

Insistations, as the question is not whether they may possibly 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.

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 blessing upon our Church and its clergy, we are not to neglect, without them, all our best concerted plans will prove but fruitless, and our most zealous labours will be in vain.

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.

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 appear as a noble front, and be made as efficient in operation as circumstances will possibly admit.

I have written myself, at present, as I am exceedingly anxious to introduce a somewhat better extract from a late communication of that excellent and noble individual [Dr. Daniel Wilson], the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, respecting St. Paul's Cathedral now erecting in Calcutta.

"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 the Apostolic Church, and wish to see her proper part in the Evangelization of the East.

It is a time for England to raise some permanent monument of her Christianity. Amidst the shifting nature of our Christian Society, and amidst 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 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 Ministry 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 institutions, and giving a corporate character to our Christian Priesthood.

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 do in contact with the civil power, she is bound to do, and therefore beyond the regulation or control either of the Crown or of Legislative enactment.

I have the honour to be Sir, with most respect,  
Your most obedient servant,  
A SCOTCH EPISCOPALIAN.

[The language of our correspondent respecting the *Guardian* is very strong, but not one word more so than truth and fact warrant. In the journal of the 7th November last, Mr. Marshall's eulogium on the Kirk of Scotland is termed by the Editor himself, a "conversion to popish views." Now we deliberately affirm that this is a downright untruth, and that the *Guardian* must have been in error, had it not been for the fact that we are, in our Church, "Thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee" (Deut. xxiii. 29); and, "Thou hast cried them which say they are apostles, and are not, and hast found them liars" (Rev. ii. 2). At our correspondent's request, we readily sujuga Mr. Lendrum's letter, and on our fourth page will be found some further intelligence, of a most gratifying character, with reference to the projected College.—Ed. Church.]

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 Journal of the 14th November, 1841. 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 affairs of the Episcopal Church, from the misrepresentations 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 persecutions 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 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 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 seminary 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 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 Murray, 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 God, her duty to herself, and her duty 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 full and unqualified approval. 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 principles will be taught in the institution than the *sound-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 establishments of a similar kind already in existence. The neighbourhood of Perth is talked of as being the most eligible point of Scotland; and I can hardly imagine that the town and surrounding country 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 matured. 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 the College.

This College, if at all established, will be conducted much on the same plan as the English Universities. But, as yet, the arrangements are not sufficiently matured to think of the appointment of any individual as a Professor. The institution, therefore, of a distinguished Passey being appointed must be, therefore, of a distinguished Passey being appointed must be, and as true as it is malicious. For the reason just stated, and to insure success to the institution, it is more than probable that several distinguished men will be brought from the English Universities to carry out the system of education that will be adopted; but that they will be Passeys any further than the sentiments of Passey are in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, is an assertion without the slightest foundation. The name of Passey is made a bugbear, where-with to frighten children in the faith. But no person of enlightened mind will be scared from truth or duty by the application of a "nickname."

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

To the Editor of "The Church."  
Sir,—A tea-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 than the religious use of wine. I say the religious use, because I hold moderate drinking with a view to present gratification, to be only less sinful than that which is immoderate. Perhaps some of your correspondents would kindly furnish me with letters to the best mode of carrying this object into effect? I may be told that the Church is the Temperance 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 attention.

Believe me, yours faithfully,  
C. Q.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence. Table with columns for various denominations and their numbers.

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 Canada, beg leave to approach your Majesty, with our earnest and humble Petition, under which we are labouring, we beg to assure your Majesty the chief object of our solicitude, 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 loyalty, nor weaken our attachment to the land of our birth, or that of our ancestors.

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 realizing the product of their labour: the great distance from the ocean, and heavy charges for transportation, have enhanced the cost of British manufactures necessary for the farmer's use, and so reduce the value of his produce, as to limit his means of contributing to the support of the wealth and industry of the British Empire.

Grateful, as we must ever be, for the kind interest your Majesty has shown for our welfare, in recommending such aid as will 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 develop the resources of the Province; yet aware of the heavy responsibility it attaches to the landed interests, we cannot but feel that preference accorded to our staple produce, without removing the persecutions of a century had reduced her to depression, which the persecutions of a century had reduced her to depression, which the persecutions of a century had reduced her to depression.

As nine-tenths of the population of Canada can only be profitably employed in agriculture, the source of their prosperity must 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, 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 prices from being materially depressed.

The unfair competition, in which your petitioners have to sustain their position in the present state of the law, is not only a grievance, but a source of national weakness, which your petitioners are obliged upon you 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, imposing a duty on United States' produce, sufficient to protect the British and Canadian agriculturists, without depriving the British owners of the carrying trade, which we have lost before the Imperial Government, the evil has not been removed. It has, however, recently been aggravated by additional impositions. This has recently been aggravated by additional impositions. This has recently been aggravated by additional impositions.

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 Imperial Parliament to remit all duties upon grain, flour, oatmeal, beef, pork, butter, peas, and such other articles, as are produced in this Province as may be your Majesty seen 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.

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

PORT DOVER.—Mr. Kefer, 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 the port of Dover, in fact we believe that the various fortifications, both civil and military, who have visited this port during the present year concur in the opinion, that 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 government—the 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 to Hudson's tavern, two miles above Chippewa. Shortly after they left the shore, a violent storm came on, and the boat was overturned. The accident was bad until Wednesday, when inquiry began to arise, and, on Friday, awful evidence of the fate of the boat and 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, the wretched men on board being swept by the resistless current down the American rapids, and over the falls.

RETURNED REBEL.—From a late *Montreal Gazette*, we have copied a clever letter from its correspondent at London, U.C. The distinguished rebel there alluded to is, we are informed, one of the MALCOLMS, who were among the first to take up arms in the insurrectionary movement of Danouboe. Not satisfied with heading the loyal community by refuge, not satisfied with heading the loyal community by refuge, not satisfied with heading the loyal community by refuge.

LATE FROM ENGLAND. (Compiled from the *European*, the *Boston Times Extra*, and the *N. Y. Courier*.) 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 13 days, and 20 hours.

Her Majesty, the Queen, gave birth to a Son on the 9th November. Her Majesty's accouchement took place at eleven o'clock A.M. There were ten minutes between the birth of the Prince and the Duke of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Rowland Boscawen, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Lady-in-Waiting, the Medical attendants, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse.

The other ministers, lords, and ladies of the household were admitted to the ante-room. The 8th of the royal infant was announced by Sir James Clark to the anxious group of distinguished persons assembled in the royal ante-chamber, and subsequently in the ante-chamber, and subsequently in the ante-chamber, and subsequently in the ante-chamber.

The Duke of Wellington looked in better health and in higher spirits than for many years past. After the cholera had broken up, he went on horseback to the palace, and on the 21st of November, he was on foot, his Grace alighted, and giving his horse to the groom, took the Earl of Liverpool's arm and walked into the park, followed by an immense concourse of people, who cheered his Grace most vehemently all the way up Constitution-hill, and until he entered Apsley-house.

The Duke frequently acknowledged the congratulations of the multitude, and seemed pleased with the spontaneous favour of their enthusiasm. At a late hour on Saturday night, 15th ult., a respectable looking individual named John, with a box under his arm, attempted to force an entrance into Buckingham Palace. When asked his object, he said he wanted to see 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 existing 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 process is decidedly depressed, both in quantity and quality. It will probably prove about one-third below average.

The Queen Dowager, whose life must be dear to every lover of virtue, had been seriously indisposed, but was recovered last week. She left her bed on the 27th of November, and was in the building churches in Upper and Lower Canada.

The barter 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 into consideration. In the meantime, Espartaco has suspended the allowance guaranteed by Spain to Queen Christina. China.—The intelligence from China, which in our last came from the late Mr. John, is very interesting. The trade, singularly enough, continued unbroken from the 27th of May till that date.

The new Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, had arrived at Hong Kong, and infused a different and worthier spirit into the negotiations. The Chinese were trembling, the British negotiating committee, and the effects of Elliot's liberality fast disappearing.

United States.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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; but the circumstances connected with the destruction of that vessel in December 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such allowance was due for the public wrong done to the United States by the destruction of her territory, so wholly irrespective 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 proceeding on an unauthorized voyage to the Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from New York, in the hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, is not the real question at issue between the two governments. This government can never concede to any foreign government, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, either to arrest the denunciations of such foreign government, or have disregarded the obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and government of the United States.

If upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made an unauthorized voyage to the Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from New York, in the hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, is not the real question at issue between the two governments. This government can never concede to any foreign government, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, either to arrest the denunciations of such foreign government, or have disregarded the obligations arising under the law of nations.

The United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and government of the United States.

This government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which has been generally acknowledged. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked trade, it has long since by its municipal laws, denounced the most energetic 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 enlightened by the humane and just feelings of this government.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating 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 United States and the British Provinces. The further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances not very indicative of any progress in the negotiation, and to the subject matter of the treaty, which is the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible.

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

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren:—You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next meeting of the Society will be held in Cornwall on Monday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, in the evening. All are requested to attend. I remain, your faithful Brother, HENRY PATTON, Sec'y. E. S. S. Rectory Kemptville, Dec. 7, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given to the several Inhabitants of the District, that an Adjourned Session 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 call the attention of Bankers, Merchants, and others, to the 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.

Books ruled and bound to any pattern; Bookbinding in all its branches; Copperplate engraving and printing; Book and Job printing, &c., on reasonable terms. Books, or any article connected with the business, imported to order from England, or from the United States.

A BAPTISTAL FONT. AFTER 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, King Street, Toronto.

THE CHURCH. ONE Copy of Volume II, and a few Copies of Volume IV, are for Sale, at the price of 18s. per Copy, unbound. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. October 22nd, 1841.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS of this Institution, will be held on Thursday, December 18, 1841, commencing at 10 o'clock to 12 A.M., and from 1 to 4 P.M. On Friday, Wednesday and Thursday—on 10 o'clock to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. on Friday and Saturday. The Examination will be attended by the Rev. Mr. McCaul, D.D., and the Rev. Mr. McCaul, D.D., and the Rev. Mr. McCaul, D.D.

PRIVATE TUITION IN SCIENCE AND THE CLASSICS. A GENTLEMAN, who has taken the degree of A. B. in Trinity College, Dublin, and in addition to a University Scholarship has obtained honours in both Science and Classics, is desirous 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. McCaul, Principal of Upper Canada College, for particulars apply, by letter, post paid, to The Editor of The Church. Toronto, 1st December, 1841.

BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND. H. & W. ROWSELL will be happy to procure from England H. PRINTED BOOKS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, or any article connected with their business, which orders may be left with them either at Toronto or Kingston. They will be making up 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 City Wards in the Court of Common Council, are now hanging in the names mis-spelt or omitted or improperly inserted, unless four days notice is given to the Clerk of the Council, Common Council previous to the application being made to correct the said Lists. CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Council, Toronto, Dec. 6, 1841.

A Meeting of the Members of the Medical Profession in Toronto, It was—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 of January, 1842, at 12 merid., for the purpose of adopting Petitions to the Legislature, for the protection of the Profession and suppression of Emulation. Toronto, December 2, 1841.

NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Proprietors of the Napanee Mills will, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of December next, offer the lease of that valuable property to public competition, at twelve o'clock, noon, on the premises. The property consists of a Grist and Saw Mill, several valuable Building Lots, and two hundred and fifty acres of land, with a supply of water, capable of being used for the most extensive purposes, as may be obtained by the construction of a new race-way. The Lease will be for a term of years, as may be agreed upon. A Plan of the Premises may be seen at the Office of the Subscriber, and possession given on the 1st January next. JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, 21-4th

NOTICE. THE Undersigned are prepared to pay CASH for Lands in various parts of the Province. It is the price paid and the price reasonable, as they are not warranted by their instructions in executing a certain sum per acre. STRACHAN & Co., Solicitors, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1841.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive WAREHOUSE of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the most favoured and selected articles, which have been purchased on the most favourable terms, in the best European and American Markets, they can command. The assortment is extensive, and includes the following: 200 lbs Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 200 lbs Loaf and refined Sugar, 25 lbs New York refined Sugar, 25 lbs New York refined Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchow, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Maccabato Raisins, 20 boxes Spanish Brandy, 20 boxes French Brandy, 20 boxes Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, 180 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marselles Wines, 180 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marselles Wines, 180 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marselles Wines, 180 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marselles Wines.

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, Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841.

GEORGE SAVAGE & Co. Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths. HAVE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old Stand, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West end of King Street, between Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the Manufacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate Ware, German Silver Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c., &c., which they are determined to sell at unprecedented low prices, for Cash. N.B. The subscribers repaired and restored to their original soundness and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c. Toronto, November 27, 1841.

REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, he desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now removed into his New Brick Warehouse, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodations 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. Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattresses, &c. furnished on the most reasonable terms. Window and Bed Drawers, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841.

MR. HOPNER MEYER, 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. HAS returned, and continues his office at the same place as heretofore, 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., &c., and with the principles which should govern the treatment of the gums, and all operations in Dental Surgery—some few of which Mr. W. has had the honour of executing, to the satisfaction of his patients, and he is desirous to refer any city—to whom he is in the kind persuasion, 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 the variety of shapes, 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 gratitude to the distinguished patronage he has received during 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 COLLECTOR'S FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, WITH FORM OF PRAYER FOR MORNING AND EVENING, for the use of Families or Private Persons, taken from the Book of Common Prayer—Price, 1s. 6d. per dozen—just published and for sale by 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, Esq., of a son. On the 7th instant, near Cobourg, the lady of J. C. Boswell, Esq., of a daughter. In Kingston, on the 8th instant, the lady of F. P. Rubidge, Esq., of a daughter.

At Dryden Camp, Newmarket, on the 9th instant, the lady of the Rev. W. Hilditch, of a son. MARRIED. At Brockville, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. E. Denroche, Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of Dr. Hilditch of Toronto, to Thomas Mair, Esq. On the 10th Oct., at Ilexton, 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: Rev A N Bethune; Rev A F Atkinson (2); Miss Arnold, rev. D Burn Esq.; S Rices Esq. In full vol. 5; Rev H Patton (after deputation desired, 25s due to end of vol. 5 from P W L.); Rev E Waylen (Michigan) Esq.; Rev R D Cartwright; Mrs Rutan; Mr C Ruztan, ad. sup; Rev G Mackie; Rev L Doollittle, ad. sup and rev; Rev W Leeming, rev. (the erasure now ordered was made at end of vol. 4).