be abused, but whether they are, in their own nature, right, and calculated to be useful; for in fact there is nothing, however excellent, not excepting even the doctrines of the Gospel itself, which ungodly men may not turn to their own destruction.

Another objection of more weight may be made, and it is this:—That in the present infant state of our Province, and especially considering the lamentable destitution of many parts of it for want of even the ordinary ministrations of our Church, we ought to rest satisfied with sharing the advantages of those noble institutions which already exist in England. To this I noble institutions which already exist in England. would answer, that, had we immediately a Cathedral Establishment on the largest scale that our most sanguine desires could possibly expect, I am quite aware that we must still for a long time, perhaps for ages, continue to draw our richest stores of knowledge from our beloved Mother Country. Still we have our peculiar difficulties, heresies and schisms, which will require the watchful eyes, the able pens, and the personal influence of a body of learned, dignified and pious clergy. Indeed much of the holy literature of England, before it will be acceptable or useful to our plain and practical people, requires to be simplified, curtailed, and in fact presented to them in a new dress. And it is it is a truth obvious to every one's discernment, that such is strength of local attachment, that people will read with avidity that which comes from one of themselves, when they would have totally neglected it, had it come from a distant land, however high the source from which it might have emanated But who amongst our hard-working and over-burdened Canadian clergy can find opportunity for this kind of literary

But another reason for such an institution in Canada, is to give increased character and respectability to our ministry, and a firmer footing to our Church. While earnestly seeking the Divine influences upon our Church and its clergy, ever acknow-ledging that, without them, all our best concerted plans will prove but foolishness, and our most zealous labours fail of suc-cess, yet is it one and the to one all those outward means ss, yet is it our solemn duty to use all those outward means hich Providence places within our reach, to increase the efficiency of the Church of Christ, and thereby extend the conquests this cross. of His cross. This, it might be expected, such an Establishment would tend to do, by causing the youth of Christian feeling and liberal education, in the Colony, as is the case at Home, to yiew the minimum of the colony, as is the case and habits. view the ministry as a profession suited to their views and habits.

And then, too, if the preparation of candidates for the ministry were one of the distributed by the procession of a Prewere one of the duties connected with the possession of a Pre-bend's stall, it would still further aid in impressing a suitable character upon the ministry of our rising Church. And surely as personal piety is unquestionably the *first* requisite in a Christian minister, so sound learning may be placed as the second

These things, it should be further observed, are of the more importance, inasmuch as our Provincial Church is placed in a most singular position. In colonial age, in pecuniary resources, in extent, and in the number of her clergy, she is indeed an infant Church; whilst her members are, for the most part, those who have been accustomed to the regularity, efficiency, and all the imposing circumstances of the Mother Church. Now there is a very serious dayer, lest especially those who are more important. is a very serious danger, lest, especially those who are more ignorant and worldly, beholding the Church here, as it were, shorn of her strength, and placed upon an apparent level with the various sects around her, there is, I say, great danger lest they should despise her, and both they and their children should learn to be a specific or the strength of the should despise her, and both they and their children should learn to be a segistary and proposed segment segistary and proposed segment segistary and proposed segment segistary and proposed segistary and proposed segistary and than those who have separated from her. And then, also, the heresies and schisms with which our Church has to contend, are by no means only the weak and short-lived offspring of our own soil, but hard and bold scions from the various sects of Europe. It is evident, therefore, that on both of these accounts, as well as for many other reasons, some of which I have before stated, it is exceedingly desirable that our holy Catholic Church should present as noble a front, and be made as efficient in operation as circumstances will possibly admit.

I forbear writing any more myself, at present, as I am exceedingly anxious to introduce a somewhat lengthy extract from a late communication of that excellent and noble individual [Dr. David Wilson of Calcutta respecting Dr. Daniel Wilson], the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, respecting St. Paul's Cathedral now erecting in Calcutta. Most of the remarks which it contains will apply, by merely changing the names, with equal force to our own Province. He writes thus:—

"The importance of the design [the establishment of a Cathedral Chapter, and the erection of suitable buildings] rises more and more in the view of all competent judges who really love our Apostolical Church, and wish to see her take her proper part in the Evangelization of the East. After eighty years, it is time for England to raise some permanent monument of her Christianity. Amidst the shifting nature of our Christian Societies and Institutions, it is time for her to plant her foot firmly in one spot at least. After building churches in most of the stations of more or less beauty (we have now about seventy in the whole, whereas ten years since we had hardly twenty), it is surely befitting that a Mother Church should may have head for receiving on solemn a Mother Church should rear her head for receiving on solemn occasions the half and rear her head for accommodating our a Mother Church should rear her head for receiving on solemn occasions the body of the Clergy, and for accommodating our crowded assemblies on occasions of Confirmations, Ordinations, and other days of high observance. And now that our Christian Missions are bursting with new life on all hands, and God is doing great things in the way of awakening and converting souls, there is the most urgent necessity for commencing a Native Ministry, for founding appropriate benefices, and giving a corporate character to our Christian Priesthood. In a word, it is high time to make the transition from a fleeting number of Rev. Chaplains, under the anomalous authority of the civil government, and looking forward every seven or ten years for a return ment, and looking forward every seven or ten years for a return to Europe, to a fixed and indigenous body of Clergy, educated at Bishop's College, and dedicated to India alone and for life.

"To the character of Pusey are in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, is an assertion without the slightest

a more learned class of Lecturers and Teachers on the Evi- application of a "nickname." es of Christianity, -for a more grave and influential order of Clergy, of superior qualifications, and with a higher tone of sentiment and more solid attainments in theological literature, but the sentiment and more solid attainments in theological literature. e lead the public mind, and imbue our British youth with love and respect for religion as they arrive in the country. Aids, also, rendered to the sick Chaplains and Missionaries on emergencies, and the celebration of daily prayers as at home, are amongst the benefits to which we may look forward. Nor is the id. the idea of a retreat after the prime of life is past, to the learned and pious Missionary or Chaplain in a Cathedral Corporation or Chaplain in a Cathedral Corporation or Chaplain in a Cathedral Corporation or Chaplain Hislapter, where his researches and publications on Indian His-

"But the spirit of the Gospel, an objector will say, may eva-

Porate amidst these your external appliances. You may run into an excessive regard to the framework of your religion.—You may waste in architectural splendour what might better be away waste in architectural splendour what might better expended on spiritual objects. You may expose the Hindoo and Mohammedan to a dangerous admiration of your sepulchral monuments, your organ, your windows relieved by deep painting from the glare of an Indian sun,—your bells and Cathedral stalls. Unquestionably all these evils may occur, but it is equally without question, that not one of them may, if God youch-safe ki. afe his grace, arise; but, on the contrary, all the pure, unquali-fied good, which in our Reformed Apostolical Church this system of means is calculated to produce, [may] be realised. And if we are to wait before we enter on any noble religious undertaking, till we can be assured that in no future age abuses will creep into it, we shall We shall do nothing. We lay the foundation of the Calcutta Cathedral in faith—we frame our statutes in faith—we avail ourselve in faith—we elect our ourselves of all past experience, to prevent abuses—we elect our first chapter from the most evangelical, and learned, and active, and sound-minded, and discreet, of the Clergy. The rest we holy and enlight. boly and enlightened Bishops, Deans, Prebends, and Clergy, whether stationary or msssionary. That grace has done whatever has already been done for India, for England, for our Reformed Church. formed Church during three centuries. Christ our Lord seated on the right hand of the Father, has 'led captivity captive, and received to the control of the right hand of the Father, has 'led captivity captive, and received to have the control of the right hand of the Father, has 'led captivity captive, and received to have the control of the right hand of the Father, has 'led captivity captive, and received to have the control of the right hand of the Father, has 'led captivity captive, and received to the control of the right hand of the Father, has 'led captivity captive, and the captive received gifts for men.' He will still vouchsafe to answer prayer. He still 'walks amidst the golden candlesticks.' He 'will be with us always, even to the end of the world.' There is the same reason. of the Christian faith in Palestine, in its first transfer to Europe, in its and in its early dawn in Britain, or on the coast of Malabar.

Praying your forgiveness for so long trespassing on the pa-lence of your readers, and for the abruptness of a communication which the which the pressing duties of a country Clergyman prevent my being able duly to revise,—Believe me, yours faithfully, A CATHOLIC.

Yonge-street, Nov. 16, 1841.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Church. Pusevism.—The Dundee Warder states that a College is to be the ted at Perth in Scotland, and that "the Theology to be taught in downright Popery, under the guise of Episcopacy." One of the parties taking a most active part in the promotion of the project has made noof this expression, "We shall thus soon have our Scotlish May
Str. 1!!]—Christian Guardian, 8th Dec., 1841.

Str.,—I have just read the above lying paragraph in that chismatical print the Christian Guardian. Will you thereechismatical print the Christian Guardian. Will you therefore oblige me, if you can find room in your valuable columns, by pattern of the proposed Scottish by publishing a letter on the subject of the proposed Scottish Episcopal University, written by a most respectable Presbyter of the Church in Scotland, the Rev. Alexander Lendrum, and which I which I observe has been copied into that orthodox paper the Yew York Churchman. I shall only add that the Dundee Warder, from which the above quotation is stated to be taken, is is a Publication set up by that fanatical portion of the Kirk, who, whilst declaiming against Popery, and calling every thing "Paseyism" which is not Presbyterianism, are striving in every

Institutions, as the question is not whether they may possibly possible way to erect, in my beloved native land, that worst principle of the Popish Church, viz, the absolute independency of the Church upon the civil power, or in other words, that whatever the Church may choose to decide, no matter how much soever its decrees may come in contact with the civil power, is Ecclesiastical Law, and therefore beyond the regulation or controll either of the Crown or of Legislative enactment.

1 have the honour to be Sir, with much respect,

Your most obedient servant,

A SCOTTISH EPISCOPALIAN. A SCOTTISH EPISCOPALIAN.

[The language of our correspondent respecting the Guardian is very strong, but not one whit more so than truth and fact warrant. In that journal of the 17th November last, Mr. Marshall's secession from the Kirk of Scotland is termed by the Editor himself, a "Conversion to popular views. Now we deliberately affirm that this is a downright untruth, and that the Guardian must have known that it was so, when he penned it. Truly we may say to our Church, "Thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee" (Deut. xxxiii. 29); and, "Thou hast tried them which say they are apostles, and are not, and hast found them liars" (Rev. ii. 2). At our correspondent's request, we readily subjoin Mr. Leadrum's letter, and on our tourth page will be found some further intelligence, of a most gratifying character, with reference to the projected College.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of the Dundee Warder.

To the Editor of the Dundee Warder.

SIR,—My attention was directed to a very silly paragraph in your last week's paper, regarding the proposed Episcopal College for Scotland, purporting to come from the London correspondent of a Dundee contemporary. I should have hardly thought it worthy of notice, had it not been to disabuse the minds of those of your readers who feel an interest in the the minds of those of your readers who feel an interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, from the misrepresentations contained in that paragraph. With this view, I beg to request your insertion of the full paragraph.

contained in that paragraph. With this view, I beg to request your insertion of the following short statement:—

The Episcopal Church has long felt the want of an educational establishment, for those of her sons especially who intend to enter into the holy ministry. Long oppressed by severe penal enactments, she was unable to use the necessary means for the supply of her wants. Since these were removed, she has been gradually raising herself from the state of poverty and depression to which the persecutious of a century had reduced her. She established a "Friendly Society" for the benefit of the widows of her clergy. The charity of her friends provided the widows of her clergy. The charity of her friends provided an "Episcopal Fund," chiefly for the partial support of her bishops. Within the last few years she formed a "Church Society," for the assistance of poor congregations in maintaining Society," for the assistance of poor congregations in maintaining a clergyman, building churches, supporting schools, and giving retiring allowances to aged and infirm clergymen. An endowment was some time ago left for a Professor of Theology, and another of Church History. But these are considered inadequate to the wants of the Church in the present state of education in the country at large. It is therefore now proposed to establish a regular College for the education of young men for the ministry, and at the same time to connect with it a semiestablish a regular College for the education of young men for the ministry, and at the same time to connect with it a semi-nary for the education of the children of such members of the Church, and others, as may choose to take advantage of it.— In this the Episcopal Church is doing nothing more than has already been done by every ecclesiastical society in the country which could command the means. No jealousy, therefore, need or can be excited in the minds of any but the most contemptible or can be excited in the minds of any but the most contemptible bigots, whose understandings are darkened by ignorance, envy, or prejudice. The proposal has nothing whatever to do with the party dissensions in the Establishment, any more than it has with the strifes of party politics. It is supported by men of all parties, and of every shade of opinion. Mr. G. Stewart of Murthly, the Whig, and Mr. Gladstone, the Conservative, both take a lively interest in the proposed institution, and so do many others equally divided in political sentiment. In all matters that concern the interests of the Episcopal Church, her members are of one mind and one spirit, and discuss her affairs in the spirit of charity and love. In short, the Church pursues the even tenor of her way, having no regard to any thing but her duty to Goo, her duty to herself, and her duty to good the characteristic of the spirit of the spir to her members. This her practice is followed by all her adherents. The present proposal was first submitted to the rulers of the Church, and received their fullest sanction, before it was made known to the public; and all the details will alike be submitted to them, and meet with their entire approbation, before they are carried out. This will be a sufficient guarantee to every member of the Church, that no other religious prin-

to every member of the Church, that no other rengious prin-ciples will be taught in the institution than the soul-elevating doctrines of the Church—those divine truths which she teaches in accordance with the revealed word of God.

There is some difficulty as to the locality for the institution, chiefly arising from a wish not to interfere with other establish-ments of a similar kind already in existence. The neighbour-hood of Perth is talked of as being the most centrical point of Scotland; and I can hardly imagine that the town and the surrounding gentry would not be most anxious to afford every facility for having such an institution in their vicinity. Indeed, I understand that one gentleman has already expressed his readiness to grant half a dozen acres of land for the site, so soon as the arrangements are mature. But this is at some distance from Perth, and, if no preferable situation be offered, will deprive that fair city of any special advantages to be derived from

To those, moreover, who look forward a few years, it seems foundation. The name of Pusey has become a bugbear, whereportant that provision should be made, by the establishment with to frighten children in the faith. But no person of of a Cathedral Chapter acting more immediately with the Bishop, enlightened mind will be scared from truth or duty by the

> I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, AL LENDRUM, Presbyter. Balharry, Muthill, 25th Sept. 1841.

To the Editor of "The Church."

SIR,—A tee-totaller in practice, I have some scruple in being connected with Temperance Societies, as at present constituted, and should rejoice to see an Association established within the Church, the object of which should be to discourage any other Buffalo Com. Petr, where his researches and publications on Indian His-yand Theology may be most conveniently preserved, to be gether kept out of view.

But the spirit of the Gospel, an objector will say, may eva-ate amidst these your external appliances. You may run than the religious use of wine. I say the religious use, because as to the best mode of carrying this object into effect? I may be told that the Church is the Temperance Society. I grant it: but so also is the Church the Missionary Society, and yet Missionary Associations within its pale, are found to be not only useful but necessary. The same rule will hold good with respect to Temperance Associations. At any rate, the matter is deserving of serious and devout attention.

Believe me, your's faithfully,

## Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

	Emigrants, not residents of the city, not yet determined upon any particular part of the Province		St. David,	WARDS.	The state of the s
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Canada.

AGRICULTURAL PETITION. Petition to the Queen, adopted by the Agricultural Committee Home District.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, inhabitants of We, Your Majesty's most understand humble Petition; and, while making known the difficulties and humble Petition; and, while making known the difficulties and humble Petition; and, while making known the difficulties under which we are labouring, we beg to assure your Majesty the chief object of our solicitude is, the continuance of the happy union which exists between this Colony and the Parent State.

Britons by birth, or descendants of Britons, we feel that we are an integral part of the Empire, for time cannot efface our early associations; neither can the wide waters which separate us, impair our levalty, nor weaken our estrealment to the land

us, impair our loyalty, nor weaken our attachment to the land of our birth, or of that of our anecstors.

Your petitioners, most gracious Sovereign, deeply regret the necessity which compels them to renew their supplication for relief; but, notwithstanding the important advantages conceded to encourage their exertions, a variety of causes have combined to prevent their realizing the product of their labour: the great distance from the ocean, and heavy charges for transportation, so enhance the cost of British manufactures necessary for the armer's use, and so reduce the value of his produce, as to limit his means of contributing to the support of the wealth and in-

dustry of the British Empire.

Grateful, as we must ever be, for the kind interest your Maesty has shown for our welfare, in recommending such aid as vill not only relieve us of a part of our burthens, but will enable us to complete those extensive improvements, tending to benefit the trade and develope the resources of the Province; yet aware of the heavy responsibility it attaches to the landed interests, we cannot but feel alarmed, lest any change in Colonial policy should remove that preference accorded to our staple produce, without which the Province can never prosper, and upon which

our trade and industry almost entirely depend.

As nine-tenths of the population of Canada can only be profitably employed in agriculture, the source of their prosperity nust be derived from its encouragement and support—as the commerce we possess arises from their industry, and is based on their success. The inhabitants of this Province feel, therefore, their success. The inhabitants of this Province feel, therefore, a deep interest in the approaching discussion on the Corn-Laws in Great Britain, their subsistence being dependent on the maintenance of such protection, as will prevent the present pri-

ces from being materially depressed.

The unfait competition which your Petitioners have to sustain with the neighbouring Republic, whose agricultural productions are obtuded upon us free of duty, whilst the duties in tions are obtunded upon us free of duty, whilst the duties in those States remain so exorbitant—no attempt being made to procure an abatement on the part of that country, otherwise so gratuitous in this—has, from the year 1834, formed the subject of repeated petitions to the Provincial Legislature; and although each successive Parliament concurred in the necessity of protection, by voting addresses or passing resolutions, improved the protection of the prote posing a duty on United States' products sufficient to protect the British and Canadian agriculturists, without depriving the British owners of the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperial Government, the evil not only continues to exist, but has recently been aggravated by additional impositions. It is not for your Petitioners to discuss the policy of free trade, but even the advocates of that policy must admit, that if it be good for any thing, it should be reciprocal. Your Petitioners humbly submit that in a country so situated as Canada, where agriculture is so burthened, the want of agricultural protection is

daily rendered less supportable.

We therefore earnestly pray that Your Majesty will take this our humble petition into your most serious consideration, and that Your Majesty will be pleased to recommend to your and that Your Majesty will be pleased to recommend to your Imperial Parliament to remit all duties upon grain, flour, oatmeal, beef, pork, butter, peas, and such other of the staple products of this Province as may to You Majesty seem fit; and further, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to instruct Your Representative in this Province to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be thought advisable upon the agricultural products of the United States of America, on importation into this Province.

That Providence in its wisdom may grant Your Majesty a long, glorious, happy and prosperous reign, is the prayer of

That Providence in its wisdom may grant four Majesty a long, glorious, happy and prosperous reign, is the prayer of Your Majesty's loyal and devoted Camadian subjects.—Herald.

PORT DOVER.—Mr. Keefer, civil Engineer, has just returned from inspecting the harbours in this neighbourhood, and we have heard with much pleasure that he has formed a most favourable opinion of the capabilities of Port Dover; in fact we believe that the various Engineers, both civil and military, who have visited this port during the present year concur in the opinion, that but a comparatively small outlay is required to render it the safest and best harbour on Lake Erie. We hope that the civil and naval authorities will jointly determine on completing this harbour; at all events we have no doubt that the matter will eventually be taken up by the governmentthe money granted during the last Session of the provincial parliament for the formation of a plank road from Hamilton to Port Dover would lose half its value if the Dover harbour was not completed.—Norfolk Observer.

AWFUL ACCIDENT.—A boat, with three men, went over the Falls of Niagara, on Monday night! They had started from Schlosser, at 9 o'clock, intending to cross over to Hudson's tavern, two miles above Chippewa. Shortly after they left the shore, cries from the river were heard at Field's tavern, near by, but excited an attention, as similar native common in but excited no attention, as similar noises are very common in that quarter from boatmen passing to and fro. No suspicion of the accident was had until Wednesday, when inquiry began to arise, and, on Friday, awful evidence of the fate of the boat and here done. her devoted crew was presented in the fragments found in the eddy below the Falls. It is supposed that the boat was struck by a squall, and being heavily loaded with six barrels of whiskey, sank—the wretched men on board being swept by the resistless current down the American rapids, and over the frightful pre-The names of two were Jehiel D. Kenney and John York, and the other was a stranger, who had merely taken passage for Canada. The two former were from Nova Scotia-Kenney had kept tavern eight miles above the Falls for two years past, and left a wife and three children. Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found yesterday .-

A RETURNED REBEL .- From a late Montreal Gazette, we entering Simcoe in the triumphal manner of one who had suffered in a righteous cause, contemplates the extreme audacity of offering himself for District Councillor !- Toronto Herald.

LATER FROM ENGLAND. (Compiled from the European, the Boston Times Extra, and the N. Y. Sun Extra).

(Compiled from the European, the Boston Times Extra, and the N. Y. Sun Extra).

The Steam Packet Acadia arrived at Boston on the evening of the 7th instant, after a passage of 18 days from Liverpool.

The Steam packet Columbia, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th November. She encountered strong gales, but completed her passage in 18 days and 20 hours.

Her Majesty's accouchement took place, as stated in the Gazette Extraordinary, at ten minutes before eleven o'clock, A. M. There were in the royal chamber at the time the Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Peel, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Lady in Waiting, the Medical attendants, and Mrs. Lilley, the monthly nurse.

The other ministers and principal officers and ladies of the household were admitted to the ante-room. The sex of the royal infant was announced by Sir James Clark to the anxious group of distinguished personages assembled in the royal chamber, and subsequently to those assembled in the ante-room, exciting in every bosom unspeakable emotions of joy and gratitude. Prince Albert received the congratulations appropriate to the occasion with graceful affability.

The safety of her Majesty and that of the infant Prince having been ascertained, the various persons summoned to witness the interesting event, quitted the palace, with the exception of Sir Robert Peel, who remained until twelve o'clock, when the right honourable baronet proceeded to Whitehall, to attend a privy council specially summoned, at which the 'Gazette Extraordinary' was to be issued, announcing her Majesty's safe accouchement, and the birth of a Prince.

The council rose at two o'clock, when the right honourable baronet proceeded to Whitehall, to attend a privy council specially summoned, at which the 'Gazette Extraordinary' was to be issued, announcing her Majesty's safe accouchement, and the birth of a Prince.

The council rose at two o'clock, when the right honou

time, at two o'clock; the ships and steamers below bridge displaying the gayest ensigns.

This, together with the gorgeous pageant exhibited on the river, during the aquatic procession of the Lord Mayor to and from Westminster, rendered "Old Father Thames" a most animated and attractive feature in the combined festivities of the day.

The Duke of Wellington looked in better health and in higher spirits than for many years past. After the council had broken up, his Grace, who went on horseback to the palace, entered the park through the Horse Guards gate, and meeting with the Earl of Liverpool, who was on foot, his Grace alighted, and giving his horse to the groom, took the Earl of Liverpool's arm and walked across the park, followed by an immense concourse of persons, who cheered his Grace mest vehemently all the way up Constitution-hill, and until he entered Apsley-house.

Apsley-house.

The duke frequently acknowledged the congratulations of the multitude, and seemed pleased with the spontaneous fervour of their enthu-

At a late hour on Saturday night, 13th ult., a respectable looking individual named Charles Mann, with a box under his arm, attempted to force an entrance into Buckingham Palace. When asked his object, he said he wanted to ob ain the head of the Queen, as he thought he was as much entitled to her head as she was to his. It was evident that the man was insane, and he was, therefore, immediately given into the custody of the police.

The government, it is said, have the question of emigration, as a partial remedy for the prevailing distress, under consideration, and the subject is undergoing discussion in the metropolitan papers.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be extremely unfavourable. Failures are frequent, prices low, and the condition of the operatives is becoming more and more deplorable.

The yield of wheat is expected to be much better than was calculated upon at the close of the harvest, but still it is evident that the produce is decidedly deficient, both in quality and quantity. It will probably prove about one-sixth below an average.

The Queen Dowager, whose life must be dear to every lover of virtue, had been seriously indisposed, but was somewhat better. The late Rev. Dr. Nott, of Winchester, has left to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts £6,000, to be expended in building churches in Upper and Lower Canada.

Sir Charles Bagot left Eng-and, on the 16th of November, in the Illustrious, salling Frigate, with a fair wind.

The butcheries and disturbances in Spain are almost at an end.—There is now little doubt that an European congress will immediately take the affairs of that country in band. In the meantime, Espartero has suspended the allowance guaranteed by Spain to Queen Christina.

China.—The intelligence from China, which in our last came down to the 20th of June, extends up to the 24th of August. The truce, singularly enough, continued unbroken from the 27th of May till that date.

The bulk of the Canyan rapson money had been described by hear

the. The bulk of the Canton ransom money had been despatched by her algesty's ships Calliope and Conway—the former carrying two and a lif millions of dollars to Calcutta, where she arrived in safety on the h of August; the latter being entrusted with two millions direct for solund.

England

The new Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, had arrived at Hong Kong, and infused a different and worther spirit into the nego ciations. The Chinese were trembling, the British regaining confidence, and the effects of Elliott's pushanimity fast disappearing.

## United States.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(From the Examiner).

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(From the Examiner).

I regret exceedingly it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer; with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such allowment as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcleable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made.

In the view taken by this government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the read question at issue between the two governments. This government can never concede to any forcing government, except a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, either voltaed the municipal laws of such foreign government except the persons or destroy the property of these who may evidated their multipal laws of such foreign government, except and case of their multipal laws of such foreign government gainst all such invasions, until they shall of our and the section of the invasions, until they shall of the section of the invasions, until they shall of the section of the invasions, until they shall of the section of the property of the company of the caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made entiment. I do not a principle which no nation on earth would be more road for vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and government, or the section of the David of the destruction of his boat, which this government would put itself for ward to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with host would be altere

ested or defained, while parama, and unquestionally called to indemnity.

This government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its convention of the continuance; and against its engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the states composing this union, had made appeal to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is that, if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuner thin for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, it which the American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter b subjected by the exercise of rights which this government cannot contain the content of the property of the subjected by the exercise of rights which this government cannot content to the content of the subjected by the exercise of rights which this government cannot content to the content of the subjected by the exercise of rights which this government cannot content to the content of the property of o which American citizeus have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected by the exercise of rights which this government cannot recognize as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt but that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the band of its cruizers, or other public authorities. This government at the same time, will relax no efforts to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honourable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment others of an opposite character.

site character.

I invite your a tention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and recommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and edicacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had the subject under its consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

attention.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negociating a convention between this government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that little further advancement of the object las been accomplished since last year: but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negociation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this government for the exploration

highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this government for the explorant survey of the line and boundary separating the States of and New Hampshire from the conterminous British Provinces i believed, about to close its field labours, and is expected soon to the results of its examination to the Department of State, report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

Toronto Market.—The continued bad state of the roads keeps our markets comparatively bare of staple produce. Wheat and flour remain the same as at our last quotations. Hay and straw are both dear; the former bringing as high as 80s., and the latter 45s., per ton. Beef and pork, by the hundred, may be quoted a shade higher. The smaller articles, of butter, potatogs, poultry, eggs, &c., remain much the same. Good sound oats command from sixteen to twenty pence per bushel.—Foronto Herald, 16th inst.

Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next meeting of the Society will (D.V.) be held in Cornwall on the second, instead of the first Wednesday, in January next. All are requested to attend. I remain, your faithful Brother,

HENRY PATTON, Sec'y. E. C. S.

Rectory Kemptville, Dec. 7, 1841.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Torondo, 11th December, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given to the several Innkeepers of the District,
that an Adjourned Sessions will be held in the Court House on
Monday, the 20th instant, and following days, for the purpose of granting Licences.

GEO. GURNETT, Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Stationers, Booksellers, and Printers,

KING STREET, TORONTO, & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON,

BEG respectfully to call the attention of Bankers, Merchants, and others, to their large assortment of Account Books and Stationery of every description. By their late importations they have made considerable additions to their Stock, which for variety, quality, and cheapness, they are confident cannot be surpassed.

Foolscap, Letter, and all other kinds of Writing Paper, of various qualities and prices.

rootscap, Letter, and prices.

Books ruled and bound to any pattern; Bookbinding in all its branches; Copperplate engraving and printing; Book and Job printing, &c. &c. on reasonable terms.

Books, or any article connected with the business, imported to order from England, or from the United States.

A BAPTISMAL FONT, A FTER the model of St. Mary's, Oxford, made of Stone China, 12 inches high, and 7 inches in diameter, price £2, for sale by—H. & W. ROWSELL,
TORONTO.

ONE Copy of Volume II, and a few Copies of Volume IV, are for Sale, at the price of 15s, per Copy, unbound.

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS
of this Institution, will be held on Tussnay, December 14,
and the four following days, from 9 o'clock to 12, A M, and from 1 to
4, P.M., on Tu-sday. Wedutsday and Thursday—and from 10 o'clock
to 12, A.M., and from 2 to 4, P.M., on Friday and Saturday. The
Examination will be succeeded by the Recitations and Distribution of
Prizes, on Tuesday 21st, at half-p st1 o'clock.

JOHN MCAUL, LL.D.

Principal, Upper Canada College.
November 25, 1841.

PRIVATE TUITION IN SCIENCE AND THE CLASSICS.

A GENTLEMAN, who has taken the degree of A. B. in Triatiy
A College, Dublin, and (in addition to a University Scholarship),
has obtained honours in both Science and Classics, is d. strous of
giving instruction in either of the above departments,—particularly
in the higher branches of Mathematics,—to PRIVATE PUPILS, at
his own residence. The Advertiser is permitted to refer to the Rev.
Dr. M CAUL, Principal of Upper Canada College. For particulars
apply, if by letter, post paid, to The Editor of the Church.

Toronto, 1st December, 1841.

BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND.

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

Dec. 4, 1841. CITY NOTICE.

THE Lists of Persons entitled to Vote at the next Election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, to represent the respective Wards in the Court of Common Council, are now hanging in the City Hall; no alteration can be made in the said Lists either of names mis-spect or omitted or improperly inserted, unless four days notice is given in writing to the Clerk of the Common Council previous to the application being made to correct the said Lists.

CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 6, 1841.

A Ta Meeting of the Members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in To-

A route, it was—
Resolved—That a General Meeting of the Licensed Practitioners of Resolved—That a General Meeting of the Licensed Practitioners of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in the Western part of Canada, be held at the General Hospital, Toronto, on the second Monday in January, 1842, at 12 merid., for the purpose of adopting Petitions to the Legislature, for the protection of the Profession and suppression of Em-

NOTE CE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Proprietors of the Napanee Mills wilk, on Wednesday, the \$\frac{12}{2}\text{nd} day of December next, offer the lease of that valuable property to public competition, at twelve o'clock, neon, on the premises.

The property consists of a Grist and Saw Mill, several valuable Building Lots, and two hundred and fifty acres of Land, or thereabouts. A fall of about thirty-two feet, with an abundant supply of water, can be at all times depended upon, and a succession of privileges can be obtained by the construction of a new raceway.

The Lease will be for Fourteen or Twenty-one years, as may be desired, and possession given on the list January next.

A Plan of the Premises may be seen at the Office of the Subscriber, of whom every requisite information can be obtained, either personally or by letter.

Kingston, 16th November, 1841,

NOTICE. THE Undersigned are prepared to pay CASH for Lands in various Application must be post-paid and the price reasonable, as they are Application must be post-paid and the price reasonable, as they are not warranted by their instructions in exceeding a certain sum per acre, mot warranted by their instructions in exceeding a certain sum per acre, struct warranted by their instructions in exceeding a certain sum per acre.

Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1841. Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winters.

Stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourble terms in the best European and American Markets, they can conductily recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds Lonion Refined Sugar,

200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
30 hhds Loncon Refined Sugar,
85 cases New York Refined Sugar,
25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar,
400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong,
and Congon 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,
185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the n ost respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognae Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barreis 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 took of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. The goods having the content with each case and myschesial out the most subscribe allowed. speck of DRY AGOIDS, 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.

Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841. 17-9

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

N.B.—Chronometers repaired and restored to their original soundness and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Towards November 27, 1841.

Toronto, November 27, 1841.

REMOVAL

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. SINCERELY 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 and 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, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

cather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the test notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all riptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness dispatch. Nov. 1, 1841.

Mr. HOPPNER METER. Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, -

LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON. Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

AIP. WOOT, State of the same place as formerly, in Chewert's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may econsulted at any hour of the day.

Mr. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in method of fastening Artificial Teeth, by pivots, clasps, emethod of fastening Artificial Teeth, and with the Mr. Wood is well acquainted with the indeern 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 honour 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 Paineral 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. Woot takes this opportunity to express his gratiture for the distinguished p tronage he has received duri g a 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.

THE COLLECTS

FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, WITH FORM OF PRAYER FOR MORNING AND EVEN-ING, for the use of Families of Private Persons, taken from the Book of Common Prayer—Price, 1s, 6d, per dozen—just published

H. & W. ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

November, 1841.

BIRTHS.

In this City, on the 11th instant, the Lady of William A. Campbell, sq., of a son. On the 7th instant, near Cobourg, the lady of J. C. Boswell, Esq., a son. In Kingston, on the 8th instant, the lady of F. P. Rubidge, Esq., of

In Kingston, on the stri instant, the lady of a daughter.
At Dryden Bank, Newmarket, on the 9th instant, the lady of the Rev. W. Ritchie, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Brockville, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. E. Denroche, Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of Dr. Hubbell of that Town, to Thomas Mair. Esq.
On the 10th Oct., at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, England, by the Rev. Robert Jones, Incumbent of Cromford, George Norman, Esq., to Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Potter, Esq.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, December 17th: LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, December 17th:
Rev A N Bethune; Rev A F Atkinson (2); Miss Arnold, rem; D
Burn Esq; S Price Esq, rem in full yol 5; Rev H Patton [after deduction desired, 20s due to end of vol 5 from P W L]; Rev E Waylen
(Michigan) add sub; Rev R D Cartwright; Mrs Ruttan; Mr C Ruttan, add sub; Rev G Mackie; Rev L Doolittle, add sub and rem; Rev
W Leeming, rem [the erasure now ordered was made at end of vol 4].