjoined with the reverent demeanour of the dense assemblage, the cheerful aspect of the spacious temple, flooded as it was through its dimmed windows with a mellow but joyous sunlight, and, beyond all, the dignified, most worthy, and unequalled services of our Church for the sacred occasion, must have been very striking, and perhaps even prepossessing to the many strangers, not members of the Church, who were present. They were of course enabled to join in our service in consequence of their own places of worship being closed,—their spiritual pastors and masters having thrown off, together with the regimen and discipline of the Church catholic in all ages and every where, the observance also of those festivals and fasts that have distinguished Christians from the very first.

The temporary Mitre placed in front of the East (i. e. North) window might suggest to the Churchwardens or others in authority the propriety of having some permanent emblem of this description in the Church. The usual place for such a symbol is immediately over the cathedra or throne.\* The little

[\* The word "throne," applied to a Bishop's seat, is an incidental but very pregnant proof of the Apostolic origin of Episcopagy. It was our Saviour's promise to the twelve Apostles, of whom Bishops are the successors, that they should sit upon twelve "thrones," (Matt. Xi. 28.)—ED. Ch. []. The sound observed the comment of the propersion of fire definition of the great content of the propersion of fire the successors, that they should sit upon twelve "thrones," (Matt. X

In the mean time I may be allowed to say that the Messenger is altogether at fault in claiming the Duke of Buccleuch as a Presbyterian. To use his own guarded language, the assertion is "utterly without truth." The thing is almost too ridiculous for serious answer. His Grace is not only an Episcopalian to restrict the serious answer. His Grace is not only an Episcopalian to restrict the core," but is the leading patron of the Scottish Episcopal Chareh Society, and a most liberal donator to its funds. He noticed by the Press, the sacred Mitre is designated as a "mark of the Beast," i. e. of the Serpent, the symbol of the Spirit of Evil. We are assured in Scripture that there is but one unpardonable sin; and the Saviour referred to it when some im donable sin; and the Saviour referred to it when some impiously attributed to the power of Satan, the works which he did by the power of God. How closely the unhappy author of the pamphlet referred to, may be (ignorantly I hope) verging upon the committal of the unutterable offence, I affectionately beg of him to consider. It is well known that the Mitre, particularly in respect to its pointed and divided where originated in larly in respect to its pointed and divided shape, originated in the fact that the Holy Ghost came down upon the first Apostolic Bishops in the outward and visible form of cloven tongues

The loyal and at this moment very significant device of the Three Plumes,—won for England at Cressy, and now about again to be beloved afresh throughout her broad domains, from East to West,—reminds me that it is usual in the Churches of England to have the Royal Arms emblazoned conspicuously of England to have the Royal Arms emblazoned conspicuously on the walls. Such was the case in St. James's Church, when a structure of wood. Perhaps this omission will speedily be supplied in its present more durable successor. The effect upon all, both the mature and the maturing, would be good. The venerated escutcheon of England would remind them of the whild the alone under God protects a contract of the state of t ield that alone, under God, protects us at this instant from shield that alone, under God, protects us at this instant alone traitors at home, and enemies abroad. Our connection with the foremost nation of all the earth would be brought to our recollection at solemn moments, and in places where, at the same time, we could with propriety offer up our grateful adorations for that and all other of the Divine mercies. Patriotism such as this, resting on a solemn attachment to the monarchy, and a constitution constructed on Scriptural precedent, is peculiarly a CHURCH-PRINCIPLE. Is it not for this that the Church s resisted and most wickedly vilified by the enemies of social order, both here and in the parent land? That God may for-give them, for they know not what they do, is the sincere prayer your's, with great respect, Toronto, St. John's Day, 1841.

## Canada.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT .- A fatality attends the voyage of His Excellency. He sailed from Portsmouth, in the Illustrious, on the 16th November, but was compelled to put into Falmouth, on the 22nd, and did not sail thence until the 25th. He is not expected at Kingston before the 20th January.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—It seems certain that Dr. Dunlop, and Mr. E. W. Thomson, who defeated Mackenzie in the Second Riding, are the Wardens for the Huron and Home

THE CASE OF MR. CHARTIER, A LOWER CANA-DIAN PRIEST. (From the Montreal Gazette.)

"La Gazette du Quebec of yesterday, contains a retraction by the Rev. Mr. Etne. Chartier, priest, of his errors of opinion and conduct, in regard to the political events of 1837. Mr. Chartier, we believe, is a native of St. Pierre Rivere du Sud; studied law in this city, and afterwards entered into the Ecclesiastical state, became a Professor, at St. Anne, from which he was removed, in 1829, and in 1837, was Curate at St. Benoit, in the County of Two Mountains. He sided with the insurgents of that County, and after the affair of St. Eustache, removed to the United States, and has also been in France. We cannot doubt of the sincerity of his retraction. We believe he was the only Roman Catholic Clergyman, who, in opposition to the Mandement of the late Bishop Lartigue, decidedly espoused the

cause of the insurgents.—Quebec Gazette."

The name of Messire Etienne Chartier, Cure of St. Benoit, was conspicuously before the public, in 1837, as one of the only two Roman Catholic Clergymen, who so far forgot their duty to God and man, as to connive at, or abet, an impious insurrec-

Long before the outbreak, M. Chartier became notorious as a political propagandist and partizan. At the altar, and from the pulpit, he had stood forth as the apostle of Papineau, and the missionary of revolt; and, however unexpected by him, the cruel outrages which marked the footstesp of the insurgents in the County of Two Mountains, must, in a great degree, be ascribed

to his peculiar influence and example.

He escaped from the scene of his unhappy ministration, and has since been a wanderer in foreign lands. He has been in the United States, and, we are told, in France. If so, he has been taught experience by travel, and by actual comparison of men and things in other countries; and we, therefore, feel no surprise at the recantation and renunciation of his political er-

rors, as recently published.

In the United States, he has probably, made a becoming pilgrimage to the ruins of Mount Benedict, and he has learnt, amid that scene of desolation, what protection Republican in-stitutions afford to an obnoxious creed, however innocent. stitutions afford to an obnoxious creed, however innocent. He has been taught that neither sex, nor age, nor the solemn shrines of religion, nor the peaceful shades of learning, can be safe from pollution, beneath a form of government where crime can be palliated as an irrepressible ebullition of popular will, and society is pronounced to be a malefactor superior to the law.

In France, he has beheld a scene more awful and appalling still. He has seen a land in which the altar and the throne have been periodically descerated—in which morality is a jest, and religion a mockery. He has heard there of ancient Princes slaughtered and proscribed—of a blameless Priesthood banished and pillsged.—and of time-honoured institutions shattered and

and pillaged,—and of time-honoured institutions shattered and overthrown. He has found armed despots on the Throne stoled hypocrites at the altar—infidelity a household word—and the law of the land administered by the bayonet.

He has returned from thence to his native Canada—a

a country which once possessed, and possesses still, more of the elements of peaceful and permanent happiness than any country upon earth; where, if opulence is unknown, poverty, the abject poverty of other lands, is unfelt; where the people know abject poverty of other lands, is unlett; where the people and nothing of the law beyond the protection and security it confers—nothing of taxation beyond what is required for their own immediate purposes, and for the modest support of an exemplary Clergy: where the leprosy of unbelief is, as yet, unknown; and where religion and toleration, by God's blessing, walk Heaven-ward, hand in hand—alas! that

"What we have, we heed not to the worth Whiles we enjoy it."

Whiles we enjoy it."

The Reverend gentleman has, unquestionably, marked all this, and digested it well; and we carnestly hope, that, in the letter he proposes to address, on this subject, to his ancient parishioners, he will teach those, who have hitherto known no better, to appreciate justly the blessings they enjoy—to thank that Providence, which has bestowed upon them a healthy climate and a productive soil—laws under which they have thriven, in despite of rebel and demagogue—and a Gevernment, capable not only of protecting the veriest outcast against the fury of the mob, but to protect the mob itself, in its most frantic mood, from the consequences of its own excesses.

Messire Chartier will thus give an earnest of his wish to make the best and only reparation to the offended laws of God

make the best and only reparation to the offended laws of God and man, which it is now in his power to offer, in which be

coming spirit, we accept and cheerfully translate the concluding sentence of his political recantation:—
"In conclusion, I disavow the past fully and entirely. I retract, without restriction, all that I have either done or said is purposed of the in support of the movements of 1837; and my most lively -my most ardent wish is, that all those who were in any way influenced by my conduct then, should re-unite themselves to their clergy, restoring to it that entire confidence, of which it continues to shew itself so worthy."

## Later from England.

damp, which took place at Messrs. Day and Twibell's colliery, by which thirteen persons lost their lives.

An extensive fire took place at Barrowfield Glasgow, in the cotton spinning works of J. Bartholomew & Co. The loss is estimated at £40,000. The portion of the mill destroyed contained 25,000 spindles, and upwards of 500 persons have been thrown out of employment.

TORONTO MARKETS.—The following are the only alterations since our last :—Barley, # bushel, 2s. 6d. @ 2s. 9d.; Hay, # ton, 3l. 15s. @ 4l.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday, 5th January, 1842, at the desire of the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, at the house of Mr. Valentine Keffer, near St. Stephen's Church, Vaughan. The punctual attendance of the Brethren is particularly requested, as business of an interesting and important nature is to be brought before them.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Sec. H. D. C. A. Thornhill, 21st December, 1841.

## Upper Canada College.

A T the ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION, De cember, 1841, the following rewards of merit were ad Mis Ercellency the Gobernor=General's Prize.

I. CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS.
(Subjects: Virgil. Æn. ix.—Homer. Il. x.—Composition in Latin verse and prose-Arithmetic and Algebra-Euclid, b. i, ii, iii, def. v, and b. vi.)

I. Crookshank, G.

II. CLASSICS.

(Subjects: Virgil. Æn. ix—Homer. II. x—Horace, Ars
Poet.—Longinus, Extracts from in Collect. Græc. Majora—
Composition in Greek and Latin verse and prose. II. Hagerman, J. T.

III. MATHEMATICS. (Subjects: Arithmetic and Algebra-Euclid, b. i, ii, iii, def.

v, and b. vi-Logarithms, Trigonom. and Conic Sect .- Mechanics.) III. Weller, W. IV. FRENCH.

(Subjects: Henriade, chant. iii, (examin. conducted in French)—Civil History of France under Henri, III. and IV., and Louis XV.—Literary History in the Age of Louis XIV.— Translation from Eng. into French.) Iv. Crookshank, G.

V. ENGLISH.

(Subjects: Civil History of England to the present period— Literary History under Anne, George I. and George II.-Geography and Arithmetic—Composition on a subject propos at the time.) v. Sadleir, C.

Principal's Prizes. .....Crookshank, G. Head Monitor ..... ( Wickson, A. Forms and Partial Class..... Arnold, W.

Preparatory School ... Bethune, A. Boys specially noticed for Good Conduct: Doel, W. H. Bethune, J. G. Crookshank, G. M'Farland, J. C. Draper, H. R. Weller, W. Patrick, E. Bethune, N. (Crooks, D. Molson, A. Dyett, W. Baldwin, W. Barnum, J. Price, E. Robinson, C. Taylor, Ar. Cockburn, R. ( Baldwin, E. (Walton, G. T.

Bethune, A.

Dampier, H.

McKenzie, R.

Boswell, G.

Williams, H.

Jackes, F.

Macaulay, J. J. Draper, W. G. Arnold, W. Boulton, J. Draper, Anderson, G. Boulton, D. Chewett, W. Maule, A. Thompson, C. (McLeod, N. Crooks, A. Clarke, G. M. Bethune, Jas.

Grasett, E. Roaf, J. Smart, R. W. O'Hara, W. Barber, G. A. Boulton, C. Bethune, J. W. ( Sadleir, C. Jones, J. Kingsmill, J. M'Leod, J.

Jessopp, H. B. College Prizes, Wonours and Distinctions. I. Prizes.

1. (Subject. Acts, chap. xii. to xxiii.; English and Greek

1. Connolly, J. H.

(Special). Jones, E. C.

2 & 3. (Subject. Acts, chap. xii. to xxiii.; English text and general information.

2. Grasett, E.

2. W. 3. Arnold, W.

......Wedd, W. 1. (Subject. "Xerxes at Abydos.") English .....Sharpe, A. Essay: (Subject. "Influence of Habit.") Reading......McKenzie, M. Drawing (Surveying and Engineering):

1. Bethune, N. (Special). 2. Chewett, W. Good Conduct (Boarding House): Weller, W. Connolly, J. H. FOR DILIGENCE AND PROFICIENCY DURING THE YEAR IN

CLASSICS .- 7th Form: Crookshank, G .- 6th: Baldwin, E. -5th: Wedd, W.—4th: Cosens, S.—3d: Arnold, W.—2d: rooks, A.—1st: Patrick, E.—Preparatory school: Dampier, H. MATHEMATICS.—Macaulay, J. J.; Wedd, W. FRENCH .- Wedd, W.; Wickson, A.

ARITHMETIC.—Gildersleeve, O.; Crooks, A. GEOGRAPHY.—Crooks, D.; Crooks, A. WRITING.—Woodruff, J. C.; Crooks, A.

FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS PROPOSED AT THE EXAMINATION. 7th Form: Crookshank, G .- 6th: Macaulay, J. J .- 5th: Wedd, W.—4th: Cosens, S.—3d: Arnold, W.—2d: Crooks, A.—1st: Doel, W. H.—Preparatory school: Dampier, H.

II. Honeurs. 1st Class.—7th Form: Connolly, J. H.—6th: Robinson, C.—5th: Roaf, G.—4th: Wickson, A.—3d: Thompson, C.—2d: Clarke, G. M.—1st: McFarland, J. C.—Preparatory

2d Class.—6th Form: McLeod, N.—3d: Gildersleeve, O.; Anderson, G.—2d: Kingsmill, J.; Overfield, C.—1st: Ritchey, R.—Preparatory school: Jackes, W.; Barber, E.

III. First Places.\* GREEK.—7th Form: (Sophocles, Edip. Rex) Connolly, J. H.; (Plato, Crito) Crookshank, G. and Connolly, J. H. aquales.—6th: (Homer, Iliad, b. i.) Robinson, C.—5th: (Lucian, Dialogues in Analect. Grace. Min.) Wedd, W.—4th: (Valpy's Greek Delectus) Cosens, S.—3d: (Accidence) Arth. Wedd Thompson, C. aquales.

(Valpy's Greek Delectus) Cosens, S.—3d: (Accidence) Arnold, W. and Thompson, C. æquales,
LATIN.—7th Form: (Horace, Sat. b. ii. 3. and Epist. b. ii.)
Connolly, J. H., Hagetman, J. T. and Crookshank, G. æquales;
(Horace, Odes, b. iv.) Crookshank, G. and Connolly, J. H. æquales.—6th: (Cicero, pro Deiotaro) Robinson, C.—5th:
(Sallust, Bell. Jugurthin, portion of) Wedd, W.—4th: (Ovid, b. xiii. 1) Cosens, S.—3d: (Phædrus, b. iii.) Arnold, W.—2d: (Lectiones Selectæ) Clarke, G. M.—1st: (Lectiones Selectæ, portion of) Doel, W. H. and McFarland, J. C. æquales.—Pren. School: Boswell, G.

lectæ, portion of ) Doel, W. H. and McFariand, S. C. aquades.

—Prep. School: Boswell, G.

GEOMETRY.—7th Form: (Euclid, b. i, ii, iii and vi) Weller, W.—6th: (b. i, ii, iii and vi) Macaulay, J. J.—5th: (b. i, ii and iii) Wedd, W.—4th: (b. i) Wickson, A.

ALGEBRA.—7th Form: Crookshank, G.—6th: Macaulay, J. J.—5th: (to end of Quadratic Equations) Wedd, W.—4th: (to end of Simple Equations) Cosens, S. and Wickson, A.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Elements of) - Crookshank, G.

Logic.—Crookshank, G. French.—7th Form: Crookshank, G.—5th: Wedd, W.

-4th: Cameron, C.; Par. Class: Crooks, D.-3d: Anderson, G.-2d: Clarke, G. M.
LATIN EXERCISES.—4th Form: Wickson, A.—3d: Arnold, W .- 2d: Crooks, A .- 1st: Billings, W. H. nold, W.—2d: Crooks, A.—1st: Billings, W. H.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND ANTIQUITIES.—6th Form:

McLean, T.—5th: Jones, C. and Sadleir, C. æquales.

HISTORY.—4th Form: Wickson A.—3d: Gildersleeve, O.

—2d: Crooks, A.—1st: Patrick, E.

ARITHMETIC.—4th Form: Bethune, J. G.—Part. Class:
Barnum, J.—3d: Anderson, G.—2d: Crooks, A.—1st: Doel,
W. H.—Prep. School: Jackes. W. GEOGRAPHY .- P. Class: Crooks, D., Barnum, J .- 3d Form:

Gildersleeve, O.—2d: Crooks, A.

MAPS.—P. Class: Barnum, Assiginack.—3rd Form: Gildersleeve, O .- 2d : Crooks, A.

\* The second and third places are not publicly noticed, but they are regarded in the adjudication of the Examination Prizes and Honours.

WRITING .- 6th Form: Draper, W. G .- 5th: Woodruff, J. C.—4th: Cameron, C.—P. Class: Crooks, D. and Barnum, J. aquales.—3d: Molson, G.—2d: Crooks, A.—1st: McFar-

BOOK-KEEPING .- Crooks, D. GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, SURVEYING, AND PERSPEC-TIVE.—7th Form: Crookshank, G.—6th: Baldwin, E.—5th: Woodruff, J. C.—4th: Cameron, C.—P. Class: Crooks, D.

"-3d Form: Ridout, T.
READING.—7th Form: Connolly, J. H.—6th: Draper,
W. G.—5th: Grasett, E.—4th: Cosens, S.—P. Class:
Crooks, D.; Barnum, J.—3d Form: Gildersleeve, O.—2d:
Molson, J. D.—1st: Ritchey, R.—Preparatory school: Dam-

pier, H. Spelling .- 2d Form: Clarke, G. M .- 1st: Doel, W. H.

-Preparatory school: Dampier, H.

JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D., Principal U. C. College.

U. C. College,
December 27th, 1841.
N. B.—The vacation will terminate on Monday, January
10th, 1842, on which day the Examination for the Exhibitions,

anded by the Council of King's College, will commence. founded by the Council of King's College, win commence.

Editors of the following papers are requested to insert
the above twice, and send their accounts to Mr. Duffy, Collector, U. C. College:—Quebec Mercury; Montreal, Herald;
London, and Hamilton Gazettes; Kingston and Niagara Chronicles, and Cobourg Star.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE first Annual Public Examination for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College, will be held on Monday and Tuesday, January 10th and 11th, 1842; from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. The candidates are required to attend previously—at 2 o'clock on Saturday the 8th.

JOHN MCAUL, LL.D.
Principal U. C. College, December 28th, 1841.

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

ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.

WANTED. A STUDENT in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY, by
A. V. BROWN, M.D.
Surgeon Dentis Toronto, December 31, 1841.

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

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

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. Toronto, 24th December, 1841. WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF

ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or to the Publishers of *The Church*, where it may be more convenient), an Instalment of rive PER CENT. upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the Tenth day of January next.

H. J. GRASETT, Secretary and Treasurer. 25-4wks

NEW GOODS. THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

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

Persons from the surrounding Districts, about to make their Winter Purchases, would, on visiting the metropolis, do well to call at this Establishment, and inspect the Stock, which, for Variety and Cheapness, will be found unsurpassed by any House in North America.

Terms:—CASH ONLY, and NO SECOND PRICE.
December 24, 1841.

25-10in

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder. Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, 125 pipes and bhds Poot Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines, from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and Madeira, 20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 40 hhds Spanish Brandy, 20 puncheons East and West India Rums, 100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale, Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE § Co.

Toronto, December 8th, 1841.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends them to the attention of the trade—to whom he will sell low for Cash, or on approved credit.

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

HAVE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old Stand, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West end of King Street, ween Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the nufacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery ted Ware, German Silver Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks C. Sc. and which they are determined to survive and which they are determined to survive survives, for Cash.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired and restored to their original sound-acess and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Sc.

Toronto, November 27, 1841.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

SINERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMISES, corner of Yonge that Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, and hopes, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him. by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness

Mr. HOPPNER MEYER. Miniature Painter and Draughtsman. LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery,

and dispatch.
Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841.

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

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

Has returned, and continues his office at the same place as formerly, in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day.

Mr. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in the method of fastening Artificial Teeth, by pivots, clasps, spiral springs, atmospheric pressure, double plates, &c.; and with the principles which should govern the treatment of Decayed Teeth, irregularities, affections of the gums, and all operations in Dental Surgery—some few of which Mr. W. has had the honiour of explaining to a number of Professional Gentl men and others in this city—to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer any stranger who may wish to consult him.

For Artificial Teeth, Mr. W. makes use of Stockton's Mineral Teeth, from Philadelphia, which, for strength, and beauty of colour and shape, are preferable to any others; and which are used by many eminent Dentists in London and Paris, and by all respectable Dentists in America.

Mr. Wood takes this opportunity to express his graffit e for the distinguished patronage he has received duri ga residence of six years in this city, and begs to assure his patrons that his residence will be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that he was preparing to remove from the city.

Toronto, October 27, 1841.

BIRTH.

BIRTH

At Churchville, on the 18th instant, Mrs. D. Perry, of a son. DIED.

At St. John, N. B., on the 5th December, Eliza, youngest daughter of the Hon. Judge Botsford.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday. Dec. 30th:—
Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. W. A. Adamson;
T. D. Harington Esq. [papers duly sent]; A. Davidson Esq., rem.;
Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem. on acc. Dioc. Press; Col. Prince; Mr. W.
Rowsell, add. sub.; Rev. R. Rolph; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Z. (2);
J. Burn Esq.; R. Hudspe h, Esq.; P. M. Hamilton.
To Correspondents.—We have occasion to repeat, for the third or
fourth time, that no communication can be even acknowledged, unless
accompanied by the name of the writer. This is the rule uniformly
adopted in Eng and.
We also take this opportunity of mentioning that communications
intended for insertion should be addressed to the Editor, and letters
on business to the Publishers.
R. R next week. Our friends must not think themselves neglected,
if not immediately attended to. We shall make use of the Rev. J. H.
Stewart's address, and many other contributions, at the earliest opportunity.