in which there was a report or a unan woman taken place in Dublin, with reference to some Basewater Chapels in that city. The facts of the case are those—About 140 years ago, some protes and weathy individuals. About 140 years ago, some protes and weathy individuals. If ever the Gospel was presched in parity, and fervency, it was as presched in parity, and fervency, it was a presched in parity, and fervency, it was a presched in parity, and fervency, it was as presched in parity, and fervency, it was a presched in parity, and fervency, and fervency, it was a presched in parity, and fervency, it wa brion-they had no form of sound words to which ar obtions—they had no form of some works at makin, as, a sandard, their preachers could be brought, and they had no Episcopal superintendence to take communice of the affairs of these chapels. Had these passes maintained when they creeched and endowed these buildings, placed them in connection with the Church of the limit and maker them in connection with the Universit of the sizinf and inner the Episcopal care of the Archbishop of Dublin, the said of the secutar arm need not now be sought to wrest these cha-pels out of the hands of heretics, and to restore them to the use for which the original founders designed them." How forcibly do these facts speak. A history of the Dissenting Chapels which have stood for the list 150 Dissenting Chapels which have stood for the list 150 Dissenting Chapels which have stood for the list 150 Dissenting Chapels which have stood for the bast 130 years, and their various declensions, weeld be a sad but instructive tale. I might allude to the course of things in the New England States in reference to this manner, but I for hear. but I forbear. Let our opponents argue as they may,
- Facts are stubborn things."
Your's faithfully,
M. M.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Mohawk Parsonage, 18th Sept., 1843.
My dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Midfland Chestall
Association, held at Adolphustown, on the 6th and 7th
instant, (the first since your resignation of the Editorship
of the Church newspaper), the valuable services was have
rendered the Church in that highly important and archaens office was the subject of our grateful remark, and, with a view of conveying to you some slight testimonial of our approbation and gratitude, I have been directed us transmit the accompanying resolution, which was warmly concurred in by all present.

The Members of the Association from the Newtstale

and Colborne Districts were prevented from samething by the Bishop's visitation, but from my knowledge of the the disnops visitation, our from my name agreement, high esteem they entertain for yourself and services, I feel it quite unnecessary (as I am sure you will always o communicate with them on the subject, and therefore, on behalf of the Association, request you to committee this Resolution as the unanimous expression of our body.

With much esteem, I begin remain, my dear Sir, your faithful servant,

SALTERN GIVENS,

Seretary M. C. A. To John Kent, Esq., &c. &c. &c. Toronto.

Resolved,-" That the warm thanks of this Association be transmitted to John Kent, Esq., lane Either for two years of the Church paper, for the spirit and ability with which he conducted the same, whereby he remained is, for the time, one of the most prominent and enthales ecclesiastical journals in America."

Cobourg, 28th October, 1863. My dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th September, informing use of a Resolution, approbatory of my conduct as Edinar of The newspaper, adopted at a last meeting of the

Midland Clerical Association.

Such a testimony is highly gratifying to man, and will be treasured up among those memorials which I hope to transmit to those of my kindred who may survive me. transmit to those of my kindred who may survive me.—
Such a document, when we all have been summaned to
our account, may encourage in others a have of Christ's
Holy Church, and so possess a more than present influence.
With my sincerest wishes for the temporal and spiritual
prosperity of the Members of your Association, and with
many thanks to you, as Secretary, for the curdial manner

in which you have conveyed to me the valued expression of their approval, believe me, my dear Sir, wour's very sincerely and obliged,

JOHN KENE. The Rev. Saltern Givins,
Secretary of the Midland Clerical Association,
Mohawk Parsonage.

English & Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence

LETTER PROM REV. R. WINNING, KINGSCOTER, TO THE NODERATOR OF THE PRESENTERY WITH WIRES FOR WAS CONNECTED. (From the Northern Standard)

"Sects in the Christian Church are evils; wherever there is a separation, there is somewhere guilt."—Dudbudge's Lac-

Rev. Sir,—At the time I resigned my congregation, being myself Moderator of the Presbytery (as I previously had the honour to be of your General Synoid.) I could not, through that official medium, then communicate with my brethren; I therefore, in a short note to one of the members, merely stated my intention of resigning, and

afterwards of assigning reasons.
In a few days after this I received a letter from the clerk of the Presbytery, containing a resolution of the Presbytery, to ascertain from me in what highs I com-

sidered myself connected with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland."

In reply to that communication, I stated that, "in reference to the resolution of the Presbytery, I begged leave to say, that whilst in ties of respect and esseem I still consider myself connected with several breakers of the Assembly, that with the Assembly that with the Assembly, that with the Assembly isself. I do not consider myself in any way connected."

To redeem my pledge "of afterwards assigning reasons" for the step I had taken, I now address this letter to you, as the official and direct organ of the Presbytery. In it I merely state my favourable opinion of the Church of England, and the circumstances which removed my prejudices. At a future time I intend (to. v.) again to

prejudices. At a future time I intend (n. v.) again to resume this subject, and fully to assign my remains for preferring the Protestant Episcopal Church.

As a Presbyterian minister I was appointed to the charge of two congregations—one I resigned severall years ago, the other in December last. Though I resigned my congregations, it was never my intention as withdraw from the Christian minister. This divine insulation I always reverenced. The Church of God I consider the most valuable appointment of heaven; and the ministerial office the most sacred and honourable. For this office, by godly and pious parents, I was early defined. My best days have been spent in it; and I trust, until the end of life, I shall be employed in proclaiming the unsacrehable riches of Christ. Insuend of withdrawing from the ministry (as some have represented.) my anxious desire is, to be more useful in the ministry, and more devoted to its important duties.

Being born and educated a Presbyterian, like the majority of my brethren, I entertained unjust grejamines.

jority of my brethren, I entertained unjust prejudices against the established church. Viewing Presbyarianism as the only scriptural form of Church Government, I considered Episcopacy a mere civil instinction, and its ministers unfit for the sacred office. Acquarantee with episcopal ministers, and more intimate knowledge of the Countington of the church artirals removed an artirals. constitution of the church, entirely removed my prejudi-

ces, and led me to a quite contrary conclusion.

In 1822, the present Dean of St. Patrick's (then Barral In 1822, the present Dean of St. Pastick's (then Burai Dean of this diocese) visited Kingscourt. He examined our Subbath-school and other scholars. I was present, and delighted with the examination. I wondered at an episcopal minister being so familiar with the Beble. On further intimacy with this excellent elergymen, I found a zeal, a devotedness, and attention to purchish desires, which interested me greatly, and partly removed the prejudices I had imbibed.

A hour this maria! I have a promined with the Irish.

meeting for the formation of the Church Society, in 1842: For a length of time these missionaries visited Kingsmeeting for days since I received a newspaper from Iteland, court, where I often had the privilege of hearing them in which there was a report of a trial which had had; preach. If the least remainst of prejudice against the taken place in Dublin, with reference to some Basening, minimers of the establishment then remained, it was soon in which there was a report of a trial which mat made present in which there was a report of a trial which made made in ministers of the establishment then remained, it was now the place in Dublin, with reference to some Basecuting ministers of the establishment then remained, it was now that city. The facts of the case are those trial dissipated. If ever the Gospel was presched in purity, about 140 years ago, some protes and wealthy individuals, simplicity, and fervency, it was no presched by these men. They seemed, indeed, "ambassales for Christ." They are not forced in purity of the Divine Presence.

> I am convinced of the Scriptural character of that church; I am convinced of the evils of schizes, and the unjustifiableness of the divisions that separate Protestants from each other. For years I have immented these divisions; the Irish Society afforded me many meanaful proofs of their baneful effects—often have I seen Romanists—virthat baneful effects—often have I seen Romanists—virtimally protestants in principle—still clinging to their
> church because of her apparent unity; often have I put
> the question—"Why not unity among Protestants, as
> well as Romanists?" To be enabled to answer that
> question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the sum of L1,000,
>
> L5,000 of which has been collected.
>
> The Rev. W. Sibilities and the balling, which will cost £6,000,
>
> L5,000 of which has been collected.
>
> The Rev. W. Sibilities and the balling of the sum of L1,000,
>
> L5,000 of the Borrer family, £700, and W. J. Campion,
>
> Eq. £1,200 of which has been collected.
>
> The Rev. W. Sibilities and the balling of the sum prayerful investigation. I have been brought to this con-clusion—that there is, has been, and ever will be, the church of God, the depository of all divine truth—that January is not forgotten), his preaching, and his resh in defence

are not witnesses for the truth, as it dwells in the true church of God; but are witnesses for schizm and dismion, which are contrary to the will of Ged; contrary to the prayer of Christ; and contrary to that great atonement for mankind, on the ground of which God has founded his church, declaring men one family and body in Christ."

I have been brought to this conclusion—that the Pro-testant Episcopal church bears the most satisfactory testant Episcopal church bears the most satisfactory very little moment; but to which recent circumstances have marks of an apostotic, Catholic church; possessing now, and all times, the true and ancient faith; that Romanism number of The British Critic is the last that will appear under the present management. We understand that the Ellior of proof, either by councils or by the Scriptures; that has signified to the publishers, that not only he, but all his is a new and sectarian church, that cannot stand the test of proof, either by councils or by the Scriptores; that whilst Romanism exalts the church and tradition too much, Dissenterism, of all shades, depresses them too much; and that, amidst these extremes, the charch of England has been enabled to steer the happy middle course, and to give the church, tradition, private judgment, the Rible and the Holy Spirit, their legislimate and Scriptural

Position.

Conscious that the religion of Jesus was given to unite not to separate mankind; sensible that "Sects in the Christian church are evils;" convinced that the Protestant Episcopal church in this consury is scriptural, in or-dinances, orders, and worship, I feel it to be my duty to join the communion of that church. A desire for Chris-Join the communion of that church. A desire for Chris-tian union—a wish to see our unnatural schisms ended— a hope to be more useful in the cause of scriptural truth are the sole motives which have actuated my conduct. As "there is one body and one spirit, one word, one faith, one haptism," I believe it is the duty of all Christians, of all interested for the prosperity of Zion, to endeavour to keep the unity, of the spirit in the bond of peace, till all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto the measure of the stature of the fainess of Christ, speaking the truth in love, growing up unto him in all things, which is the bead, even Christ." In the bonds of Christian esseem I remain, reverend Sir, yours faithfully,

ROBT. WINNING. Kingscourt, 16th Sept., 1843.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE CHERCE.-We have the bighest gratification in announcing that Sir Robert Peel has, within these few days, forwarded a cheque for 4000/. to the Euclesiastical Commissioners, with the view of raising a fund so meet the demand for the building of churches, which will ensue from the set that was passed in the last sersion. This traly seasonable gift was accompasied, we understand, by a letter scarcely less gratifying, in which he spoke of it as a debt due from him in consideration of the large fortune be had deri-

vol from trade. It will be remembered that Sir Robert Peel's was the first It will be remembered that Sir Robert Freet's was the unw 1000L given to the Special Fand of the National Society; and compling the two donations together, and the circumstances of the damo, we think the value of the offering may be very highly estimated. Hitherto our subscription hists have been confined to a very limited number of names. May this be the beginning

(material enlargement,
Would the generality of persons who have contributed to the schools for the manufacturing and mining districts quadruple their subscriptions for building churches in the same quarters; and would our spiritual rulers come boldly forward with a plan and wounded special reserve come country seward with a pain for founding a theological seminary for missionaries and deacons to serve at home under the shelter of some cathedral, we should tures.

"It is very possible to be united to Christ and to the Church of England at the same time. We need not segment from the Church to preserve our allegiance to Cheix."—Ren. John Wesley. tion, by coming forward to provide for the universally admit ted want. - English Churchman.

> DR. HOOK AND "THE LEEDS MERCURY." To the Editor of the Local Intelligencer.

Siz.—I heg to forward you a copy of a letter in the British Magazine for October, entitled "Dr. Hook's disarousl of the Factories Bill," in which the falsehoods of the Mercury are beiefly but fally exposed.

COPY OF THE LETTER.

"Sir,—I request your permission to contradict, through your pages, a report which has been circulated in many places of my having been consulted by the framers of the late Facto-ries Bill, before they introduced the educational charges. Nei-ther directly nor indirectly was I concerned with that bill, nor was I aware of the intention of Government to introduce such a bill, until I read the speech of Sir James Graham upon the

subject.

The statement of my having been cancerned with the bill was the pure invention of a local paper, not distinguished for "Mr own opinion has long been that no Government in this

"My own opinion has long been that no Government in this country can succeed in devising a measure for the general education of the people. The principle being admitted that they who pay the taxes are to be beachted by their expenditure, it would not be possible to adopt a system of education on Church principles, since that would exclude Disseaters. On the same principle it would be impossible to have un essentially Protestant education, since that would exclude Roman Catholics: but the same principle would prevent any measure for a Christian education, even admitting that designation to be applicable to some system which would exclude all the articles of the Christian faith and all the doctrines of the Christian faith and all the doctrines of the Christian religion, since the very name of Christianity is offensive to tax-paying infield.

"It remains that the only system that Government can adopt "It remains that the only system that Government can adopt is one based upon atheism. From such a system the present Government would revolt, nor would it be tolerated by the

majority of the people in any Government.

"But though Government cannot undertake the education of the people, it can continue to do what it does at present, but on an extended scale. It can assist the two Societies—the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society, in proportion to the funds raised by each; and those who, like myself, have confidence in the influence of the Church, feel myself, have confidence in the influence or the Country, magnite secure that the Church will, under such circumstances, and with fair play, continue to be the instructions of the people.

"I am, Sir, year obeliest servant,
"W. F. Hool."

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LICEFIELD .- We have to sa-DEATH OF THE BISHOF OF LICUITEID.—We have to anmousee the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Bowstead, Bishop of
Lickfield and Coventry, who, after a lengthened and painful filness, expired on Wednesday evening hat, at Clifton Wells,
near Bristol, where his Lordship had resided for some weeks
past for the benefit of his braith. It is well known that for a which interested me greatly, and partly remared the prejudicts I had imbibled.

About this period I became acquainted with the fraish
About this period I became acquainted with the present BaAbout this period I became acquainted with the present Bahad in through it acquainted with the present Bahad of Catel. Herting him at committees, and on dephop of Catel. Herting him at committees, and on dephop of Catel. Herting him at committees, and on dehad proposed the privage of conversing
with him. On all plays considered
with the Euloppin can be Bishopp of the training, and teanond with replaced the privage of conversing
with him. On all plays considered
him of superior talents of acquirements; and, what is
still more valuable in a Christian minister, a man of
prayer. In families where we have met tagether, frequeeting, after kneeling around the family airar, has be
investing for the night. This godly example made a
stating impression on my mind, and convinced must
separating for the night. This godly example made a
latting impression on my mind, and convinced must
be there was at least some pions ministers in the establishment.

About this time I visited the county Cock, for the Erick
Society. The first immister I met in that interesting
county, was the present Denn of Cock. Else seed—him
category—his single-mindedness—his interest for Serightari
declication, and his paternal kindness or was the work by the contract, and one potential and one of the contract of the first beautiful and contract of the contract of the first beautiful and contract of the contract of the first beautiful and contract of the contract of the first beautiful and contract of the contract of the first beautiful and contract of the contract of the first beautiful and contract of the first beautiful and the contract of t

of St. Thomas, Earter, Brock of Eumouth, Rose of Crediton, and C. C. Bartbolomew of Lympatone. The Neport for the past year stated that the sum of £53 da. 6d. was remitted to the Parent Society. A collection was made after the meeting, which amounted to £12 2< 6 d. Let every parish in the king-dom collect but once a year this sum, and the Society will realize an increase of £120,000; or let every parish do what this parish did last year, and this venerable Society will have at her commund £520,000.

HERSTREEDINGS SYSTEM —The foundation stone of a new

at her command £520,000.

HURSTPIREPUNT, SUSEX.—The foundation stone of a new parish oburch was laid by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, at Hurstpierpoint, on the 29th ult. The old church, which was much out of repair, was built in the time of William the Conqueror, by Simon de Pierpont; and the baptismal tunt erected

courses of God, the depository of all divine truth—that of the shurch has always possessed a visibility, as the moral light of the world—a commerce as God is one—a universal-that truth of which she is the depository.

I have been brought to this conclusions—That Christ has made reconcilization for mankind; that on the ground of this atmement for mankind; that on the ground of this atmement for mankind; that on the ground declaring men one family in Christ: that this church, declaring men one family in Christ: that this curious is not forgotten), his preaching, and his zel, in defence of religion. A correspondent says—"Of the Rev. R. W. Sibbation, as the truth of which she is the depository of the Sarament last Sanday week, from the hands of Dr. Young, and told him to look upon his receiving of the Sarament as a return to the Anglican faith. As a further conference in the same to the Sarament to the Anglican faith. Sacrament last Sanday week, from the hands of Dr. Young. On the Saturday previous, he sent in his name to the Doctor, and told him to look upon his receiving of the Sacrament as a return to the Anglican faith. As a further confirmation I may mention that he has sent back to the Priest of Newport declaring men one family in Christ; that this universal may mention that he has sent back to the Priest of Nessent church stands the great representative of redeemed, restarch and particular redemption as the ground of a church, may prove a useful lesson to more than the individual chiefly interested. Another correspondent says.— That poor dear friend is under the influence of temporary derangement, I have strong reason to believe: he is therefore in a state which de serves the most protound pity and compassion." -- The Tublet, Popish paper.
The British Critic.—" We are enabled to annot

our readers a fact, which in ordinary times would be one o very little moment; but to which recent circumstances have friends, purpose to withdraw at once from the Review. This step, it is superfluous to remark, will be regarded with very various feelings in different quarters; though we believe that some who profess most to rejoice at it, will in the end be the most disappointed. We could name several whose occupation will

REBECCA IN 1727 .- "About the latter end of February, 726-7 a petition was sent to Parliament complaining of the adness of the roads about this city (Bristol), and praying rebadness of the roads about this city (Bristol), and praying relief, and provision for keeping them in good repair. In consequence of this, an act of parliament, 13 Gro. 1, 1727, was obtained, and turnpikes were first erected here about Midsummer, and tolls collected for many daya. But the country proper showed a violent hostility to the measure, and great disturbances ensued, and the gates were acon cut down and demolished, chiefly by the colliers, who would not suffer coal to be brought here, whereupon the Mayor had the city supplied from Swansea, which when the colliers perceived, they brought their coals as usual. Soldiers assisted at the gates to take the toll, but the next night, after the soldiers were with rawn, the gates were all cut down a second time, by persons disguised in women's apparel, and high crowned hats."—Memoirs of Bristol and its neighbourhood, by the Rev. Samuel Seyer, Bristol—London, 1823, 4to. Fol. 2, p. 575. but the next night, after the soldiers were with rawn, the gates were all cut down a second time, by persons disguised in wo-tnew's apparel, and high crowned hat."—Memoirs of Bristol and its neighbourhood, by the Rev. Samuel Seyer, Bristol—London, 1823, 4to. Vol. 2, p. 575.

From our English Files.

THE BLOW STRUCK AGAINST REPEAL

(From the Times.)

Ministers have followed up their proclamation by issuing warrants against O'Connell and eight other leading Repealers, on the charge of "Conspiracy and other misdemeanours." Out

anti-British party, should prove insufficient to appease that most lamentable irritation by which Ireland has been too long harrased, then we have no doubt but that ministers will be prepared to exercise extraordinary vigour, either on their own responsibility, or by the permission of parliament. At present such considerations are, if not irrelevant, at least premature. The Cabinet is, in our estimation to be sp-plauded for the intention which it has evinced to save the

to tell us that. However meanly men may think of the moral qualities of Mr. O'Connell and his clique, and of the intellect qualities of Mr. O'Connell and his clique, and of the intellect or determination of his humbler followers, no one, we presume, could suppose the repeal agitation to be of so wholly factitious a character as to be blown to pieces by the mere whiff of a pro-clamation. We should as wisely think an enemy routed when we had driven in his vanguard. The history of the proclama-tion affords us rather an earnest of triumph then any final viotory. It is valuable because it shows, or seems to show, that the government have life and determination to grapple with the agitation, and that the agitators have not life or determination to grapple with the government. It turns the tables. Hitherto the impression has been that government durst not forbid that which O'Connell commanded—that they might deprive magistrates, refese patronage, exhort, recommend, or deprecate, but that they did not dare—that their knowledge of their own weakness forbade them-boldly to say, "this thing which you have announcedshall not be: we forbid it, and we will prevent it." And, on the other hand, the impression has been equally atrong that O'Connell with his tectotaliers, did and would dare to go the utmost limits of what he maintained to be the law, in spite of its versoity in matters relating to the church; and I hope my the government—that if they pressed the matter to issue, be friends will always withhold their belief from any article of would accept it—that he would, as he boasted, meet them clorical intelligence which can only be traced to the Lords "foot to foot"—that he would do the furbidden thing, and try "stoot to foot"—that he would no the formance iting, and my the consequences, whether by an appeal to the courts of law, or by a more terrible appeal to physical force—that he would defend himself by a jury of his countrymen against a ministerial

interpretation of law, or by an "army of frieze coats" against the instruments of illegal power.

This, till within the last week, has been the position of Ireland. In this position of affairs it was that, when Mr. O'Con-nell had completed his arrangements, had issued his orders, had organized his levies, had almost concocted his speech for one of his mightiest reviews, when government said, "This shall not

be," and Mr. O'Connell succumbed.

The blow thus atruck has not of course, crushed repeal.

The idea is frivolous. It has not even repaired all the evils which have accrued (necessarily or not, we will not now stay to inquire) from long acquiescence. But it has done this—it has reversed the posture of affairs—it has exhibited the governhas reversed the posture of affairs—it has exhibited the government as men who have courage and an intention—it has shown that they are prepared to use for the defence of the constitution that they are prepared to use for the defence of the constitution that those powers which that constitution gives them—it has shown that those powers are efficient in their hands. Taken in conments on with the concentration of military force upon Ireland, that preparation for the worst, which has long been in progress, that preparation for the worst, which has long been in progress, a which the results were in a measure displayed to the Dablin malcontents on the great day of Cloutarf, and which furnishes a pledge that what was said was meant, that government had not issued their command without having counted the cost and not issued their command without having counted the cost and not issued their command without having counted the cost and not issued their most threatening consequences;—viewed, we are the study of the business of the force of the solution in the water of the business.

1 2 miles:—

2 miles:—

Departed from the Wharf.

Departed from the Wharf.

P.M.

At Govan Ferry, 20 min. past At Govan Ferry, where took in a passenger, 17 min. past 3, p.m.

Renfrew Quay, 39, min. past 3, p.m. provided for the most threatening consequences; -viewed, we as, in this connection, the late step in advance leads men to hope that past inaction is no omen of future indecisio hope that past inaction is no once of future indecision—that government have acted on a plan, and are now prepared to act it out—that such mighty preparations are not merely to support a brutum fulmen—but that, having accumulated their strength at great expense, and after great delay, they are now prepared to put it forth firmly and effectually for the restoration of order and accurity. Be it so. The success of their first enterprise is an encouragement to them to proceed, an

LYRE - A sermon was preached in Lyme Church, on San- or round about, but at the evil-at the person from whom, or

printipe which now attaches to it—to babituate the Irish people to view with contempt the exertions, so they have already learnt to despise the acquirecence of authority. Ministers have delivered their fire, let them charge while the enemy is frightened by the unexpected sound. No second rulley will ver frighten them so much again.

> SCOTLAND. THE NON-INTRUSIONISTS.

(From the John Bull.)

In our lest week's paper we gave an account of some "Non atrucion riots" in Scotland, where stones, bludgeous, am intrusion riots" in Sortland, where stones, bludgeons, and brickhats were pressed into the service of what would fain be considered a purely conscientions question of religion; or at any rate where the assailants were adopting that mode of vindicating their principles of a free church.

cating their principles of a free church.

An intelligent correspondent, who has paid some attention to the origin and progress of this schiom in the Scotch Church, and who has been in the habit at collecting from the public journals such records of passing events as seemed likely to induce future ones, sends us the following address to his configurations. gregation, by the secoding Minister at Ruskeen, and which he delivered from his pulpit on the "Lord's" day. The parish of Roskeen, our renders are aware, is one of the parishes where the settlement of the new Minister, the Rev. John Machanaie

was must desperately resisted: ""
"Well, you half gentry will be glad that Covernment is to do nothing for the Church; but I am not out yet. God put me here, and the devit will not put me out. I will be the Minister of Hoshern us long as I live. We again petition both Homes Parliament, and then, it they do not hear us, we divocce the

iary harangue from the place where nothing sugatta have been heard but the peaceful and charitable precepts of the Guspel He adda, however—
"Such speeches (and there are many of them.) may in some

degree account for the men and women of Roskeen turning out with bludgeons and resping-hooks to oppose the Presbytery's entrance into the Church for the purpose of ordening a Minister in place of the oration. But the continues, men of greater note lend their aid to the agitation against the Church. one when there is no British Critic to cavil at."—English Dr. Chalmers said at Blairgowrie, that "the established church rechman. the land;" and Dr. Candlish ascerts that "undoubtedly the position of the Free Church was that of hostility to the Establishment, that of England as well as Scutland, both of

Church, it is wonderful the people have been so long quiet. Their actions of freedom are akin to those of turbulent Liberalism, whether in religion or politics—boundless freedom to themselves, but relentless persecution to all who are opposed to them. John Knux seems to have had pretty much the same notions of freedom. In one of his letters he writes as follows: Ministers have followed up their proclamation by issuing warrents against O'Connell and eight other leading Repealers, on the charge of." Conspiracy and other misdemeanours." On Saturday last the defendants gave bail to answer this charge on the first day of the approaching term.

We will not stop here to anticipate the perplexities or delays which this course of proceeding may unavoidably involve. The accessed will enjoy all the benefits of a constitutional trial, and the issue of that trial is at the present moment a doubtful, but also a secondary, or rather an immaterial, consideration.

The chief point which attracts our observation is the resolution of the government to stack the agitation itself. If the ordinary powers of the law, employed segainst the leaders of the anti-British party, should prove insufficient to appease that -"At length they were content to take assurance for eight

of the Strathbughe persecution?
If we had to answer this question, we should say, the steri but carry Scotch Reference would first have considered whe-ther obedience or resistance to the law would have been the mure serviceuble, and decided accordingly. Laws are always playthings to men who are a law unto themselves.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.-TRINITY COLLEGE .plauded for the intention which it has evinced to save the monarchy from the slow fever of unresisted sedition, and to be competented on the immediate and apparent effects of its new and less lenient treatment. The Franch papers indeed—as some of our English contemporaries—have chuckled in the saminor that the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the expensional contemporaries for the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the greatest production to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her postumation of Earl de Grey will not put down the greatest production. However, the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the greatest production to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote horself entirely to them, and no pains will be assurance that the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the greatest production. However, the buildings, while a bell-tower and chapel separate. The west warden, sub-wardens, and tutors; the north is to contain the class-rooms and dormitory; and the cast, the hall and library; in the south front is to be an open closer. In the meanwhile, it is proposed to execute only the portion of the building nécessary having hernelf been a Pupil for many years of some of the most is proposed to execute only the portion of the building necessary for opening the school department, and the theological part of the institution will not be in operation for some time. The college will contain about 250 boys, who are all to reside within the building, as at Eton, and to be otherwise educated as in that great Raglish seminary. The building is to be constructed of very fine durable stone, which has been opened, and in property, and a quarry of which has been opened, and in the property, and a quarry of which has been opened, and in the property, and a quarry of which has been opened, and in the property, and a quarry of which has been opened, and in the property, and a quarry of which has been opened. the property, and a quarry of which has been opened, and is already in operation,—Parth Constitutional.

PATENT STEAM BOAT PADDLE .- We were favoured on Saturday with the sight of a model of Mr. Chatterton's improved paddle wheel for ateam boats; and, so far as we are able nove page, it appears to be a most valuable improvement upon the old plan. It is somewhat difficult to describe upon paper the construction of a wheel like this; but an iden may be formed of it by the reader, if he suppose the floats of the ordinary paddle wheel cut into two in the centre, and placed opposite page where to the control of the centre, and page appearance of the juddle floats makes them dip into the water with a slight inclination; the tendency of the one half of the float is to throw the water out from the vessel, while the tendency of the other is to throw the water towards it, and the consequence is that a stream of water is kept constantly flowing in the centre, on which the juddle wheel acts with greater power than otherwise it could be wheel acts with greater power than otherwise is cause to brought to do. At the same time little water is thrown of when the paddle emerges behind, as, from the downward sleating position of the floats, the water escapes between them.—The effects of this improvement is not only to promote speed, but to do away with the unpleasant vibration caused by the stroke of the old flat paddle when it comes in contact with the water. Perhaps the best proof that these important results are obtained is to be found in the fact, that Mr. Robert Napler, our enterprising townsman, has made the experiment in bis steam-boat the Superb, and found it in the highest degree escceasius. Below is a comparative statement of the performance of the old and new wheels on the trip to Greeneck, a distance

3, P.M.
Did not stop at Erskine Ferry Pat out a passenger at Erskine Ferry, 52 min. past 3, P.M.

Bowling Quay, 8 min. past 4, Bowling Quay, 57 min. part 3,

P.M. Dumbarton Rock, 27 min. past Dumbarton Rock, 12 min. past 4, P.M.
Did not stop at Port Glasgow.
Put out passengers at PortGlasgow, 35 min. past 4, P.M.
Greenock, 5 min. past 5, P.M.
Greenock, 49, min. past 4, P.M. The engine making 28 revolutions with the old wheel, and

25 with the new.

Here we have a saving of 16 minuter in favour of the new wheel in two hours, notwithstanding the boat made two more stoppages, one of which was at Port-Glasgow, by which at least five minutes must have been lost, and that the new wheel was five minutes must have been lost, and that the new wheel was are mounted must have need tort, and that the new wheel was propelled one-half of the passage in the face of the tide, while the old wheel had the tide in its favour.—Glasgow Argus.

Colonial.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KIMG'S COLLEGE.—In addition to the noble Memorial which has been presented to the Provincial Legislature by the Lord Rishop of Toronto, against Mr. Baidwin's revolutionary University Bill. a petition has been presented by the Council of King's College, parying to be beard by Councel at the Bar of the Biouse of Assembly, in defence of their Chartered rights and privileges. In reference to the powers of the Provincial Legislature to legislate on the sudject of King's College, we may add as a sequel to what we have already urgad on this band, the following extract from a Dispatch of Lord Stanley on the power of Colonial Legislatures to regardless the Ferriga Commerce. He saye.—Her Majesty's Governmentate Ferriga Commerce. He saye.—Her Majesty's Governmental decidedly object in principle to the managetion by the Local Legislatures of the offices of imposing differential Duties on goods impactive Colonies; to Particement along the property of "altering these rules must be received." And again.—"The Government of Colonies are therefore instructed to employ all the influence of "decided and therefore instructed to employ all the influence of "decided on goods in reference to the place from which they may be "imported," and abould measures pass the Legislatures, to refuse the meaning law." And motics is

LTRE—A sermon was preached in Lyme Church, on Sunday week, by the Rev. Dr. Hadges, Vesar of the parish, for the Sacrety for the Propagation of the Gospel in Farriga Paris, safer which the sum of £23 Ha was collected.

East Budleigh Silterion Association in Ald of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Farriga Paris, was held in the National School Room, Silterion as been an about the sum of £23 Ha was collected.

East Budleigh Silterion Association in Ald of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Farriga Paris, was held in the National School Room, Silterion on Tuesday, Octuber, 3rd.

The chair was filed by the Rev. G. H. Kempe, Minister of Silterion. The speakers were, the Revise Propagating the Gospel in East Budleigh Silterion and the first parish that even undersible and complete success cannot tempt them to be resulted for property and integrity of the empire?

The chair was filed by the Rev. G. H. Kempe, Minister of Silterion. The speakers were, the Revise, Probability Minister of Silterion and Silverion are the speakers were, the Revise of Credition, and the provided the substant of a little not only revolutionary in the character, but view with content the express the provider which the regular was a control to the foreign Commerce, their parish for the regular and also the foreign Commerce, their and also the regular and also the regular and also the regular and also the regular and also the substant and the regular and also the regular and " GIVE. THEY AND LUTTER AMENY NOT BE WITHELD, AND LAWS WILL BE

LEGISLATITE COUNCIL

The following is a copy of the protest of the fourteen Legis-lative Councillors who withdrew from the Bones on the intreduction of the Address on the Seat of Government question;

Because—That question having, during the present Session, been fully discussed and decided upon in the Legislative Council, by the adoption of certain Resolutions, and an Address to her Majesty, cannot again, without a departure from Parlismen, tary Law and Practice, and a total disregard of its humor and haracter, be taken up and debated in this floure.

Legislativa Council, November 41h, 1843. W. Monnie, W. H. Dearen.

(Signed)
ROBERT & JAMESON, ROBERT DICESON, JAMES CHOOKS, ADAM PRESUREOS. P. B. DEBLAQUIERE. JOHN MACACLAT,
JOHN HAMILTON, lous McDosfer, LEXANDER FRANK.
SIMBON WASHBURN,
L. P. SHERWOOD. ALEXANDER PRASER. T. McKAY.

RAILROAD TO MONTREAL-It gives us pleasure to state KAILROAD TO MONTREAL—It give so passure to state that every prospect exists for the establishment of a railroad tenence this country and Canada. We understand that the Fitchburg Railroad Company have now engineers employed in surreying the route from Fitchburg to Brattleburo', Vermont, on the Counceticut River, and that they have a Bill before the Vermont Legislature for a charter to extend the road through the State to Montreal. It is to be hoped that this Bill will of Parliament, and then, it they do not hear us, we divorce the the Church from the State. And do not thinh are will finere our parishes. We will then be the Church of Scatland, and he will he a thirf and a cooker that will come into this Church while I am in the purish. I will be the minister of the Church acking as I live. Do not be afraid. The gentry have more need to be alwal. It do go not, I will be the minister of the Church acking as I live. Do not be afraid. The gentry have more need to be alwal. It do go not, I will be produced in the purish. It do go not, I will be the minister of the Church should not know. Then, perhaps, they will wish they had taken our part."

Our correspondent does not give us the name of the meek, pious, and obedient Minister of God who delivered this incorndiary harangue from the place where nothing sughtto have been had not always the advantage that must result to run into our neighbouring countries. We take a compredict of the minister of the mass result are not always the advantages that must result to run into our neighbouring countries. bensive view and note down the advantages that must resul neners view and note down the surantages that must result from them. They not only give an impulse to all kinds of trades, but they fasten the bonds of friendship between the nations of the earth. In this light, what can be compared with the long lines of iron rails laid throughout the world.—New York Heraki.

PORT HOPE SEMINARY. Mirs. word Minn lt YLEY,

RSPECTFULLY invite the attention of Parents and Regulation to their Establishment, which will be found A Countieus to their Establishment, which will be found to passess the influsing advantages:—It is strictly confined to the reception of Young Ladies whose connextons are really responsible; they are treated with parental kindness, and enjoy all the conforts of a well-conducted home, united with the attrictness and regularity of School discipline. The house, which was built expressly for a School, is a Maniston in the insiddle of sparious grounds, only a few minutes walk from the heastful town of Port Hope, and the situation is particularly dry and healthy. The pupils will, during the winter season, he conveyed to Church in a close sleigh. Miss Ryley having for myeers years here engaged in tuition in England, their sysfor everal years been engaged in tuition in England, their system of Education will be conducted entirely upon. English principles, and they hope, by assiduity and attention to the health, counterf, and intellectual improvement of the Young Lastice committed to their care, to merit a share of public sup-Tanna, which ofcumstances enable them to make ut usually low, are as follows :---

Board and Tuition, including Writing, Arithmetic, llistory and Geography, (per quarter) & O O French. 1 0 Painting upon Velvet,..... 2 0

 Wat Rlowers
 1
 0

 Ornamental Needle-work
 0
 5

 Washing
 0
 15

 Day Bouclers
 2
 5

 Vacations,-Mideummer and Christmas. Part Hope, Nov. 7th, 1843.

MRS. GILKISON BGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of To-route, and to her friends generally throughout the Pro-vince, that she has opened a

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG SADIES.

in one of those new and commodicus houses lately erected or McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, eithated in one of the most healthy and retired parts of the City, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood.

Blue, Getation is assisted in the performance of ker duties

shop of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. Henry Scadding Turonto, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Derlington Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Hon. Wm. Allan, Clarke Gamble Esq. Toronto, Hou. John Hamilton, Kingston, Hon. James Gerdon, Ambersthurgh, Samuel Street Esq., Niagara Ralis, Thomas McCornick Esq., Nisgara. Toronto, September, 1843.

WANTED. A CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL TEACHER to give private instruction. Address "A. B." Toronte llerabl Office, with references.

Toronto, November 1, 1843. DENTISTRY.

DR. J. A. COWLES, Dental Surgeon, from New-York, would respectfully announce to the Ledles and Gentlemen of Cohourg, and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at the Albion Hotel for the winter, where he may at all times be found ready to wait upon all who may favour him with a call. Ledles waited upon at their residences if desired, by leaving their address at hie Rooms. All operations WARRANTED.

N.B .- He will occasionally visit PORT HOPE and PRINE BOROUGH, of which notice will be given in this paper. Cobourg, 8th Nov. 1843.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS. (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO PORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. PIANO PORTES.

JUST RECEIVED from England, four very superior SQUARE GRAND PIANO FORTES, by W. Stodart & Sone, Golden Square, Lendon-Price £75 and £80, Cure'y, including a set of additional Strings, and Tuning Fork and

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street. 326 Toronto, October 4, 1843.

DR. HAMILTON, (LATE OF QUEERATOR.)

Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets. TORONTO. REMOVAL. THE AGENT of the ÆTHA INSURANCE CONPANT has REMOVED to CUCHCH STREET, to the house at the

South-East corner of Lot Street.
Toronto, October 23, 1843. The Church and Toronio Herald insert for one month. PIRE INSURANCE.

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT CAPITAL-\$200,000. TTHIS well hasewn Company, for many years in active operation

Montreal, insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms
liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province.

J. WALTON, Agent, Church Street. S. E. corner of Lot & Toronto, Int Nov. 1843. B. BARBETT,

Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Manufacturer, (SIGN OF THE GILT STOVE) DIVISION STREET.

Offers for sale a large variety of Cooking, Parlour, and Plate STOVES. Of best patterns, and at very low prices. Cobourg, 7th Mor., 1848.

MANFORD & LYNES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND TUNGE STREETS,

B & to commove to the Public that they have Leased those
Premises lately excepted by Meeter ROSS & Co., and have latel
is a well-celected and choice Stack of TSAS, WINES & SPIRSTS,
with a genuest assortment of articles in the line, which the offer nesh or approved credit.

Toronto, Pebruary 22, 1942. WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH. Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTOL DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware. Gold and Silver Watches, Cocks, Gold and Gilt Jevellery. Jot Goods, Gorman Silver, Britannia Metal, and Jepanned Wares, Floe Cutlory, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jevellery, excelelly repaired;
Engraving and Dyn-staking executed.

327 The highest cosh yo fer past for old Gold and Silver.

OWEN. MILLER & MILLS. COACR BUILDERS.

FROM LONDOD, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS. KINGSTON, AND KING STREET,

TOBUNTO. RE-ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE CARRIAGE, WAGGON & SLEIGH BUSINESS. THE Subscriber returns his singere thanks to the Inhabitants of Cobourg, and the Public in general, for their liberal support in his late minfortune,—whereby he is cambled to re-commence bis Business.

AT HIS OLD STAND.

Three Doors Enst of the English Church, He la now ready to execute all orders entrusted to bim. He intends to conduct the business himself, and to be presented in continuance of that liberal petronage with which he was

formerly favoured. HEOW-EOL Deae as formerly, and at the shortest notice, Cobourg, 30th Oct., 1843.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOR MAKER,

TRIANKPUL to his friends and the public is general for the very liberal support received since he commenced husiness in this city, begs lowe to latimate that he has REMOVED to No. 4, VICTORIA ROTE,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by class diligence and punctuality in husheses, to merit a continuance of the favours hithertu extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843. Toronto, September 20, 1863.

The A Shor and Orricus to Let at N. 4, Pictoria
Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the promises.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR, WOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and splendid assertment of

PALE AND WINTER CLOTHS. consisting of superior pure Wool-dyed Broad Cloths, Cassimer Black and Fancy Doeslins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c. Committee A Land 1985 Committee of the C

A first-rate assortment of Satin Vestings, Mussers, Scaliffe, Suspenders, So. So., all of Shich be is prepared to stake up in his usual good style of nuckmanship and very low price, for Cobaurg, October 11, 1848.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR HAR the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stuck of

Pall and Winter Goods bas now beside to band, userstying of the bret West of England Clotha; in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, while it and Moss Olives, His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velvet, Satia, Valentias, Marseilles and London Quiltings, and various other articles satisfies to the season. In fact, his prisent stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best Lendon Houses.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only to meersagy to say that my exertions will be spared to merit a continuouse of the distinguished patroone with which he has

hitherte been favoured.

N. B.— A variety of six)ee of Gond also Sinvan Lages
and Coan, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. ago Ladira' Riding Habiti, Clerrymon's Gowas and Cas-cocks, Barristors' Robes, Naval and Alibrary Uniforms, Servants'

Mosers. T. & M. BURGESS. R ESPECTFULLY laform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. O. Braton, Merchant Tallon No. 198, King Street, Toronto,

where they purpose carrying on the above besineed in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands various branches, and will be cappy to receive the commence of Mr. Bliton's aumorous enstomers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to backness, and keeping a superior stock of the

BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS. CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. predecesor, to merit a chare of public support.

Bears. T. & M. Berges having perchased for each, the whole of their present Stock, combiling of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are eachied to surve their and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their sunteners on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Bur-neis having, had long experience in the CUTTING DEI ARTMENT, in London; and likewes, the management of one of the most fashlonable Establishments in England, and since the has been in Cenado, was for a length of time Fereman to Mr. T. J. Panerou, and since then to Mr. G. Bittrop, he fatters hisself, from his general knowledge of the posicious in all its branches; that he will be able to plance any of the most fashlonable who will favour him with a trial, and Ladies' Riding Habita, Clorgymen's Gorma and Concocks, Barrieters' Robos, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livrey, Fox. Sec. 31 not us in the nestest measure.

Livery, fig. &c., all got up in the neatest meaner.

Teronto, July 12, 1843. THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR No. 2, WELLINGTON BOILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

1. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he heeps constantly on hand a well solected stack of the best West of England Brond Cloths, Cassimeres,
Dooskins, &c. &c.

Lao a selection of Sermon Vertuos, all of which he is prepared
omake up to order in the most fashionable manner and on medicate terins.

Casaccks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels GOWNS,
Batristags, ROBES, &c, made on the shortest notice and in superior

tyle, Toronto, August 2rd, 1841. DIRTHS.
On the 22nd ultime, at Kingston, C. W., Mrs. F. Pergesen,

of a set.
On the 5th isotant, at Peterberough, C. W., Mrs., Wm. Hy.
Wrighton, of a daughter.
At Niegare, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Walter Dixon, of a daughter.
At Montreal, on the 7th inst., the lady of F. H. Heward,

At Montreal, on the 7th inet, the lady of P. H. Heward, Eq., of a con.
On the 27th ultime, at La Mal-Maleon, Pike Bloye, Township of Stanbridge, the lady of Henri Desgivieres, Eq., of a sen.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, at Erin Cottage, Clarke, by the Rev. Thomas Smith Kennedy, Roctor of Distington, John Turer Day, Eq., of Earsham Cottage, Clarke, fifth sea of the late Rev. George Day, of Norfolk, England, to Jamesette Julia, second, daughter of the late Capt. George Montgomery, and nice to Robert Montgomery, Eq., of Convy Hesun, Raphon Ireland. Ireland.
At St. Mary Magdalene Church, Tauntee, by the Rev. Dv.
Cottle, N. Hasslwood, Ecq., son of the late Dv. Hasslwood,
M.D., of British Guisna, to Louise Barbara, daughter of Cape.

Hornbrock, R. M.
At Trinity Church, Montreal, on the 5th inst., by the Rev.
D. D. Parncher, the Rev. Henry Hannel, Missionary of Shirrington, to Priocilla, daughter of the late James Wilkinson,

At Boston, on the 28th altimo, aged 76 years, Archum Gates, widov of the inte Han Mathaniel Jones, of Barry, Massachusets, and mather of N. Jones, Esq. of Montrell.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 16: W. H. Wrighton, Eq.; G. Duggas, Eq.; Rev. S. Armear,
(3); Mr. A. Presten, rem. Vol. 6; T. Champion, Eq., (with
percels); Hev. J. Shartt, (rem. for Charab Society); Anges
Bothuse, Eq.

We must recommend a langer practice to Juvungs, although
his poem is not without promise.