April 26, 1707, conveying to seven trustees the manors of Kelling-hall, and Brey Croft, and Haya-park, with other for poor and godly preachers for the time being, and poor and godly widows, and for educating young men designed more than five such young men, and for the purpose of supporting an alms-house which she had built. At the time of here decease built. At the meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst), and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judg-meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judge-meeting-house which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judge-meeting-house which she had endowed, she being at the succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose judge-suceeded him (Lord Lyndhurst) and whose jud ume of her decease Dr. Coulton officiated at St. Saviour's meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the time in her 83d year. New trustees, as the old ones died, were appointed, and in the year 1755, on a new appoint-ment of three, the Rev. Newcome Cappe was chosen to officiate as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Hollam, who had become feeble through age. The first introduction of Unitarianism inter the change is estimated to the Rev. Mr. Hollam, who had become feeble through age. The first introduction of Unitarianism inter the change is estimated to Mr. Conner

s always being selected from that sect of Dissenters.

When the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for in-quiring into and correcting the abuses of funds and estates

settled for charitable uses visited York in 1826, a formal

complaint was made against the application of the funds to the spreading and maintaining the Unitarian doctrine, which

which ultimately led to the information being filed in the

Court of Chancery, and the consequent proceedings in that Court, which occupied not only days but weeks. When the case reached the House of Lords, it was deemed

of so much importance that the learned judges were called

in to give their assistance in bringing the house to a sound

as to the construction to be put upon the two deeds abovenamed, and " whether the extrinsic evidence addu-

ced in the cause was admissible for the purpose of deter-mining who were entitled under the terms 'godly prea

the deed of 1704 by itself. I think the objects of it are limited to the ministers and others of the several bodies of Protestant Dissenters from the Established Church, which were generally known, established, and tolerated, at the time the deed took effect; and I am unable to find

any proof, from any anthentic source, that the Unitarians

did form in fact at that time a body or class of Protestant

Dissenters known and established in the kingdom. On the contrary, so far as can be inferred from the evidence

produced, or any other evidence of an historical nature,

must of course believe in the doctrines contained in the

they may be of the church of England, who do not [not?]

lusion; and after it had been argued, certain questions,

become feeble through age. The first introduction of Unitarianism into the chapel is attributed to Mr. Cappe, and on his death the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, a decided Unitarian, succeeded. After the lapse of some years, all the trustees became Unitarians, the newly appointed trust tees always being scientific from that sort of Discontras

THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

(From the London Herald.) The schism in the church of Scotland, so long apprehended

many of her best friends, has at length become inevitable .-The courts of law, when called upon by 'the church,' have in-terpreted the statutes as applicable to the cases brought before them and this interpretation the dominant party in the church of Scotland have declared their determination not to receive or respect. The Presbytery of Edinburgh, under the guidance of Dr. Candlish, have passed resolutions, embodying the declara-tion that the late decision in the Auchterarder case by the House of Lords, is "not one which the 'church' is bound to obey;" "on the contrary it is one which 'the church' is bound to disobey and disregard." The example of this presbytery is now being followed by others all over Scotland; and it is expe ted, we are told, that the commission of the General Asers of Christ's holy gospel' to the benefit of the charity, and whether under the construction of the deeds, ministers or preachers of what is called Unitarian belief and doctrine are excluded." This was the substance of the six quessembly will speedily meet and pass resolutions to the same ef-

Another party in the kirk, at the head of which is Dr Cook, when the cause was argued. On the 10th of May last their Lordships attended and entered into most elaborate arguments in the opinions they expressed. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, when speaking on these questions, re-specting the construction of the deeds, whether or not they were friendly to the Uniterian doctring on whether or mote they were friendly to the Uniterian doctring on the term of the courts; and the other party constituting the majority have the persons professing that belief could have the benefit of the funds, thus expressing himself:—"the opinion at which I have arrived, founded upon that which appears to me to be the true principle of construction of those which I have arrived, founded upon that which appears to me to be the true principle of construction of those deeds, is, that ministers and preachers of what is com-monly called Unitarian belief and doctrine, and their widows and members of the congregations and persons of that belief and doctrine, are excluded from being the objects of the charities of both those deeds. First taking the deed to the the three objects of it are

The powers of the church so to "deal" with her members, for no other offence than obeying the law, will soon be submitted to the courts of law, and a judgment on this point may speedily be expected—If this judgment is against the "majority" cal-ling itself "the church," it will, of course, be enforced by the pains and penalties of the law; and then Dr. Cadlish and his friends are necessarily driven out of the church of Scotland! The number of ministers who are represented as ready to accompany Dr. Candlish is estimated by some as 200. Others, with more the Unitarians, as a body of persons of known religious tenets in England, were unknown until a period much committed that they cannot remain, if the principles of Dr. Cook and his friends are to rule the decisions of the church later than the execution of either of the deeds in question; but further, so far were the persons who preached Unita-

rian doctrines from forming a religious body then known and address from forming a religious body then known and acknowledged in the kingdom, that at the time of the execution of these very deeds such persons could not avail themselves of the benefit of the Toleration Act, 1 William and Mary, cap. 18, on the ground of their being persons who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and, under the statute 9 and 10 William III., cap. 32, were at that time liable to certain penalties and disabilities if by writing or teaching they denied the doctrine of the Trinity. When, therefore, in the deed of 1704, provision is made for the 'godly preachers of Christ's holy gospel,' I think the answer to your Lordship's fourth question (viz., whether persons entertaining Unitarian belief are excluded from being objects of the charities of that deed?) must be in the affirmative—first, because there were ex-isting at the time certain bodies of Protestant Dissenters, well known and ascertained, who preached doctrines and acknowledged in the kingdom, that at the time of the -The object of art which excites the greatest interest at Berwell known and ascertained, who preached doctrines represented on a medallion the Saviour, a half figure; at the which had been generally understood and believed in all which had been generally understood and believed in all ages of the church, and were also generally acknowledged at the time of the execution of the deed of 1704, to be the holy gospel of Christ, of which bodies the Unitarians did not at that time constitute one; and as the deed was so framed that the trusts were to take immediate effect and framed that the trusts were to take immediate affect and the analysis of the invention. Our limits only permit us to add the beauty of the invention. Our limits only permit us to add the framed that the trusts were to take immediate effect and operation, it must be held to apply to the preachers and others of such bodies only which did then actually exist, and at that time answer the description in the deed-and secondly, because preachers of the Holy Gospel of Christ, and it is undeniable that at the time of the execution of the deed both the Church of England as by law established, rest of the known classes or bodies into which the Pro-and the irrementation regards the style and binner circle of the shield represents some event of our Saviour's life; and the last religious design is the descent of the Holy Spirit on the disciples, and their commission to preach the word. rest of the composition regards the baylish of the young Prince and all the known classes or bodies into which the Pro- and the circumstances connected with it. The religio

merated in the Act already referred to. If we were not aware of the designs of the party who now aim at destroying British influence in this colony, we could laugh heartily at the miserable balderdash to which these twenty-five members have subscribed their names. A more twenty-five members have subscribed their names. A more service of the existing bonds. The local legislature thus expiration of the existing bonds. The local legislature thus expiration of the existing bonds, would be enabled to unencumbered with other obligations, would be the activity of the present interview of the designs of the party who now aim at destroying British influence in this colony, we could laugh heartily at the miserable balderdash to which these twenty-five members have subscribed their names. A more sented, and it is really pitful to find intelligent men, as some of the subscription of the signature to a document. expiration of the existing bonds. The local legislature thus unencombered with other obligations, would be enabled to penter into negociations with the creditors under the existing debt, and either to continue during the terms of their respective engagements, the present rate of interest, or to extinguish the debt by mutual agreement, before the period stipulated under the present engagement, on far more favourable terms that we complain

than the British Government could do if they were to become ible for the amount. By this course, also, the public debt of Canada, in addition to the existing debt, which would be gradually paid off as funds became available for the purpose, be gradually paid on as fulles occane available for the completion of would be limited to the sum appropriated for the completion of the public works, of which there would be, at least, 1,500,000/ plead ignorance of the designs of the party whose views they raised at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent.

This arrangement, no doubt, would require Great Britain to political influence they possess was obtained for them in the give up her security of priority of claim upon the consolidated gross ingratitude when, after the exertions made in their favour by the British population of Lower Canada, they throw incial revenue. that is to say, the payment of the loan of 1,500,000 i_{5} would become chargeable after the payment of the existing debts, instead of becoming the first charge, by the extinction of that debt, as first proposed. But her Majesty's ranks of the adverse faction. Government willingly consent to make this sacrifice because With these remarks, and ent Government willingly consent to make this sacrifice because they feel convinced that this arrangement is more conducive to the financial prosperity of Canada than that proposed to be adopted under the two Acts, and that, setting aside higher con-siderations, priority of elaim upon the provincial revenue is an inferior security to that derived from the prosperity of the Province.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, do not propose to kept up :--interfere with the existing debt; but, with the view of fur-thering the important objects contemplated by the Act numbered 28, they propose to pledge the credit of Great Britain to a sum not exceeding 1,500,000*l*, to be raised by the Province at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent., under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, and with a provision to be made for a sinking fund, at the rate of not less than 5 per cent. per annum of the principal, to be secured in the first instance upon the tolls of the works to be undertaken, the ordinary revenues of the Province being pledged as a collateral security, and the charges to rank next in order to the obligations now by law permanently attaching to the consolidated fund.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Kingston, 29th Sept. 1842.

MR. EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD.

(From the Montreal Herald, 11th October.)

We are told that a rich scene took place in the House on distinctions that hitherto have existed between the Upper and Thursday, on the question of the supplies, or that portion of them relative to the arrears. Jemmy Johnston, the honourable member for Carleton, spoke out in very distinct and intelligible terms : he said, every thing the Government did, and Inglue terms : he shad, terry thing that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it rumoured that a stranger now in the Province was to receive $\pm 10,000$ [We do not believe this.—ED CH.] for his exertions in getting the St. Lawrence Canal taken on the South side of the river; that he was known to be writing for the We value highly the sacrifices you made at the altar of justice, papers, intriguing with members, and thick with the Ministry; and our exertions in the cause of the country of our birth, or nd that, insensible to all shame, he stood at the bar of the and that, insensible to all shame, he stood at the bar of the house with his arms folded, like a wall of brass, beckoning to the Ministers to come out to him. (Cries of "Name, name.") Yes, said the honourable gentleman, I will name him,—the honourable—no, not the honourable—but Mr. Edward Gibbon

Wakefield. (Hear, hear.) The Montreal Times, and a few other insignificant papers, have made a feeble attempt to bolster up this Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and to palliate the enormity of the guilt attached to his private character, as if a monster of injuity in private to his private character, as if a monster of injuity in private mens in our possession of what the man is, and how degraded his "moral" feelings must be, we copy the following from the advertising columns of a recent number of the Leader of Weshing son most heartily a cordial constiadvertising colutions of a recent number of the London Penny Magazine, a journal established by the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which Lord Brougham is Chairman. Certainly no periodical could more advance the interests of the human race than by exposing villainy in any shape, and in the person of the " convicted felon" in particular :--

" In 4 Volumes, with Portraits of Smith, Du Quesney, Ricardo, and Penn ; price 20s., bound in cloth ;

A N INQUIRY into the NATURE and CAUSES of the WEALTH of NATIONS, by ADAM SMITH. With a COMMENTARY, Critical and Explanatory, by the Author of

Dunscomb, R. J. Kimber, Esqrs.; and we confess that it is with much pain that we find some of these gentlemen lending themselves to so impudent an attempt to misrepresent the views and feelings of the British population of Canada. How they can make such declarations accord with their consciences we cannot tell, but they may depend upon it that their constiwe hope for the best, though we anticipate the worst consequences will proceed from the change.

SUMMARY.

We re-print the account of the Prorogation of Parliament, as it did not appear in the earlier part of our last impression. The Ministry, without any sufficient reason, have abruptly terminated the Session, and will now enjoy for a few months more the emoluments of the offices, which they hold, with so such injury and expense to the country, and so much dis-

But it is of the animus lurking in this precious document that we complain. That men like Messrs. De Witt, Barthe, Viger, and Co., should be prepared to go all lengths to serve honour to themselves. The discontent of the loyal colonists daily increases : and Sir Charles Bagot and his advisers, knowing the insecurity of their position,—fearing the view which Ministers at home will take of the late anti-British and separationist measures,—and their party was to be expected, but how Messrs. Dunscomb, Simpson, Moore, and others, can be blind enough to shut their eyes to the necessary consequences of a French Radical Government we cannot imagine. These gentlemen cannot

their position,—texing the tide was separationist measures,—and trake of the late anti-British and separationist measures,—and dreading popular re-action, are supposed to be ill at ease. Symptoms of independence have manifested themselves in the Legislative Council. A leading member of that body, properly resenting some insultion language applied to it by Mr. Inspector-General Hincks, waited on Sir Charles, and strongly remonstrated against such conduct. But it is in keeping with all we hear of Mr. Hincks, who is said to behave himself in the most supercilious and arrogant manner. " Pride goeth before destruction." Among the acts of the past Session is a new Election Law, which we will concern a supercilious and server in substance. It proare assisting. Some of them, at least, ought to feel that any teeth of their new friends; and it does appear something like themselves, as they are now doing, neck and heels into the

Among the acts of the past Session is a new Election Law, With these remarks, and entering our most earnest protest which we will soon give, either entire or in substance. It provides for different polling places, and limits the duration of elections to two days. So far, so good. But it also prohibits the use of any flag, so that the Union Jack, or a flag with the Queen's name or Grown on it, may not be hoisted. Mr. Beld-win should have excepted the "Stars and Stripes" of the Win should have excepted the should be proscribed by a so-called British Legislature. Mr. Williams, the member for Durham, strenuously, but ineffectu-To the Hon. Robert Baldwin, Attorney-General, and the Hon. James Edward Small, Solicitor-General, for that

ally, protested against this scandalous and republican enact-Mr. Price has addressed the Electors of the First Riding of

York, stating his intention of retiring "from political life altogether," before the next Session. It is supposed this is one with a view to make way for Mr. Attorney General Baldwin.

Canala, take the earliest opportunity afforded us of expressing to yet our most hearty and most warm felt congratulations Mr. Solicitor-General Small has defeated Captain Macaulay aponyour recent appointment to office, and your assumption of the very important duties which, as legal advisers of the in the Third Riding: Small, 660; Macaulay, 539. The Returning Officer closed the poll on Saturday afternoon, Crown, it will now be your duty, as it will no doubt be your inclination, to perform towards her loyal subjects. We canagainst Captain Macaulay's consent, and prevented that gen-tleman polling 30 or 40 votes more. Captain Macaulay deserves the thanks of the country for the bold stand he has not ut congratulate you both, on the auspicious position in which you now stand towards our common country, when we taken, and for his calling forth so much British feeling in that consiler that you come into power at the same time that the honograble Messrs. Lafontaine and Aylwin assume similar hitherto radical-ridden Riding. It promises well for the offics in their own peculiar Province. It is highly gratifying to u that we are all united, heart and soul, to destroy the

Dr. Morrison has been at Kingston, and proceeded to Quebee on private business. We have not heard whether Sir Charles Bagot has invited him to accept office, but he has just as strong claims, and is just as loyal, as Mr. Hineks. The Committee of the Beauhannois Canal job have not, we

believe, made a report. It got abroad that a majority of them took a view of the matter adverse to the Government, and a took a view of the match action and the public offices, was high personage, it is said, came down to the public offices, was closeted with one or two of them, and prevailed on them to modify their views. The evidence, however, will be printed. modify their views. The evidence, however, however, and the seen, has been gazetied Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Mr. Parent clerk of the Executive Council. The return of Mr. Papineau is daily expected. We have hitherto forgotten to notice the outrage inflicted the sector.

upon the loyalists by the appointment of Mr. Lount as Return-ing Officer in the Fourth kiding. The Superintendents of Education proceed on their tour of

authority. The people should totally disregard them, and not go near them, nor pay the slightest attention to their commu-nications. The School Act recognizes no such officers as

of the Committee of the whole, voting 250%. for the encourage-ment of Major Richardson's "War of 1812," and a like sum for Mr. Jacques Cremazie's work on the Criminal Law of Ca-

Wshing you most heartily a cordial reception among your constructive, an honourable return to the body of the House of Assembly,-and the early resumption of your places in Parliament, we take this opportunity once again of expressing to you our thanks for the meritorious exertions you have Other Parliamentary matters we will endeavour to notice hitherto made in the cause of justice to Lower Canada; and next week.

PROBOGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Canada Gazette.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1842. This day at 1 o'clock, P. M., HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GE-

NERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Coencil in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attend-ance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following lils were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excel-lency the Governor-General, viz.:

(From the Canada Gazette, October 15.) SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (East.) Kingston, 15th October, 1842.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL has been pleased to make his Extension of the Executive Council for the Province of Crown Lands and Member of the Executive Council for the Province of

Canada. AUGUSTIN NORBERT MORIN, Esquire, to be Queen's Counsel. In and or that part of the Province of Canada, formerly Lower Canada. ETIENNE PARENT, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Honourable the

Exacutive Council. Hypotrix Guy, Esquire, to be District Judge of the Inferior Dis-tricts of Rimouski, Kamouraska and St. Thomas. DAVID Roy, Esquire, to be Deputy Judge of the Inferior Districts of Rimouski, Kamouraska and St. Thomas.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,--- You are hereby respectfully notified, that the next Meeting of this Society, will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. William Morse, Paris, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of November next.

	WILLIAM MCMURRAY,
undas, Oct. 4th, 1842.	Acting Secretary to the Western Clerical Society.

A CARD.

Clerk's Office, Legislative		Clerk	Assembly.
Assembly, Kingston, 17th October, 1842.			276-31
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PIANO FORTE FOR SALE. A second-hand Horizontal grand Plano Forte, five and a half Octave, fine tone and in excellent order for sale. Apply to

THE Managing Committee of the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY notify the public, that they will reveive Tenders for the supply of the following necessaries, for the use of that Institution, for the quarter commencing the 1st November next, viz:--

Bread per loaf of 41b. each
Beef and Mutton per 100fbs.
Milk (new) per gallon
Brown Sugar per cwt.
Soap per ib. by the Box
Black Tea per fb.
Ground Coffee per lb.
Pot Barley per cwt.
Dry hard Wood per cord

Total £150 0 0 Toronto, October 19th, 1842.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Dan'i Cleal, of this City, Baker, are requested to pay the amount imme-diately to Mr. R. C. McMullen, at the Office of Messrs. Wm. Gamble & Co., Market Buildings, who is authorized to receive the same, and settle all matters connected with the Estate.

	1010	and the second sec	TRATION TATE	1 2 2 2 3 4 3 5
			WM. GOOD	ERHAM,
			R. C. MCMU	LLEN,
DANIEL	CLEAL.			Trustees.

opes to merit a continuance of past favours

nto, 11	th Oct.,	1842.		275-tf

A T the request of a number of distinguished families, Mr. Gom-in Toronto. He feels grateful for the patronage he has received, and trusts that his assiduity and attention will entitle him to a continuance of it.

PENMANSHIP TAUGHT BY THE REAL INVENTOR HIMSELF.

Ten Lessons of One Hour Each!

by W. C. GOODWANE, who was honoured with the last prize granted by the National Convention of School Masters, held in London, Jane

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TUTOR WANTED.

IN a private family in this City, competent to instruct in the higher I branches of Classics and Mathematics—a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in Orders would be preferred. Apply to the Editor of The Charch, fit by letter post paid. Toronto, 20th October, 1842. 276-tf

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF UPPER CANADA. A NY person possessing a copy of the Journals of the House of As-sombly of Lipper Canada, for any Session prior to the year 1825, and who may be desirous of disposing of the same, will please to notify the undersigned thereof, stating the date of the Session, and the price demanded for the volume. W. B. LINDSAY,

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. Toronto, October, 19th 1812.

House of Industry. Toronto, 19th October, 1842.

and the second second second	and a second second	DELTO, I IICHELSES
		WM. GOODERHAM,
		R. C. MCMULLEN,
DANIEL CLEAL.		Trustees.

Assistant Superintendents. During the late session, the House concurred in a resolution of the Committee of the whole, voting 2501, for the encourage-and begs to state that he purposes re-opening his es ablishment of Saturday next, 16th inst., when by close attention to his business, he

t the r arr the arity nome, The ways es off. s the very. bear in my ength but eman of the d that spital R. E. Esq., inited amity t five ber (to add le for t con ind of earing o who cloths staple d pur-agined her in tent of obable ished most namel most t withto oak dimioration source Mav every ch fur-Mag.

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the deed both the Church of Englands and which the Pro-net all the known classes or bodies into which the Pro-testant Dissenters were divided, held the dectrine of the restant Dissenters were divided, held the dectrine of the rinity to be a fundamental part of their faith--that is, of the Holy Gospel of Christs and that at the time of the securition of the deed the Legislature also considered the belief in the doctrines which denied it." Mr. Barron Parks, in reference to one of the same points, ob-served, "I am of opinion that Unitarians, who do not retary by Mr. Wakefield. The work was to be boogt con-served, "I am of opinion that Unitarians, who do not for the charities of the deed of 1707; and I collect, from the answer and evidence in the case, that the generality of that body do not believe in the doctrine of the fram-the answer and evidence in the case, that the generality of that catechism, and, therefore, are not proper-med in that catechism, and, therefore, are not proper-med in that catechism, and, therefore, are not proper-med in that catechism, and, therefore, are not properthe answer and evidence in the case, that the generality of that body do not believe in the doctrine of original sin and the atonement in the sense in which those terms are used in that catechism. and, therefore, are not proper objects of this branch of the charity." The learned judge in another place said, "The poor persons who are to be admitted into the alms-house are clearly defined by the terms of the deed of 1707, and the rules made by Lady Hewley pursuant thereto. They must be Protestant; they must be able to repeat the Lord's Praver, Creed. they must be able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, limed, had not a black ear in several thousands which were ex-Ten Commandments, and Bowles's Catechism, and they amined.

Canada.

conscientiously believe in those doctrines, they are admis-sible; if they do not, they are incapable of partaking of this branch of the charity." Upon the same ques-tions. Mr. Baron Gurney was of opinion, "that per-tions. Mr. Baron Gurney was of opinion, "that per-tions are availed as a soluted as a solution of the subject of the Acts, Chap-ter 28 and 33, of last Session, relating to Public Works and the worseed Loan, CHARLES BAGOT.

from being objects of the charities of those deeds.-The rules and regulations established by Lady Hewley The Governor-General, in conformity with the intention expressed in his Speech at the opening of the Session, and in compliance with the desire of her Majesty's Secretary of State require that the alms-people shall be able to repeat by heart (which I understand to mean, to repeat believingly) the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, the Creed, and Bowles's Catechism. Bowles's Catechism is inconsistent Bowles's Catechism. Bowles's Catechism is inconsistent with the belief and doctrine of the Unitarians." Mr. Justice Williams, on the same point, observes—"Under-trading a Ldo the large state of the larg standing as I do the language of the foundation deed, and the belief and doctrine which I collect to be attributed to

the belief and doctrine which I collect to be attributed to Unitarians (though upon this, not being in any degree a legal question, I speak with great uncertainty). I think they are excluded from being objects of the charities of the deed." Mr. Justice Coleridge said, "If I look to the words of the deeds, and consider them with reformed the deed." Mr. Justice Coleridge said, "If I look to the words of the deeds, and consider them with reference to the history of the times, as to the then state of what is commonly called Unitarianism, I see in the former clear indications of an intention to provide for poor and godly members of a body, preachers to congregations, a succes-sion contemplated in a ministry then in being and known, education provided for those who were to come into it; but history discloses that none of those circumstance were then applicable to this sect." "When I find, that the

but history discloses that none of those circumstance were then applicable to this sect." "When I find, that the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity and of the atonement formed the distinguishing feature of the Unitarians' faith," observes Mr. Justice Erskine, "and that those who at the scriptural doctrines which all other Christians had held name of Unitarian had been assumed to distinguish them from the rest of the Christian world, as paying supreme the date of Lady Hewley's deed, those who denied the mately make an ample return for the original outlay, but upon worship to God the Father only; and when I find that at the date of Lady Hewley's deed, those who denied that at Trinity were, by the Legislature, denounced as guilty of blasphemy; I cannot come to any other conclusion than that Lady Hewley did not intend to include them under the description of 'preachers of Christ's holy gospel,'and, consequently, not under the other descriptions in the deed either of 1704 or 1707; but that the phrase 'preachers of excluding all who preached such doctrines." Mr. Justice Maule was the only judge who entertained a different view from the learned judges upon this part of the case, widows, members of congregations, and persons mentioned

to be affirmed. As regarded the main question, all of them, except one, considered that it was right. He trusted in future in condinor, and will searce the value of the terms under the decision of the house to find the decision of the court below—and he saw no grounds for deviating from the usual course in such as the saw no state is in the constituencies in the Lower Province, fiel at the recent to the Basently, who has a find the decision of the house to have the state is interpretation; is to express the satisfaction that he constituencies in the Lower Province, fiel at the recent to the Basently, who has a matter of the true to the the the sole of the court below—and he saw no the explicit of the other Country beyond that which has been so the explicit of the other Country beyond that which has been so the explicit of the other Country beyond that which has been so the reliably afforded, and, although it is no doubt two has been so the reliably afforded, and, although it is no doubt two has been so the reliably afforded, and, although it is no doubt two has been so the reliably afforded, and, although it is no doubt two has been so the reliably afforded, and, although it is no doubt two has a set to the the the to the the the to the the terms at the court of the to the terms at the terms at

And to contract the text with the end of the third volume, which was to contract the series as fride and be prevention. It was the the fully equilibre the series as fride and be prevention. It was to contract the series as the interpret of according pardon, and not only pardon but money grants to the "wittime sole power and prevogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but money grants to the "wittime sole power and prevogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but money grants to the "wittime sole power and prevogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but money grants to the "wittime sole power and prevogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but money grants to the "wittime sole power and prevogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but money grants to the "wittime sole power and prevogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but money grants to the sole power and prevogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but morey grants to the sole power and prevogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but morey grants to the sole power and prevogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but morey grants to the sole power and prevogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but morey grants to the sole power and prevogative of according the sole power and prevery was the interpret of according to the sole power and prevery and the sole power and prevery and the sole power and prevery and the sole power and the sole power and prevery and the sole power and the sole power and prevery an

Under the following head of "Loose Fish," is a short report of the speeches delivered by members of the Honse of Commons, on the motion for a divorce of the fraudulent marriage concocted by Edward Gibbon Wakefield, between himselt and Miss Turner :--

"LOOSE FISH."

-----May 17, 1827.

The Earl of Lauderdale said, he could assure their Lordships that no man had read with greater horror the proceedings of Wakefield than he had.

Lord Redesdale .---- There was no possible made of extricating her unless by a bill; and death might, by possibility, prevent that justice which their Lordships would desire to see done.— To what a deplorable state would this young lady be reduced, soon at their old trade again. she were allowed to remain the wife of a felon !

Lord Tenterden recapitulated all the particulars of the case, and said, that the principal offender and his accomplices had and said, that the principal offender and his accomplices had been convicted of a conspiracy, originating in the basest mo-tives of lucre, and conducted throughout by fraud and force.— He thought it was the duty of their Lordships to take care to inform these persons, and not only them, but all others who ssed themselves of the persons of young women for the sake observed themselves of the persons of young women for the sake of base lucre, that such conduct would be visited with the sc-rerest penalties—to tell them, by what their Lordships would verest penalties—to tell them, by what their Lordships would now do, that they not only exposed themselves to the punish-ment which the Courts of law might inflict, but that there was a power in the country, which would deprive them of all possibi-

ject of which was, to afford a very unusual relievy for a wrong of, he was happy to say, very rare occurrence. The object of the bill was, to declare null an alleged marriage between Miss Turner and Edward Gibbon Wakefield. The circumstances of this case were so notorious, that it would be unnecessary to enter into a detail of the arts, the fraud, the forgery, and the enter into a detail of the arts, the that, the torgery, and the villainy which had been practised; and, in consequence of which, the peace of a most respectable family had been dis-turbed. This, it was well known to most who heard him, had not been done to gratify any other passion than avarice—to gratify the basest avarice by the basest means. The chief agent in this detestable offence, was then enduring a punish-

part of the Province heretofore constituting Upper

W, the undersigned, Members of the Legislative Assembly

of the Province of Canada, representing constituencies exclu-sively within that portion of the Province formerly Lower

Lowr Canadians,-side by side to seek equal just

equa rights, and demand equal privileges for all, without regard

to oigin, language, or creed. We cannot forget the proceedings of last Session; we can-

our eloption, are indelibly inscribed, not upon our own hearts

right. We represent a people strongly attached to their ancient customs, habits, manners, and institutions, but in ad-

dressng ourselves to the descendants of those who insisted

we hope that your reception may be as cordial as it would be among any of the constituencies of Lower Canada, who parti-

cipate in the sentiment which we now beg leave to express

FRENCH CANADIAN FEELING.

(From the Montreal Transcript.)

(unada :

of any of our Legislators who have a grain of sense left. Better leave the exiles to the mercey of the Queen, and if it shall be considered necessary, let our Parliament address her Majesty to which rebeilion by over confidence in bad men, their leaders—those who were forced to take arms by fear, or from a mistaken idea of the justice of their cause, have all perhaps paid dearly enough for the brightest gems in the Imperial Crown—it is her Majesty's prerogative—and there are but few in this country who desire any thing like vindictive punishment, even on those who spread terror and ruin over the Province by their mad and ill-concerted free. As for the American citizens, they have got a less on which, it is to be hoped, will be a warning to them and their soon try men in fature, and we should be glad to see them all set free. As for the Paripiceus, the Browns, the O'Callaghans, sand the Previation of the Provisional Government, it cannot be expected that the loyal population should be willing to receive the soon at their old trade again.

CANADIAN POLITICS. (From the Halifux Times.)

The Canada news received since our last is of a highly in-The Canada news received since our last is of a highly in-teresting nature. The Governor General has committed himself irrevocably to the policy of the French Canadians, and the ultra liberals of Canada. The slippery character of Cana-dian politicians has become proverbial, and it is hard to tell whet it is in the slipper character of the sli what will be the consequences to which such a step may lead. One thing only is certain—the rebels of a few years since, are now now do, that they not only in the courts of law might inflict, but that there was a power in the country, which would deprive them of all possibi-bity of reaping advantage from their crimes ! Mr. Peel said, he rose to move the first reading of a bill which had come down to that House from the Lords, the ob-ject of which was, to afford a very unusual remedy for a wrong f he was hence to say, wry vare occurrence. The object of

The British portion of the population are completely dis-The bruss portion of the population are completely dis-satisfied with the policy of the Government—but they have themselves entirely to blame. Had they sternly upheld those principles, the strong assertion of which enabled them to put down the rebellion. Canada would long ere now have been didown the resultion, Canada work of the second secon and their leaders were ever ready to fall into the views of those from whom they expected official station or emolument They succumbed to the responsibility of Lord Durham and the extrinsic evidence, for the purpose of determining who were entiled, under the terms, to the benefit of the charity, missible, but that other portions were not. That, however, did not inflance them in their opinions. Lord CortexNAM said, the opinions of the learned indges has subject, that he should be severed to be an ample security for the still there was enough to warrant the conclusion that precision was a sound one, and the subject, that he should be severed these tills and the resistion of the sound is were represented to be an ample security for the still there was enough to warrant the conclusion that the decree of the Court below was a sound one, and one and and one and one and chicanery of Sydenham-they allowed the press to be corrupted,

An Act to provide for the Freedom of Elections throughout this Pro-vince, and for other purposes therein mentioned. An Act to make the Law for vacating the Seats of Members of the Legislative Assembly, accepting Office, uniform throughout this Province.

Province. An Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace. An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, relative to the desertion of Seamen and others in the Sea Service. An Act for better proportioning the punishment to the offence in cer-tain cases

An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire Assurance Company, and to change the pane of the said Corporation. An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation. An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the Quebec Gas Light and Water Company. An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the Charted be responsed to the Charted be sold and the following days, viz: An Act to extend the powers of the British America Fire and Life Assurance. An Act to extend the Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to increase the Capital Stock thereof. An Act to authorise the Courts of Chancery to admit William Vynne Bacon, to practice therein as an Altorney and Solicitor. His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz. : An Act to impose a duty upon Foreign Wheat imported into this

lowing money Bill: An Act to grant certain sums to Her Majesty for defraying certain indispensable expenses of the Civil Government, during the periods

indispensable expenses of the Civil Government, and its periods therein mentioned. To which His Excellency the Governor-General gave the Royal Sanction in the usual terms, and closed the Second Session of the First Provincial Parliament with the following—

SPEECH.

Honourable Gendlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gendlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Although I anticipated, when I called you together, that your con-ideration might have been given at the present Session to such public usiness of importance as seemed to require your early attention, yet am induced, by reasons of public convenience, and with a yiew to a early resumption of our joint labours, to put a close to the present estion.

Session. I have to thank you for the zeal and assiduity with which you have considered and perfected the various measures in which the short period of the Session has been occupied. These, I trust, will be an earnest to the Country of the principles by which I am guided, and of the advantages which may be expected from the cordial and united efforts of the several branches of the Provincial Legislature.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

I thank you, in the name of her Majesty, for the liberality with which you have voted the Supplies requisite for the Public Service; and for your ready co-opera ion in carrying out the views of her Ma-jesty's Government.

In the same number of the Gazette, is a Proclamation ordering the COURT OF CHANCERY TO BE REMOVED TO TORONTO ON THE 1ST NO-SOON as possible.

d, 1841. Ladies' Class daily at 3 o'clock, in the Academy, but if desired, they be walted on at their own residences. They are tangit a beautiful sing hand, and the only one now practised in the most fashionable cles throughout Europe. Gentlemen meet at various hours during the day. Night Classes 7,

8, and 9 o'clock. The Clerks of the Bank of England were instructed by Mr. Good-wane: the Governor and Company have often expressed their high approbation of the system pursued by Mr. G.

CT LADIES SEMINARIES ATTENDED. Toronto, October, 1842. 274-tf

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BEG to inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally that they have been receiving extensive additions to their stock, which render their assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

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RECENTLY Published, and sold by Booksellers generally, the Third Edition of this School Book. A liberal allowance to the Trade, and to purchasers by the quantity. ALEXR. DAVIDSON, Post Master. Niagara, 23rd September, 1842. 273-6w

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MARRIED. At Brantford, on the lat hat i by the Rev. James C. Usher, Charles A. Milliken, Esc. Merchaut, of Burlio, N. Y. to Emily Ann, second daughter of Richard Wilkins, Esc. Hearthord. To the 30th August in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Notting-mashire, England, by the Rev. Clare Pigot, Hichard Milnes Pigot, Esc. Stockport, in the county of Chester, to Auna Isabella Cayley, youngest daughter of the late William Cayley, Esu, of St. Petersburgh, Ou the 13th instant, at Abbottsford, by the Rev. T. Johnson, Mr. Grouge Cairns, Merchant of St. Hyacinthe, to Miss Almira Ann O'bwyer, eldest daughter of Col. John O'Dwyer, of Abbottsford, Canada East. Th this city, on the 17th Inst., by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, Mr. Stoeph Dixon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Andrews. At St. Thomas's Church, St. John's, N. F. on the 18th cit, by the Bight Rev. the Lord Hishop of the Diocese, R. Talbot, Esq. R. A., to Henricta, eldest daughter of the Theological Institution in New-undham. at. Thomas's Church, Newfoundland, on the 5th Sept., by the

foundland. At St. Thomas's Church, Newfoundland, on the 5th Sept., by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Henry John Harvey, Esq., Lieutenant Hoyal Navy, and second son of His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H. (Governor), and the Honourable Lady Harvey-to Ella Louisa, eldest daughter of Aubrey George, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.

DIED.

At Biggar Park, Lanarks Ire, Scotland, on the 18th September, George Gillegpie, Esq. aged 73. On the 14th instant, at his residence near Toronto, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Cameron, C. B., late of the 79th Highlandars, aged

68 years. At Brockville, on the 5th instant, much lamented, John Bogert, Beg., Barrister of that town. His death is a severe loss to the Church.

Leq., Durister of that town. The deal is a severe loss to the Charden on, October 11th, at the parsonage. We ston, River Humber, Frances A., infant daughter of the Rev. Charles Dade, A. M. of the township of Toronto—aged 15 months. In this city, on the 9th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mr., John Muns, aged 42 years. The deceased has left a wife and two children to deplore his loss, and is deservedly regretted by all who

knew him

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, 20th October:-P. M. Kingston; Rev. J. Hudson, rem.; H. C. Barwick Esq. P. M.; P. M. Goderich; P. M. Stoney Creek; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. W. Brethour; W. Wurtele Esq.; Rev. J. Penthand [sent by posf]; Rev. Dr. Tucker; A. Davidson Esq.; P. M.; J. A. Sparks Esq.; E. M. Murney Esq., M.P.P.; Rev. T. E. Welby, rem.; Rev. J. shortt, rem.; Rev. S. S. Wood [Bibles sent to place wamed]. we send, with pleasure]; Rev. R. Flood [Bibles sent to place wamed]. We send, while product f is sended to be a same f. T. C. our Kingston Correspondent, is thanked, and his wish shall be complied with in effect; but it was too late for this week's *Church*. a large arrear of matters is on our hands, and shall be cleared off as