Cha-

Mis-

and a

y Mr. few of ainted

upply. Lord's

luring

er the

er the

or the

of the

lutions

conded

he im-

er the

ned for

of any

menhittom,

chwar-gentle-

Trea

ie Esq., be held

rthur,

day of

parated.

1844.

of the

ence and what are

ve nearer

RIBER.

as yet, no lly at issue, ted by the have been effect but

s of a tria-posing par-tries profound three great-ries of at-tries of at-position, which by to south,

displayers, an English and an Irish, reciprocally adverse each to see a proof that the existence of discontant Legislature of the union is at some a proof that the existence of discontant Legislature of the union is at some a proof that the existence of discontant the existence of discontant the existence of discontant the existence of discontant the existence of the union of the late of a Colomy and the experiment of a special English and an union Parliament?

The experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and a minish and the experiment of a special English and the experiment of the experiment of a special English and the experiment of the experiment of a special English and the experiment of the experiment of the experiment of a special English and the experiment of the experimen of the most destitute tenant, nor has he reduced a shilling, by what we can hear, of his demands upon the poorest occupant of his own farms. He has not prevailed upon any one priest in Ireland to suspend the rigorous exaction of his heavy and ever-increasing dues from his parishioners. No: he has frightened away resident families from the soil, and then raised an outery against absentees. outery against absentees.—He has frightened away capital—
the fountain of employment—and then exclaims that his poor
countrymen have no work. He has bullied the whole Roman
Catholic body into a systematic and clamourous opposition to
the Conservative Government, and then roared out, "You see,
my friends, the Emancipation Act is a mere dead letter; these
Tories won't give us the slightest share of their patronage."

Now, with regard to the question of absenteeship—look what
encouragement have Gentlemen with English connections, and
with Estates in both.

with Estates in both countries, to settle in an Irish residence; nay, what chance of safety for their very lives have Irish gentlemen, with no English resources, to remain upon their estates in Ireland? Think, for one example among hundreds,

thority, as a feature at that time new in Irish morals, that you might, for half a-crown, secure the assassination of any man in the county of Tipperary—an improvement this in favour of Ireland, over the Brescian and Venetian market, being a nearer approach to absolute free trade—in blood.

We know, it is true, by long experience, that there do exist other motives basis.

other motives besides half-crown corruption, through which human life in Munster has become more exposed to disaster than in any country of Europe. We see every hour that fiend-like vengeance divides with beastly bribery the merit of this eagerness for murder.

There is yet a further attribute of Irish murder, which adds a distinct and curious, as well as frightful, characteristic, to its prevalence throughout that fated land. It is, that no matter when or how any given human life may be destroyed, the native population become partisans of the culprits—aiding, abetting, comforting, and effectually in most cases, for a time, at least, concealing them—partisans—nay, accomplices—accessories after the fact to 19 murders out of 20—ay, and in many instances, accessories before the fact, inasmuch as a "contrived" and deliberate assassination is known for weeks previously to the entire country, and to all its inhabitants save only to the police, the magistrates, the resident gentry, and perhaps their servants—perhaps, we say, for unhappily, the domestic who receives your wages, cats your bread, kneels down by you at nightly prayer, and sleeps under your blankets, will not always admit you to a confidence which might rescue from massacre your life, and that of your unconscious children.

The outrage recently perpetrated upon the house and person of Mr. Waller—his unsuspecting guests—his brave and faithful servant, and the luckless women under his roof—has all the worst features of a regular Irish barbarity. It was treacherous—committed at the unprepared hour of festive and social enjoyment. It was heartless and cruel—being violent, unprovoked, and bloody. It was base and cowardly—being inflicted by armed numbers upon a defenceless few. There was no revolting, no disgusting property of the most excerable crime, not present and consnignor in this comming anti-Sayan slaughter.

ral to man-but apparently instinctive to a modern Irishman? But, meanwhile, where are the pious pastors of the Roman Catholic people of Ireland? What are they about? Where the Christian preceptors? Where the clerical instructors, whose business it is to teach their flocks to "love mercy," to walk in humbleness before God, and in charity towards their fellow creatures?

What lessons are these of Christian morals and of a rengion of love and meakness, which we see thus traced in terror and suffering, and in the tortures inflicted by the congregations of that priesthood, whom we have recommended, and whom we still recommend, as fit, because expedient, objects of a legal provision on the part of this civilized and Protestant Empire! We do not retract a syllable of what we have urged with relation to the Romish Clergy; on the contrary, each added proof that they now appear to leave undischarged a wide portion of their proper duty as teachers of practical Christianity to their lay brethren, fortifies in our minds the argument in favour of a legislative appeal to their better feelings, a class to which England has not yet addressed herself. Hatred of the Saxon, the only moral lesson which the brute-led multitude seem yet to have imbibed from their master agitators, whether in green coats or in black shared of the Sayan is not from a Christian Church of England University by conferring degrees on Discoats or in black—hatred of the Saxon is not from a Christian book—it bespeaks no Christian spirit. It is blasphemy against the word of God. It is an awful profanation of the Gospel. Yet, has it not been wrung in the ears of all true Repealers, by the father of repeal, and by his sacerdotal coadjutors, every time they accomble their realous myrinds on hills or in really time they assemble their zealous myriads, on hills or in valley or within close walls? What means repeal itself but abhor rence of the ruling power of this great civilized monarchy?— What means the claim to cast off British law, but a power to

it be brought home to them as prisoners or not, is the political destruction of Great Britain; nay it is avowed and exulted in society, to furnish their mite towards the object in view. And

Possible enough; for even without the slightest error in their management, a witness may break down, or one juryman of atrong. strong constitution, and a conscience of large calibre, may starve out his more esurient fellows; but a conspiracy to break un the D up the British empire is a fact, if there were neither judge

(From the same.) THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The corresponding

But, by a moral process of no unusual occurrence among per-Pointed in not obtaining the honours of the martyrdom which they had hoped to merit, these champions of a Free Church and free opinion assail those whose mild opposition has scarcely ex-

Among the persons whose position marked them out as special objects for the invectives of the Free Church democrats,

"There are more things in Here their opinions, it does not appear that they were able to con-

THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE DISSENTERS. (From the Standard.)

The annual complaint of the exclusiveness of the English

Coward College (London,)
Western College (Exeter,)
Rotherham College, Highbury College Newport Pagnell College, Bradford College, Cheshunt College, Hackney College, Spring Hall College,

Lancashire Independent College, &c., are exclusive private establishments of different classes of sectarians. There is, in fact, but one public collegiate establishment in the United Kingdom, Maynooth, and that is surely as exclusive as either of the two English Universities complained of; but no Churchman complains that he is excluded from either the advantages or the honours of an education at Homerton or Maynooth. As regards degrees, the degrees of Oxford and Cambridge confer honour no doubt, but it is because they are the degrees of Oxford and Cambridge; and, as the honour is reflected from the character of the Universities, let that character be lost, as infallibly it would be, were the Universities less exclusive—and the degrees become worthless. But whatever the abstract value of a mere degree, Oxford and Cambridge have no monopoly of the article—all men are admissable to the degrees of the London University, whatever their religious faith, and Scotch and German degrees are in the market at a very low figure. It is true that the legislature has given to Oxford, and Cambridge, and Dublin, representatives in parliament—but, rightly understood, this is no exclusive privilege. ment—but, rightly understood, this is no exclusive privilege.—
The legislature, in pursuit of suitable constituencies, has found in each of these Universities a great number of men eminently qualified to exercise the elective franchise with fidelity and discrimination, and it has imposed upon them what has been so often called "a trust, and not a privilege"—a burthen, not a benefit; but this is no more a favour to the Universities than the enfranchisement of Marylebone was a favour to the lords of the soil—the Duke of Bedford and Lord Portman—and the of the soil—the Duke of Bedford and Lord Portman—and the vour development of Marylebone was a favour to the lords of the soil—the Duke of Bedford and Lord Portman—and the vour development of Marylebone was a favour to the lords of the soil—the Duke of Bedford and Lord Portman—and the vour development of a trust, and not a privilege and to instances in which he banks of your Thames, will ever accompany my heartfelt thankfulness for the confidence which you as further thankfulnes grant in one case no more imposes upon the University an obligation to alter its present regulations, than it imposes upon the two noblemen a necessity of admitting as tenants whoever may think proper to sit down upon the land. Again, the Society of the Inner Temple allows some small advantages of convenience to Masters of Arts of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, but with this the Universities surely have nothing to do but to be thankful for the compliment; such a compliment can impose no obligation. In short, the matter comes to this. The Universities have carned a high character, and by that character have collected a vast amount of the rank and intelligence of the country within their pomeria; and this high character have collected a vast amount of the rank and intelligence of the country within their pomeria; and this high character, and by that character have collected a vast amount of the rank and intelligence of the country within their pomeria; and this high character, and the following notice on the subject from the British Whig:

"The steamer, of the 4th instant, has brought the answer of the province, and the happiness of its inhabitants, under the powerful protection of the British Empire.

The Seat of Government has at length been decided with them, and must declare his dissent from that perversion of the Sack of the Seat of Government has at length been decided with them, and must declare his dissent from that perversion of the Sack of the Sack of the Sack of the Sack of Sack and when there was no sauch pre-eminence, he asserted the happiness of its inhabitants, under the powerful protection of the British Empire.

The Seat of Government has at length been decided with them, and must declare his dissent from that perversion of the Sack of the Sack of the Sack of the Sack of Sack and when there was no sauch pre-eminence, he asserted his right to exercise his discretion."

"If indeed by Responsible Government the gentlemen of the late Council is to the sack of the late Council mean grant in one case no more imposes upon the University an obligation to alter its present regulations, than it imposes upon the Relying confidently on the loyalty and good

all the sectarian colleges may converge, exhibit such a list of members as Oxford or Cambridge presents, and questionless, the claims of the Loudon University to respect for its degrees will be candidly considered by all. Until this, however, shall be possible, it is premature to attack the elder Universities to bring them down, as it were, to the London level, instead of raising the London establishment to their proud elevation.

Meanwhile the direction that complaint has taken, holds out

The grievances alleged this morning are the cases of two gentlemen Dissenters (one of them a Jew) educated at Cambridge but denied the degrees to which, if they had been Churchmen, they would be entitled. This is questionless a strange grievance. These gentlemen with a host of Dissenting Colleges open to them, with the London University open to their claim of degrees, prefer Cambridge Colleges and Cambridge University, and doubtless the preference was a wise one; but they knew the most university of the contraction of the contract from the first that from Cambridge they could have no degrees, and now it is complained of the Church of England University, that though she allows her colleges to give what no Dissenti college could give—the best possible education—and to give it to persons dissenting from her creed—which certainly no sectarian college would do—the complaint is, that having done so much, and because she has kindly done so much, the Univer-

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE-THE NATIONAL SOCIETY. (From the Morning Herald.)

The progress made in its noble "quest" by the National Education Society is very cheering. Already does the sum collected amount to 125,000l.; the subscriptions are increasing at the rate of 400% a day; and, independently of the large adsmall sums, or are without the reach of the machinery of the by the chief agitator himself, and brutally affirmed in a formal address to Her Majesty, that "the people of Ireland know and feel that they have a deep and vital interest in the weakness and adversity of England."

That these prosecutions may fail, is, as we have before said, possible enough. for even without the slightest error in their extend and improve popular education, not only in the manuextend and improve popular education, not only in the manufacturing and mining districts, but in agricultural parishes, in commercial and sea-port towns, and generally throughout the country." How forcibly do the circumstances which have brought about this result call to mind the beautiful observation which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of the meditative Dane :-"There is a Providence which shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will!"

A partial, though great good, was sought to be effected through the medium of the legislative council of the nation The prejudices or the bigotry of party defeated the attempt-This apparently untoward result was deplored, as certain to secure the continuance for years of that fearful state of society in the expressed. The Free Church people started with a precocious cupidity of martyrdom. They believed themselves to be persecuted, they desired to be persecuted more; their day-dreams were of the persecuted more; their day-dreams were of the persecuted more in the extrawere of persecution, oppression, and humiliation: in the extravagance of their propensities for suffering they forgot the lapse
of ages and the temper of the times; they lived over the past
in imagination until they could think of nothing else but tored public sympathy, but there is every probability that the blessings of a Church of England education will, before many Not six months have passed since this vast change has taken place. It is impossible, we conceive, for the most deadened, hardened, dull, sceptical, or obtuse, to mark this mighty moveceeded the bounds of a passive noncompliance, in a tone which the most fierce and active hostility could hardly justify.

Amount assault those whose mild opposition has scattery to the most fierce and active hostility could hardly justify.

Amount assault those whose mild opposition has scattery to the most fierce and active hostility could hardly justify.

nisters. The sum total of the persecution charged upon him amounts to this—a simple use of discretionary power, which is vested in the least gratifying circumstances accompanying it. That this great work should be the labour of the Church of England is the least gratifying circumstances accompanying it. vested in all owners of property, and which would, we think, be best exercised in accordance with the conscientious principles of the work itself, a subject for the most lively gratulation. A national education, founded on a religious basis, would be the work itself, a subject for the most lively gratulation. A national education, founded on a religious basis, would be the work itself, a subject for the most lively gratulation. tion. A national education, founded on a religious basis, would ples of the possessors. And this use we are surprised should be denied by any who profess to regard scruples of conscience, and clarge of the possessors of and clamour for freedom of opinion.

But the charges—absurdly trivial as they are when compared with the presence of the charges and the charges are with the presence of the charges are the But the charges—absurdly trivial as they are when compared with the parade of declamatory indignation which preceded them far from giving a general refusal to applications for sites, the

Colonial.

your approbation of the conduct which I have pursued.

Adopting the Resolutions of the House of Assembly of the das September, 1841, as my guide, and bent on carrying on the Government on the principles of responsibility which have hen practically established in this Province, as far as may be possible consistently with our inviolable relations as a colony possible consistently with our inviolable relations as a colony by a possible consistently with our inviolable relations as a colony by a possible consistently with our inviolable relations as a colony by a possible consistently with our inviolable relations as a colony by a possible consistently with our inviolable relations as a colony by a possible consistently with our inviolable relations as a colony. The second of the constant of the constant of the constant of the public and the control of the constant of t

most eventful pages of her history, and it is on that genuine spirit, and on their good sense that I rely, in the position that my duty has required me to assume, and from which nothing shall move me as long as I continue to possess the confidence of those who, like the Yeomen of Lennox and Addington, are pirit, and on their good sense that I rely, in the position that no did not hing the position that no did not have me as long as I continue to possess the confidence of those who, like the Yeomen of Lennox and Addington, are featly to give me their cordial co-operation in my honest endeatours to promote the welfare and happiness of Canada, and to which we form a part, and to which we are bound by reciprocal benefits and mutual affection.

Reply to the St. John's and Christieville Address.

Reply to the St. John's and Christieville Address.

Accept, Gentlemen, my hearty thanks for your loyal address;

I defined to the tenor of his instructions, which induced Lord (Falkland to make an appeal to the country, and to be guided by the result in the choice of his Ministry.

Whatever may be the consequences of the resignation of the council of Canada—whether the justice of the council of the enoise of his Ministry.

Whatever may be the consequences of the resignation of the council of Canada—whether the justice of the council of Canada—whether the justice of the council of the general will be equiesced in by all parties, and he be enabled to carry on the covernment with the present Assembly—whether it will lead to a complete the council of the council of the Small, J., Richardson, J. B. R., Small, J., Ri ready to give me their cordial co-operation in my honest endeavours to premote the welfare and happiness of Canada, and to strengthen our connection with that mighty empire of which we form a part, and to which we are bound by reciprocal bene-

With such support from loyal hearts; with the application of patronage to the reward of the public service; with economy in the public expenditure; and with equal justice to all, of

Governor General is requested to communicate to the Legislature, prior to the prorogation, 'that in accordance with the wishes of her Lyal Canadian subjects, her Majesty is pleased to order the next and all future Sessions of the Provincial Parliament to be helder in the conduction of the Provincial Parliament to be helder in the conduction of the Provincial Parliament to be helder in the conduction of the Provincial Parliament to be helder in the conduction of the Provincial Parliament to be helder in the conduction of the Provincial Parliament to be helder in the conduction of the Provincial Parliament to the helder in the conduction of the Provincial Parliament to the helder in the conduction of the Provincial Parliament to be helder to be helder

On the same subject, the Toronto Herald has also the fol-

"The question of the Seat of Government has at last been settled, we trust finally, by her Majesty's selection of Montreal.
This fact we are enabled to communicate upon undoubted authority direct from Kingston, despatches to that effect having been received, per Hibernia, by his Excellency the Governor General. After the strong opposition made to Montreal by the Upper Canadian members, when this subject was under direction in the Assembly, this approximant must of course discussion in the Assembly, this announcement must of course be most unpalatable, and not only to them but, we believe, to the great majority of the people of Upper Canada. But knowing, as we well know, the firm loyalty of that majority, and their dutiful allegiance to her Majesty's prerogative, we are at

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—We continue our Extracts of the letters of the correspondent of the Montreal Courier, subscribing himself "Justitia":—

The reason assigned by the late Ministry for their resigning. The late aunistry declared that they had resigned because the Governor, in making appointments without consulting them, had violated a principle of Responsible Government.—

Aware, however, that the assertion, without demonstration, would be inefficient, they endeavoured to explain it by stating that, as they were supposed to make all appointments, they thus were held responsible for certain acts which were not their own. This reasoning is invalid; for, such appointments, if of their own partisans, could create no difficulty,—and if of persons not their partisans, would not be imputed to them. Beside the Governor's Constitutional right to appoint to extra-ministerial Offices, a very little reflection will convince of the expediency of his so doing. When one party occupies all offi-ces, to the total exclusion of the other, a fierce hostility is engendered, which, amongst a population so heterogeneous as ours may produce very undesirable consequences; but when some of the excluded party is introduced into the minor offices, it has a tendency to diminish that fierceness,—gives to a Ministry an air of liberality,—and shews that the Governor's paternal care extends to all classes. The peculiar character and principles of those now excluded, enforce this argument of expediency they being of that class which Her Majesty has publicly and formally thanked,—no very valid reason, one would think, for their exclusion. Our excellent Governor has remarked this Manufactured of the finest quality of Satin Damask, and with sympathy,—and endeavoured to mitigate it by appointments in which he may be deemed impliedly thus to address the excluded: "I know your value and I feel for your situation; I cannot do much for you now, but I do all I can; if you are as loyal as you profess, and as I believe you to be, you will un-murmuringly submit to circumstances which are necessary for the repose of the Empire, and to exempt Old England from

MR. ISAAC BUCHANAN.-This gentleman, who describes himself as a Moderate Reformer, has published a letter strongly denouncing the conduct of Mr. Baldwin and the late Executive Council. We regret our confined limits prevent us from presenting Mr. Buchanan's letter to our readers.

NOVA SCOTIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The dissolution of our Assembly, and the resignation of the Execu-tive Council in Canada, spring from the same cause, and are events which have grown out of the features which Responsi-bility. It of the truth spoken by the same wondrous creation of the poet whose language we quoted above—

"There are more things in Heaven and earth—
Than are dreamt of in your PHILOSOPHY."

After witnessing what has taken place, we cannot entertain a suspicion of the certain accomplishment of the glorious end contemplated. To doubt were invited. as the best guarantee for the preservation of the rights of the people against the encroachments of a party Council—the other, the self-styled Great Liberal Party, seeks, after the practice in the United States, to govern through a party, the heads of which should have the whole public patronage at their disposal, for the purpose of rewarding their adherents, and gaining over or corrupting a majority in the Assembly, to carry all their measures.

that the support or opposition to them should turn upon their own merits or demerits. It must, we are sure, be as well un-derstood, that there is a vast difference between the government

injustice by the Conservatives, were the principal reasons ined to the tenor of his instructions, which induced Lor

—Accept, Gentlemen, my hearty thanks for your loyal address; for your favourable opinion of my views and proceedings; and for your cordial assurance of support to her Majesty's Government.

Well as a secret few level by the Responsibility of the Council in local affairs—or to a forfice between the Crown and the French party, backed by the Republican spirit of the Province—there are evident signs that His Excellency will have the support of the entire British and the Republican spirit of the Province—there are evident signs that His Excellency will have the support of the entire British and the Republican spirit of the Province—there are evident signs that His Excellency will have the support of the entire British of the British Government, or him the limit of the British Government, or him the British Government or him the British Governm of patronage to the reward of the public service; with economy in the public service; and with equal justice to all, of every race, creed, class, and degree, f. will not cease to hope, however inconpetent my own humble efforts may be to produce so great a result, that the blessing of the Almighty will grant to this favoured land prosperity, harmony and happiness.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS FROM THE TOWN OF LONDON.

Accept, Gentlemen, my cordial thanks for the assurances worthy of British bearts; and of your support in my endeasies worthy of British bearts; and of your support in my endeasies worthy of British bearts; and of your support in my endeasies worthy of British bearts; and of your support in my endeasies worthy of British bearts; and of your support in my endeasies worthy of British bearts; and of your support in my endeasies worthy of British principles and British supremagn in this Province, by making my administration of the Government shall be conducted by the self-squ, and your attachment to our fatherland—noble sentiments worthy of British principles and British supremagn in this Province, by making my administration of the Government and classes of its inhabitants, without exception or distinction; a course from which no opposition, founded on artful misrepresses to the banks of your Thames, will ever accounts the opening of the Session, that all controversy upon the question, and the rights of the provention of the Sentimons of the

HY. PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, Dec. 4, 1843.

Unper Canada College. THE CHRISTMAS VACATION will terminate on January 8th, 1844. JAMES DUFFY.

Toronto, Dec. 29, 1843.

MATHEMATICS, &c.

PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS LAND SURVEYING, and MECHANICAL DRAWING, is desirous of having a few Pupils on moderate terms. He can have satisfactory references to his last employers.—Apply to Thos. Champion, Esq. 144, King Street, Toronto. 1st January, 1844. 338-tf

338-2

PORT HOPE SEMINARY, CONDUCTED BY

HRS. AND MISS RYLEY, WILL RE-OPEN on Monday, January 15th, instant, References are kindly permitted to the following gentlemen:—Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., gentlemen: Rev. J. Shortd, Fort Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; Edw. Hill, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; Edw. Clark, Esq., Bond Head.

MRS. and MISS RYLEY avail themselves of the present 20th, 1844. opportunity to thank those friends who have patronized their establishment, and hope, by a constant and vigilant attention to the improvement and happiness of their Pupils, to receive a continuance of their support.

Parsonage House, Jan. 2, 1844.

ARTICLES OF

CHURCH DECORATION. THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on sale the following articles of Church Decoration: Double Damask "Fair Linen Cloths for the

Communion Table," Of appropriate pattern, and following sizes: 7 × 10 or 8 × 14 price£2 2 6 \$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} White Linen Communion Cloths,

a more full and elaborate pattern, in following sizes: ₹ × ♀ or ♣ × ♀ price£3 0 0 ₹×12 " 3 15 0 Cloths for the Communion Table,

Of suitable pattern, manufactured of Ingrain Woollen Damask The colour is permanent, and it may be washed by the ordinary process, without injury to the texture: 7 × 10£2 2 6. 7 × 14£2 17 6. A similar article to the above, but made of a mixed material of Pale Yellow Linen Thread and Ingrain Crimson Wool, the ground of the cloth being Crimson, and the pattern Gold colour. This article will also bear washing without injury

to the texture or colour: 7 × 12£3 15 0. 4 × 14£4 10 0. A cloth exactly similar to the above, except that the materials are Ruby and Gold Silk, instead of Woollen and Thread:

⁷/₄ ⋈ ¹/₂£8 10 0. Napkins,

To cover the Paten and Chalice, made of the finest White Linen Satin Damask. These are quite plain with the exception of a rich emblematic border, composed of alternate Mitre and Croziers, with the sacred Monogram and Eastern Cross: 24 inches, 7s. 27 inches, 7s. 6d. 12 yard, 10s. 6d. Rich Cloths for the Communion Table, of Velvet and Gold embroidery, can be procured from England to order, at prices varying from £20 to £60 cy., according to size, pattern, &c. H. & W. ROWSELL,

Harbour Company's Office,

BRITISH AMERICA

Gram., Exercises, Phædrus:—) Warren, J. Thomson, W. (ferè æquales.) Small, G., Harper, W.—2nd Form:—(L. Gram., Exercises, Valpy's Delectus:—) Crombie, M. M. A., Boss, D. P., Richardson, E., Bell, W.—1st Form:—(L. Gram., Exercises, V. Delectus:—) McMahon, H. D., Kidd, W., Kidd, H.—Prep. Form:—(L. Gram., Accidence of:—)

M. A., Small, G. E., Ross, D., Harper, W .- 2nd Form :-Richardson, E., Crombie, M. M. A., Beard, G., Kidd, W.— 1st Form:—McMahon, H. D., Kidd, H., Webb, J. H., Bell, -Prep. Form :- Foster, J., Cooper, W. E., O'Higgins,

VI. ENGLISH GRAM.—4th Form :—(Parsing and Construc-VI. ENGLISH GRAM.—4th Form:—(Parsing and Construction:—) Crombie, E. M. A., Richardson, J. B. R., Small, J., Thomson, W.—1st Form:—1st Div.:—(Rec. of, Queson:—) Crombie, M. M. A., McMahon, H. D., Kidd, W.—2nd Div.:—Richardson, E., Kidd, H., Beard, G.

J., Richardson, E., Harper, H., Small, G. E.—2nd Form:—
Beard, G., Ross, D., Crombie, M. M. A., Bell, W.
XII.—Scripture—Ques. on.—4th Form:—Crombie, E.
M. A., Richardson, J. B. R., Small, J., Warren, J.
XII. Recitations—English and Latin.—4th Form:—
Crombie, E. M. A., Small, J., Richardson, J. B. R.—3rd
Form:—(Eng. Prose and Poetry—Dialogue:—)Warren, J.
Thomson, W., Crombie, M. M. A., Small, G. E.—2nd
Form:—Camper, W. McMahon, H. D., Boss, D. P.:

Form :- Cooper, W., McMahon, H. D., Ross, D., Richard-Son, E. XIV. CONDUCT.—All the pupils of the School stand enrolled

for general good conduct during the year.
M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, T. G. S. Toronto, Dec. 29th, 1843. N. B .- The Christmas Vacation will terminate on the 7th

of January, 1844.

or of an entire family who have lost their mother, to EDUCATE with them.

Terms and other particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed Box 284, Post Office, Toronto.

EDUCATION.

A N ENGLISH LADY, accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches are, English, French, Music, and Drawing. Apply at the Office of this Paper. December 1, 1843.

A WIDOW LADY wishes to take a limited number of Young Gentlemen, as BOARDERS, who may be attending the COLLEGE OF UNIVERSITY. With that view, she has taken a suitable house near the College Avenue, which will be ready for their reception on the 1st day of March next. REFERENCES :- The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice ROBINSON, and

The REV. DR. McCAUL. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1843. ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

H. & W. ROWSELL BEG to inform their Friends that they will shortly be making up their ORDERS FOR ENGLAND, and request that any person who may be desirous of getting BOOKS, &c., by the earliest Spring Vessels, will transmit them their Orders as soon as convenient, and not later than January

Dec. 28, 1843.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

RAY'S ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD, with every Stanza illustrated 0 13 COMIC LATIN GRAMMAR, with numerous illustra-WALTON'S LIVES, half-bound, calf SIR WALTER SCOTT'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, 2 vols. 12mo. half-bound calf, gilt backs....... 1

gilt back 0 11
History of Switzerland, half-bd. calf, gilt back 0 10 Do. of FRANCE, by E. E. Crowe, 3 vols. do. MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY, half-bound calf, gilt back 0 10 MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, do. do. do. GREEK SEPTUAGINT AND NEW TESTAMENT, 3 vols. 24mo. handsomely bound in Turkey

SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS, 8vo., handsomely bound in MOSHEIM'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, 4 vols. 8vo. KIRKE WHITE'S REMAINS, 12mo. morocco...... 0

Winkles's Architectural and Picturesque Illustra-tions of the CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 3 vols. imperial 8vo.

LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL, do. do. 0 17
ROKEBY, do. do. 0 17
MARMION, do. do. 0 17 A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER BOOKS. In Neat and Handsome Bindings, WELL SUITED FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, Companions to the Altar, &c. &c.

N DIFFERENT SIZES AND BINDINGS. H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street. Toronto, Dec. 13, 1843.

LOAN WANTED.

NEW RULES. JUST PUBLISHED: THE RULES OF COURT,

Statutes relating to Fractice & Pleading, IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, TOGETHER WITH

THE CRIMINAL, & OTHER ACTS OF GENERAL REFERENCE, AND A FEW PRACTICAL POINTS,

BY JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON. Barrister at Law, and Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench. PRICE, £1. 5s.

H. &. W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street

163, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1843. JUST PUBLISHED, THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACK, FOR 1844.

CONSISTING of 68 pages, and containing besides the usual information, much useful matter, compiled more especially for the use of members of the United Church of Price-Sevenpence Halfpenny.

THE WEST CANADA ALMANACK, Containing 32 pages of valuable information Price-Fourpence.

AND ALSO: THE MERCANTILE SHEET ALMANACK.

ALSO:

Price-Fourpence. For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Desbarats & Co., and at the Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston; C. H. Morgan, and Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg; A. Davidson, Niagara; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and by the Publishers,

H. & W. ROWSELL, December 1, 1843.

MR. HENRY CHARLES. COMMISSION MERCHANT

GENERAL AGENT, NIAGARA, C. W. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

AND

TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS.

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF IX. Reading—Orthography & Orthogry.—4th Form: SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

—Crombie, E. M. A., Richardson, J. B. R., Small, J. War-Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST,

HAS returned to Cobourg, where he designs making his permanent residence. He may be consulted at his Rooms at the Albion HOTEL, where he is prepared to perform every operation appertaining to the TEETH in the most skilful and durable manner. Terms moderate. Ladies attended at their residence, Cobourg, November 21, 1843.

DR. PHIMROSE. OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DR. HAMILTON. (LATE OF QUEENSTON, Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets. TORONTO.

DR. HODDER, York Street, Two Doors North of King Street,

Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. THE YONGE MILLS PROPERTY, TO BE RENTED.

HOSE well known FLOURING MILLS situated nine miles above Brockville, called "Yonge Mills," belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. Charles Jones, containing four mber of may be Fulling and Clothing Works, Merchant's Shop, Potashery, Warehouses, Cooper's Shops, and a number of Dwelling-houses.
Tenders will be received until the Fifth of January next, for a Lease of this Property for a term of three years, from the

first day of March next. The Property would be SOLD upon favourable terms. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

D. B. O. FORD,

Managing Executor, &c. Estate Charles Jones. Brockville, 10th Nov. 1843.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED, THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one mile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with Pump attached. a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water. Cellar under a greater part of the house.—Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour.

A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented. For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton. Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg; M. F. Whitchead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verner, Esq., Post Office. Montreal; Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises.

he occupant on the premises. Cobourg, April 26, 1843.

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid Bulling Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unbarnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. FORMS OF TITLE DEEDS. FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF LANDS, under authority of the Church Temporalities Act, (Statutes of Upper Canada, 5th Vic., ch. 74), to the Bishop, or to any

Rector or other Incumbent of any Church or Living, are now ready, and may be had by application to the Secretary of the Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto. December 12, 1843.

WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto, or (where more convenient) of the Editor of The Church, an Instalment of Five per cent., or Five Shillings per share, upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the 10th of January next.

By order of the Managing Committee, H. J. GRASETT, Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, 12th Dec., 1843.

BIRTHS. In this town, on Sunday, the 30th Dec., Mrs. W. C. Trimlett, of a daughter. On the 22nd inst., at Bonshaw, Yonge Street, the lady of the Hon. Æmilius Irving, of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Brantford, on Thursday the 28th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Usber, Samuel Sowden, Surgeon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Simpson, farmer, both of Paris.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 4: et.
335
Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. G. Milne, rem.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; H. C. Barwick, Esq., add. sub.; P. M. Simcoe; Rev. T. Creen; Rev. Ernest Hawkins; Rev. J. C. Usher, rem.; LOAN WANTED.

WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year of two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

June 8, 1843.

Toronto.

June 8, 1843.

Toronto.

June 8, 1843.

of Ministers, an English and an Irish, reciprocally adverse each Duke in some cases granted what was required, and in others

The slight attention, too, which is roused by an Irish, and, above all, by a Tipperary butchery, springs from the same fact of its occurring so often; and while this same cause of its grievous frequency lulls in some respects the shock one suffers at each individual crime, it cannot fail in the same degree to aggravate our horror at the general state of a community wherein so little commotion is raised by the existence of atrocity so

Why is it, and whence comes this all but incredible sympathy—this "compact alliance" with a flagitiousness hateful to God and to His creatures—a sympathy with fiends—unnatural trishman?

which has appeared in the Scotch papers between the Duke of Sutherland and the Rev. Dr. M'Farlan, illustrates the morbid craving for a grievance which is felt by the leaders of a new party, and the vehemence with which their sentiments are

sons violently excited on ecclesiastical matters, the party which complains of persecution is the first to exercise it. Disappoints of persecution is the first to exercise it. Disappoints of persecution is the first to exercise it.

the Duke of Sutherland stands conspicuous. But, with all their willingness to reprobate his Grace for disagreeing with their coet any charges against him of more active persecution than was involved in refusals to grant certain sites for the use of the Free Cu. was involved in refusals to grant certain sites for the use of the rec Church in his parishes, and for manses to the ousted misters. The sum refusal to grant certain sites for the use of the nisters. The sum retail of the sum of th amounts to this—a simple use of discretionary power, which is

at the recent tragedy in Mr. Waller's dining-roon.

It is not many years since we heard it described on good au-

What lessons are these of Christian morals and of a religion

and for

what means the claim to cast off British law, but a power to enforce laws which may—nay, which must, in a very brief time, be at open variance with those of Britain?

Call these Dublin prosecutions what you will—whether they end in acquittal or conviction—every one sees without the help of parchment forms or speeches to evidence, or charges from the bench, that the object aimed at by the agitators, whether it be headed, the transfer of the meaning the part of the meaning to the part of the part of the meaning to the part of the part o

nor jury in the world.

They regarded themselves as suffering Cameronians,—the members of the government and the legislature as a set of Gallies and Louisedales.

and by that character have collected a vast amount of the rank and intelligence of the country within their pomeria; and this high character and its legitimate fruits, are the objects of envy worked, and bloody. It was bear ead cowardly—being inflicted by armed numbers upon a defeneeless few. There was no revolting, no disgusting property of the most exercable crime, not present and conspicious in this genuine, anti-Saxon slaughter, perpetrated by the malignity of demons.

And how has it been avenged, and by whom? Not by the neighbours of the unhappy victims; not by the surrounding peasantry—nor did they stir an inch towards the detection of the villans, but negatively shelter them from punishment.

When it is a regular Irish barbarity. It was treacher out and stream of several and subject from the British Whig:

The following notice on the subject from the British Whig:

Association.

The members of the 4th instant, has brought the answer of the Colonial Office to the joint Address of the Legislative course, because after the Christmas Recess, on thing in the fruits. But let Homerton, or Highbury, or May nooth, show as many and as distinguished names upon their books as the genuine, anti-Saxon slaughter, and three can be listed on the triple of the subject from the British Whig:

The steamer, of the 4th instant, has brought the answer of the Colonial Office to the joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and, as a matter of course, that answer is favourable to the pretence of the country within their pomeria; and this defence on the subject from the British Whig:

The members of the unitary than a nitelligence of the country within their pomeria; and this defence on the Unition of the Misses of the Colonial Office to the joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and, as a matter of course, that answer is favourable to the pretence of the colonial Office to the Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and as distinguished, as the property of th

ment to be holden in the city of Montreal."

lowing remarks :-

The late Ministry declared that they had resigned because exclusion,-surveyed it with a sigh,-contemplated it with

(From the Halifax Times.)

163, King Street. Toronto, January 4, 1844. gaining over or corrupting a majority in the Assembly, to carry all their measures.

It need not, we are sure, be impressed upon the people of Nova Scotia, that the British Constitution recognises no party—that the divisions in Great Britain into distinct political parties prove sometimes more prejudicial than otherwise to the interests of the Company, on Monday the Fifth day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve during the year next ensuing that day.

By order. COBOURG HARBOUR COMPANY.

By order. W. H. KITTSON, Secretary. Cobourg, 1st January, 1844.