formity with royal etiquette, upon visiting him at his hotel, his Majesty stepped hastily forward, exclaiming "No, no, L——,

none of that nonsense, if you please."

We do not feel disposed to make too much of these passing piness which a kind and beneficent Sovereign so well deserves, and which a loyal and grateful people ought to desire for one who so steadily seeks the happiness of her people. She is now travelling over a country, which, at two intervals very remote from each other-the reigns of Philip of Spain and of Napoleon —was the theatre of the two most sanguinary wars that ever devastated the world, and which wars were both terminated by triumphs equally signal over these cruel despots and tyrants. It was in these provinces that the Duke of Alva, a worthy instrument of such a master, perpetrated the atrocious cruelty of the Flemish wars; and it was in this province that Napoleon made his last tremendous struggle, and that the universal peace which we now enjoy was secured and established in his subjugation. It is gratifying to our English feelings that we are enabled to afford to these friendly foreigners such a happy and delightful contrast between two sanguinary tyrants and our own beneficent constitutional monarch, and that our Sovereign also will thus become more confirmed in our own just preference for regal power and influence founded upon the solid basis of the hearty love of her people, by being thus powerfully reminded that the memory of tyrants is always visited with the just indignation of posterity, and that the justice of Providence always defeats the object of their ambition. The towering empire of Napoleon is buried at Waterloo, and the free and constitutional states of Holland and Belgium have almost effaced the memory of the Spanish domina ion in the Netherlands.

We believe that her Majesty's summer journeys and visitings

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will be concluded upon her return from the Netherlands, and that she will spend what remains of the most splendid autumn which within our memory has ever gilded our fields with its attempered sun, and yellow and golden lustre, at Windsor.— How delightful is it, says an ancient Roman poet, to return to our own home and country after a long journey amidst foreign scenes and images,—ad usitato accumbere lecto; to lie down again in our own bed, and to recal those beautiful scenes and images amidst the selection of the selection again in our own bed, and to recal those beautiful scenes and images amidst the equinoctial and wintry winds which whistle round our paternal chimneys. We then learn to value our own home, and to find that the best effect of wandering is that it binds us closer to our domestic hearths. Our fancy, indeed, and perhaps our judgment, becomes enlivened and enriched by the new scenes and images we have beheld, but in every well-constituted mind the atwarded facilities and affections rally constituted mind the strongest feelings and affections rally around our home; and where is the best home for a bele and constitutional Sovereign but in the midst of her loyal and affectionate people?—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

## Colonial.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. - We extract the following constitutional and vigorous remarks, from an article in the Montreal Courier, written in the assumed form of a Speech of an Honourable Member in the House of Assembly, on the introduction of the contract of the contrac troduction of Mr. Baldwin's University Bill: "The preamble of this Bill, with a shew of candour, acknow-

Majesty George the 4th, with the style and privileges of an University under the solemn gage of a Royal Charter and was, also, endowed by the same Royal munificent hand a portion of the waste lands of the Crown. \* \* \* \*
If this House can abrogate that Charter—if it can annul the tenure of property in a corporate body—it can do the same with the lands and tenements of individuals derived from the Crown—for might, in either case, will constitute the right. I would particularly call upon Honorable members of the Roman Catholic Church, to consider well what may be the consequences to their own Collegiate institutions in the Eastern portion of this Province, to the richly endowed Seminaries at Montreal and Quebec.—By what tenure do they hold their princely property—is it not by grant from the Crown? Is it not by precisely the same kind of tenure as that by which King's College holds its property? If then this House can deprive the one, it can with the same ease, the same measure of justice—deprive the others. Let honorable members reflect, that if the principle of spoliation proposed in this Bill be adopted by the House, the patent titles to land in this Province will become valueless as the sheepskin on which they are engrossed, nay the very deeds of conveyance from man to man, of as little value as the foolscap on which they are written, and which

should appropriately adorn the head of every Honourable member who may vote for this Bill. What do we now see? A proposal to sweep away, as if they were but cobwebs, both a Royal Charter and an Act of Parlianest. liament—stripping the University at one fell swoop, of those rights and privileges, and of that property which are both secured to her by guarantees than which we cannot conceive any stronger in the wide world—and after thus stripping her naked, this Bill proposes in the 101st Clause, with a refinement upon the deepest hypocrasy, to make an exhibition of mingled institute. ustice and charity-telling the deluded officers of the University, who forsook their native home and abandoned their livings British Charter, telling them that if those new sources of inome arising partly from labours which they never contempla-

no other source than the fountain af all honors, the Sovereign on the throne? If the Honorable member does not know this, I shall take the liberty of quoting to him a case in point of such late. such late occurrance that it cannot yet have escaped his recollection—I mean the case of Queen's College in this town. Did not the Legislative Council and assembly in the first session of the United Parliament of this Province pass an Act incorporating that College, and authorising it to confer degrees in the Arts and Faculties? Did not the late Lord Sydenham reserve that Act for the Queen's pleasure thereon, on the ground that such power was not vested in any British Legislature? Was not the question referred to the Crown Lawyers in England? Was not the Bill refused the Royal sanction on that very ground? And, were not the managers of Queen's bliged to seek for a Royal Charter in consequence? We shall perhaps be told that this Bill does not propose to repeal that portion of the Royal Charter which confers the power of granting literary honors—but does it not propose to transfer that power from the King's College to the University of Toronto. What right, I would ask, has this House to mutilate What right, I would ask, has this House to mutilate that which is written above the sign manual of the King? What right has this House to blot out from above that sign

manual the words "King's College," and substitute the words ersity of Toronto?" Whilst upon the subject of the University, we would notice the spirited communication of a correspondent subscribing himself "Orill" in our contemporary the Patriot—This writer truly remarks "hatred of the Church is the one common feeling—the strong bond of sympathy, which unites the discordant elements now arrayed against the Charter of our infant University. This is a fact the most superficial observer cannot but discover, since the agitators take such slight pains to dissemble. And, indeed, there is no other passion sufficienty powerful to combine these antagonist materials in one purpose. First we have the Independents, whose leader, (Mr. Roaf,) at a large public meeting in England, a few months since, told sundry strange stories about the Methodists in Cahada, to wit, —that 'Their teachers taught without the Bible,' then the Ryersoniaa Methodists, who consider Mr. Roaf, aforesaid, a propagator of falsehoods; next the Presbyterians who, forgetting the principles of their ancestors, and their 'Confession of Faith,' (except the part relative to the 'extirpation of prelacy,') warmly advecate, through their mouthpiece the Banner, the holding communion with the Congregationalists and foresization, with the other sects. Truly, a tionalists and fraternization with the other sects. Truly, a

that the Kirk, after having courted the assistance of the sector ries in the promotion of its own objects, is quite prepared to throw them overboard on the first opportunity. "I would carnestly call the attention of both Churchmen and Dissenters, to the to the extracts beneath, taken from a letter of the Rev. Dr. McGill, which, through some sad error in policy, made its appearance in the Banner. This gentleman is one of the leading Presbyterians in Canada, and his letter may be considered as expressive of the genuine feeling amongst members of the Kirk, although they made it convenient to conceal the sentiment for a The worthy Doctor appears to be fully impressed with the sin of supporting 'neutralizing institutions'; and all persons who consider the matter, if they have the usual proportion of sense, must coincide with him. He says:—'Our Canadian Senators will soon find themselves involved in no small embarassment, should they establish a precedent for conferring transfer. of the public money to every religious denomination that may petition for it, to enable them to carry out some sectarian project. "When a nation is divided into numerous and conflicting and conflicting the sectarian conflicting that the sectarian conflicting the sectarian conflicting that the sectarian confli ng parties-when the balance of sects is such that assistance cannot be obtained for truth without conceding an equivalent for error, \* \* it is the duty of every Christian to favor no measure that would build up such divisions into a

more compact form, and give them a better chance of perpetu ancellor of our Exchequer, a long list of donations to colteges that might be set up by the numerous sects in this country, even though the said Chancellor had rejected the worst of them, and disbursed to the rest the state munificence to the lemant. remotest fraction: such policy would be as much at variance with enlightened statesmanship as true piety, and every year

DIOCESAN COLLEGE OF QUEBEC .- We are indebted to the Montreal Courier for the following notice of the Bill now before the Provincial Legislature, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Diocesan College, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Quebec." The Preamble of this Bill commences with stating the exertions that have been made to establish a College ne Lennoxville, and that it would conduce to its advantage and efficacy to obtain for it a Charter of Incorporation. The Act then proceeds to constitute and appoint the Corporation to consist of the following persons:—The Lord Bishop of Quebee, church of the Diocese of Quebec—Secondly—The Trustees of the said Diocesan College, not less than three in number, and thirdly, the College Council, not less than — in number—the aid Trustees and Council to be named by the Bishop, and, in the event of removal, death, or resignation, to be replaced in the same manner, and so on continually for ever.

The Act empowers the Corporation to have a Seal, with power to alter it as they think proper—gives them the right of contracting, suing, impleading, prosecuting, and the contrary, in all the Courts of the Province, and also to confer degrees and establish such rules, orders, and regulations as they shall deem necessary. The Act goes on to give the necessary authority to hold any lands or property that shall be given or bequeathed them, without Letters of Mortmain, or to sell, alienate, or lease the same as they think right—Provided, that the net proceeds of such property do not exceed a certain sum per annum. They are also empowered to appoint an Attorney

It is further enacted that these revenues are to be strictly applied to Educational purposes alone. That Degrees are not to be granted other than honorary, or in the Faculty of Divi-nity or Polite Arts, or Literature. This Act is to be considered a public Act by all Judges and Officials; but is not to extend so as to diminish any of the Royal rights of Her Ma- Dominick Daly, 10th Feb., 1841, Executive

[We need not say that we sincerely wish every success to the establishment of the Diocesan College of Quebec. We must however enter our protest against the principle embodied in this proposed Bill, viz., that the Provincial Legislature have the shadow of a right to confer upon any Literary Institution, the power of granting degrees. This is the inslienable prerogative of the Crown, and can only be obtained by a Royal

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Since our last, the House of Assembly has been chiefly occupied with the Bill for suppressing Party Processions, which has passed the second reading. A republican document has been brought forward by Mr. Hincks, the object of which is to advocate the getting rid of the permanent Civil List. Every loyal British subject in this Province has but one opinion on this matter,—in the words of the Montreal Herald,—"That the Civil List, whether voted by the Colonial Parliament, or fixed by the constitution, should be constitution, should be constitution, should be constitution, should be constitution. ledges that King's College, at Toronto, was invested by his late fixed by the constitution, should be permanent, and placed beyond the power of the mere popular branch of the Legislatu we hold to be absolutely necessary to the working of our form of government; but that the amounts of the salaries paid to public officers may be altered and modified by the people with | F. Hincks, 9th June, 1842, Executive Counthe consent of the crown, or by the crown with the consent of the people, according as times and circumstances may alter, is alike desirable and in accordance with the provisions of the Act H. H. Killaly, 17th March, 1841, Executive of Union." A proposition has been brought forward for printing the Speeches of the members of the Assembly at the public H. H. Killaly, 10th Feb., 1841, President, On this subject the Montreal Gazette exclaims,expense. On this subject the Montreal Gazette exclaims,—
'Heaven preserve us from the visitation! Public documents L. H. Lafontaine, 16th Sept., 1842, Executive this Province are already enormously numerous and bulky. The public will not wade through them, and we must confess that we are appalled at the task of condensation. To put on Sir Allan M'Nab, 23d March, 1840, Registra record at the public expense all the foolish speeches which are made—and the majority are very foolish—would be a wanton waste of the public money." In the Legislative Council, we are glad to see Mr. Draper's Bankruptcy Bill is in Committee. Most earnestly do we wish success to this just and benevolent In the Legislative Council, we

STEAM-BOAT REGULATIONS .- A Bill is now before Parlia nent for the better regulation of steam-boats, of which the

ollowing is the analysis :
"Preamble.-No vessel propelled by steam to navigate the waters of this province, unless inspected yearly by the officer appointed for that purpose, and furnished with a certificate from him—such vessels to be strictly examined as to their safety and sea worthiness-Certificates of inspection to be posted in the vessel-steam-boats carrying passengers to be provided with sufficient boats, anchors, and cables over a certain tonnage to be steered forward, and the wheel connected with the rudder by iron rods or chains—steam-boats to have sufficient engines and fire buckets—steamboaes to y, who forsook their native home and abandoned their livings ere, in full reliance upon the stability of British law and a titish Charter, telling them that if those new sources of inmotion while passengers are embarking or disembarking-exprove inadequate to the amount of income promised hand of charity will be extended to them to make the hand of charity will be extended to them to make to them, the hand of charity will be extended to them to make up the deficiency.

There is another feature in this Bill, besides those of injustice, spoliation and investigation and investigat spoliation and immorality, which deserves especial notice—a feature which is twin sister to the others—I mean the usurpation of a power which does not belong to this House—the power of giving authority to grant degrees in the Arts and Faculties. Does not the honorable mover of this Bill know, that such power is vested in the Sovereign alone, just as much as the power of conferring a Knighthood, Baronetey or a Peerage, or any other of those honors which can emanate from no other source than the fountain af all honors, the Sovereign morality, which deserves especial notice—a win sister to the others—I mean the usuron board each steam vessel for the perusal of the passengers.

—Appeal given on conviction under this act—notice of appeal and security to be given—proviso—Justices of the peace to transmit the conviction to the Quarter Sessions.—Act to be a

MILITIA BILL.—A copy of this Bill has been published. It consists of eighty clauses, and provides for the defence of the Colony by a Militia force which is to consist with certain exceptions, which are named, of the entire male population of the Province, from 18 to 60 years of age. This force, by the 45th clause, when called out and assembled for actual service, may be marched into any part of this Province, or out of this Province, for the purpose of attack and destruction of any army, armament, vessel, port, depôt, or magazine, formed o by the Queen's enemies, for purposes hostile to Her Majesty, and to the peace and safety of this Province. It is to consist of a certain number of regiments, which is to be hereafter fixed by the Governor, each regiment to be composed of three divi sions; the officers to be named by the Governor. The first division of each of these regiments (which will consist of the younger men, from 18 to-) may be called out for training for certain number of days in each year, and for this purpose is divided into two more companies, which are to be trained in turns. In case of war, invasion, or rebellion, the Governor may order the second and third divisions to be enrolled in the same manner as the first division. Substitutes are allowed, and punishments are laid down for breaches of military discipline, neglect refusal to serve, &c. &c. By the 16th clause orders for training, shall be exempt from the statute or customary labor on the public roads; and during such year of training in the first division, they shall not be liable to serve on any jury, or as constable or parish or town officer." Alice Or and the first division, they shall not be liable to serve on any jury, or as constable or parish or town officer." Alice Or and the first division, they shall not be liable to serve on any jury, or as constable or parish or town officer." Alice Or and the first division, and under Bench, Lower Canada.

District of Richelieu—no Salary, Fees variable. or as constable or parish or town officer." Aliens, Quakers and others, laboring under any civil or religious disability, are exempted from serving on the payment of a fine. The Officers J. M. Raymond, 1st Jan., 1842, Registrar, Disand others, laboring under any civil or religious disability, are mentioned in this Bill are one Adjutant General and two Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, and a Quarter Master J. W. Dunscomb, 15th July, A Warden, Trimentioned in this Bill are one Adjutant General and two General—to be appointed by the Governor.—Montreal Tran-

marking Licence Fund.—Among the Parliamentary

MARKINGE Licence Fund.—Among the Parliamentary

Marking Licence Fund.—Among the Parliamentary

Etienne Parent, 14th Oct., 1842, Clerk to the papers we have received, is a curious document, which has been printed by order of the House of Assembly, relating to the W. H. Draper, 10th Oct., 1843, Legislative ees received for Marriage Licenses

small millennium has come to pass, based on hatred!"

The following extracts which "Orill" gives from some letters of Dr. McCill.

West contributed £3274 10s. Now, here was a pretty round

The province was £4222 4s. 6d., of which Canada West contributed £3274 10s. Now, here was a pretty round sum,—of course something must be done with it, and the way in which the Government spent it is certainly "a caution to Moses." They first allowed 5 per cent. to the receivers, and Peace, Montreal—no Salary, Fees variable. paid some expenses of printing, and then went to work to "di-vide the spoils" among themselves. Mr. Harrison, receiving £1000 sterling as Secretary West, £100 as Executive Councillor, and we know not what other pickings, got £524 3s. 3d., of the Marriage License funds—for what? Why, curious reader, remuneration for loss in being placed on a fixed salary!
Mr Dominick Daly being placed in the same positon, and
having gained a similar loss, pocketed the like amount. Cer-Mr Dominick Daly being placed in the same position, and having gained a similar loss, pocketed the like amount. Certain officers (names not given) took £665 to pay their expenses in moving from Toronto and Quebec to Kingston. Mr. T. W. C. Murdoch got £250 because he forfeited his passage to England and had to come back to the Province in 1841. Baron de Rottenburgh got £23 17s. for his expenses to Quebec and back, while framing a Militia Bill, and about £30 for his expenses to Brantford and Dunville and back. By the Governor General's trip to Montreal and Quebec, £750 was got rid of, and the members of the Executive Council expended £129 additional in attending His Excellency. The office of Mr. Secretary East sacked £695 in addition to Mr. Daly's share. A clerk in the Government Officegot £162; another clerk got £15 odd, and a Mr. Winter received £6 5s. for expenses incurred on secret service on the American frontier. Finally a ballance of 161l was paid over to the Receiver General for the public service.

respondence, was in the act of bending his knee to him, in con- by Royal Charter." If this be the case,—and it is, we humbly of the Crown, have one after another been thrown as sops to of importance to both the naval and mercantile interests. Mr. conceive, sound and constitutional doctrine, -Mr. Baldwin and the Cerberus of Democracy; and the consequence now is, just | Powell, the Chief Engineer on the Welland, mentioned to me the Colonist's Kirk friends might have saved themselves the trouble of concocting their Bill for overturning the Royal Charter of the University of King's College. The Provincial amusements of the day; we can only say in conclusion that our warmest sympathies accompany her Majesty, and that we sincerely wish her the enjoyment of all that pleasure and hapsing sincerely wish her the enjoyment of all that pleasure and hapsing sympathies accompany her Majesty, and that we sincerely wish her the enjoyment of all that pleasure and hapsing sympathies accompany her Majesty, and that we sincerely wish her the enjoyment of all that pleasure and hapsing sympathies accompany her Majesty, and that we spring sometime of the Execution by the establishment and support of those monarchical institu-tions, without which it will be in vain to expect to retain Ca-

nada as an appendage of the British Crown: Statement of the Names of all Members of the Legislative Assembly who have received Appointments to Office, &c.:-

T. C. Aylwin, 23d Sept., 1842, Executive Councillor, £111 2s. 2½d.) Queen's Counsel, and Solicitor General, East, (£1111 2s. 2½d.)... 1222 4 5 Robert Baldwin, 16th Sept., 1842, Executive Councillor, (£111 2s. 2½d.) and Attorney 

General, West, £600-Resigned 14th June, Henry Black, 27th Oct., 1838, Judge Vice Ad-222 4 5 Counsel, Upper Canada-no Salary, Fees va-

Malcolm Cameron, 28th March, 1842, Commissioner for inquiring into the collection of 666 13 4

Counsel, Upper Canada,-no Salary, Fees John S. Cartwright, 22d Jan., 1838, Queen's Counsel, Upper Canada,-no Salary, Fees

John S. Cartwright, April, 1837, Judge, Mid-325 0 0 Regis, (Indian Department) - Military Chest 163 6 1 Councillor, (£111 2s, 21d.) and Provincial

Stewart Derbishire, 20th Sept., 1841, Queen's Printer-no Salary, Fees variable William Dunlop, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, Hu-

ron District—Honorary. Henry J. Dunn, 10th Feb., 1841, Executive Councillor (£111 2s. 21d.) and Receiver 

Salary, Fees variable. Edward Hale, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, Sher-Secretary, West, (£1111 2s. 2½d.) Resigned 30th Sept., 1843.....

Received also from Marriage Licence Fund, for loss of Fees ..... cillor (£111 2s. 21d.) and Inspector General

Councillor, (£111 2s. 2½d.) Queen's Counsel, and Attorney General, East, (£1666 13s. 4d.) 1777 15 6½ County of Wentworth-no Salary, Fees va-

Sir Allan M'Nab, 21st Jan., 1838, Queen's Counsel, Upper Canada-no Salary, Fees variable lexander M'Lean, 1st Jan., 1842, Treasurer, Eastern District—no Salary, Fees variable. Alexander M'Lean, 1st Jan., 1838, Registrar

Surrogate Court, Eastern District, Upper Canada—no Salary, Fees variable. N. Morin, 1st Jan., 1842, District Judge, Rimouski, &c., to 12th October, 1842 ..... A. N. Morin, 13th Oct., 1842, Executive Coun Thomas Parke, 7th June, 1841, Surveyor Ge-666 13 4

. W. Powell, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, Talbot District,—Honorary.

John Prince, 28th August, 1841, Queen's Counsel, Upper Canada,-no Salary, Fees

P. Roblin, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, Prince Edward District, Resigned, Sept., 1842 .-Councillor, (£111 2s. 21d.) Queen's Counsel, and Solicitor General, West, (£600) ...... esigned Sept., 1842. Mr. Sherwood was not

a Member when holding these Offices, but has E. P. Taché, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, District David Thorburn, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, Dis-

trict of Niagara .- Honorary for Session of 1841, and £100 for 1842. J. E. Turcotte, 7th April, 1842, Secretary to the Seignorial Commission.—Not settled.
 C. R. Ogden, 10th Feb., 1841, Executive Coun-

cillor, (£111 2s. 2½d.) Attorney General, East, (£1666 13s. 4d.) and Queen's Counsel, to 15th Sept., 1842 ...... 1777 15 61 7. A. Quesnel, 5th April, 1841, Queen's Counsel, Lower Canada-no Salary, Fees variable.

NAMES OF FORMER MEMBERS. E. C. Campbell, 23d Dec., 1841, Judge, Niagara sel, Upper Canada-no Salary, Fees variable. Anthony Manahan, 18th June, 1841, Collector

of Customs, Toronto-no Salary, Fees vari-C. D. Day, 10th Feb., 1841, Executive Councillor (£111 2s. 21d.) and Solicitor General, 1222 4 5 1000 0 0

A. G. Ruelle, 1st Jan., 1842, Registrar, Dis-

It appears that from the 10th February, 1841, to 31st De. R. J. Kimber, 23d Sept., 1843, Legislative

£22,701 17 10

D. DALY, Secretary. Provincial Secretary's Office. 7 Kingston, 13th Oct., 1843.

Finally a ballance of 161t was paid over to the Receiver General for the public service.

The mode in which the Marriage License Fund has been disposed of is shocking, and shows "Responsible Government" in one of its many highly attractive phases.—Niagara Chronical of the old canal are made of wood—the new ones are of granite, and in the lift of from 12\frac{1}{2} to 14 feet. The locks on the old canal are made of wood—the new ones are of granite, and in the lift of from 12\frac{1}{2} to 14 feet. The locks on the old canal are made of wood—the new ones are of granite.

Mrs. Gilkison is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Biand of the public service. with enlightened statesmanship as true piety, and every year would aggravate it."

We may add further, that we observe the Colonist coincides in the opinion which we have all along maintained, as to the Speaking of the proposed Episcopal Colleges at Lennoxville, right to create a College, with the power of conferred that right belongs exclusively to the Crown, to be conferred to one of its many highly attractive phases.—Niagara Chronical made in the best manner. Those at each entrance from the lakes are to be 185 feet long and 45 feet wide; the other twenty lakes are to be 185 feet long and 45 feet wide; the other twenty lakes are to be 185 feet long and 45 feet wide; the other twenty lakes are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 145 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide, including all powers of the proposed Episcopal College at Lennoxville, right to create a College, with the power of conferring degrees that right belongs exclusively to the Crown, to be conferred to one of its many highly attractive phases.—Niagara Chronical in the leading that the colleges are to be 185 feet long and 45 feet wide; the other twenty lakes are to be 185 feet long and 45 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 feet wide. The length of the canal are to be 185 feet long and 46 1-2 fe

THE GORE DISTRICT .- The improving condition of this District will, at once, be observable on our stating, that on Wednesday last the different Turnpike Gates were put up for sale for the ensuing year, when the following prices were The Hamilton Gate was bid off for 7451 4s. 10d.—being an

advance over that of last year of 1411. Vanderlip Gate, for 417/2s. 8d.—being an advance of 61/.
Vanderlip Gate, for 587/2s. 8d.—being an advance of 88/. Dundas and Waterloo The Mountain Gate bringing 566l 16s. 7d.—being 1711

nore than last year.
No 2, Flamboro', 420/ 18s. 5d.—an advance of 60%. No 3, Galt Gate, for 2851 2s. 10d .- being an advance of

711.—Hamilton Gazette. CUSTOMS REVENUE .- The following is the gross amount Customs calculated at the three principal ports in Canada West, for the year 1842:—

Hamilton, 7,604 6 5 Kingston, 6,826 10 4 -Hamilton Gazette.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF CANADA-From a Communication in the Hamilton Gazette, entitled "The Vision of Jeptha":—
"While comparing the past with the present manuer of conducting the affairs of this Province—the degrading state of the magistracy and others in office. I was sadly puzzled in trying to find out any advantage that had accrued, or was likely to accrue to it in consequence of the recent changes, which certainly appeared to me as intended to strike at the root of all that was great or good, and bring society to one common and debased level. But not being successful in my endeavours, I gave up the subject in despair—being afterwards carried (in imagination) deep into Futurity, events crowded on me in such variety and manner, that I can give but a confused account of them. I saw wrangling and contention in the Executive and Legislative, private advantage in almost every instance superseding the public good—I saw ambitious men in office, pushing their equally low and base adherents into every public situation in order to strengthen themselves, until disgust and indignation soused the country to its fearful situation—I saw a Governor, who, in the first instance was under the necessity of acting under the representatives he found in office, getting his eyes opened. A change of men and measures, in the administration, men of real integrity and talest country to its fearful situation—I saw a Governor, who, in the first instance was under the necessity of acting under the representatives he found in office, getting his eyes opened. A change of men and measures, in the administration, men of real integrity and talest country to its fearful situation—I saw a Governor, who, in the first instance was under the necessity of acting under the representatives he found in office, getting his eyes opened. A change of men and measures, in the administration, men of real integrity and talent sought after, and the scum and rubbish who filled public situations, dispersed to the four winds of Heaven. In the midst of this turmoil I was carried (in imagination) across the Atlantic. There public and private distress was at the highest. Fears of a general disruption of Society were calling the attention of all classes, but principally the Nobility and higher grades, to the probable re-sults. Agents were despatched to the Colonies to purchase Property with a view to secure a retreat for their fam case of necessity, or to establish the junior branches, where

there was full scope for Capital and Enterprise. "Canada, a Colony fond of monarchical Government and peculiarly favoured for such was selected by the majority—

MESSRS. CHAMBER'S PUBLICATIONS. arge properties purchased and arrangements made for a respectable tenantry, in order to enable them to enjoy something ike the comforts they had left behind them in Europe. I say nobility and regular grades of society established—representa-ives of both sent across to the Imperial Parliament—the bond of union drawn close—the clergy active and respectable—agriulture and trade in full operation, improvements of every kind apidly going on—discontent and factions banished—the Emore regaining its ascendency and the people contented and 888 17 9 happy."

> CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Kingston, 13th October, 1843.

T has pleased His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL to appoint the undermentioned persons as Inspectors of

Clergy Reserves :-William Mann, of Barrie, and Wellesley Richey, of the same place, for the District of Simcoe, comprising the Townships of Tecumseth, Orillia, Tay, Medonte, Oro, Tiny, Flos, at the following sterling prices:— Vespra, Mulmur, Tosorontio, Essa, Innisfil, Adjala, Gwillim bury West, Mono, Notawasaga, Sunnidale, and Matchedash, and also for the Townships of Thorab, Mara, Euphrasia, Collngwood, St. Vincent and Rama, in the Home District. Jdm Haycock, near Peterborough, for the District of New-easth, in the room of Charles Butler, resigned. 329

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, COFNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

KINGSTON. AND KING STREET. TORONTO. 329-tf

RE-ESTABLISHMENT IN THE

CARRIAGE, WAGGON & SLEIGH BUSINESS. THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabit. ants of Cobourg, and the Public in general, for their liberal support in his late misfortune,—whereby he is enabled to re-commence his Business, AT HIS OLD STAND,

Three Doors East of the English Church, He is now ready to execute all orders entrusted to him. He

intends to conduct the business himself, and to be punctual in all his ergagements. He is making arrangements to get his Iron from England, which will enable him to sell as low as any other Establishment in the Province .. - He therefore solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage with which he was formerly favoured.

JOB-WORK Done as formerly, and at the shortest notice. Cobourg, 30th Oct., 1843.

BENJAMIN SMALL,

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

PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

SIX OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE. (TWO PEDALS,) From Stodart & Co., New York, which he can confidently

recommend. The Piano may be seen and price learned at the residence of SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq., any time between the hours of 10, A.M., and 4, P.M. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. REMOVAL.

THE AGENT of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY has South-East corner of Lot Street. Toronto, October 23, 1843.

The Church and Toronto Herald insert for one month,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TUTOR, capable of teaching the elements of Classics and Mathematics, with Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c.
Applications, (post-paid) accompanied by testimonials, to be addressed to the Vice-Principal.

I. J. C. ABBOTT, Montreal, October 16th, 1843. Actg. Sec'y. M'Gill College 326-4

MRS. GILKISON BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, that she has opened a

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, IN THIS CITY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, in one of those new and commodious houses lately erected on McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, Situ-

and in a highly respectable neighbourhood. MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her ntention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education.

Masters will attend for the French, Italian and German

It will be MRS. GILKISON'S particular duty, personally, to instruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with ence in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may

MRS. GILKISON is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington, Mr. Levis and Darlington, Mr. Levis Camble Esq. Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Hon. Wm. Allan, Clarke Gamble Esq., Toronto, Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston, Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh, Samuel Street Esq., Niagara Falls, Thomas

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. AT COBOURG,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE AND TUITION OF THE MISSES CROMBIE. Daughters of MARCUS C. CROMBIE, Esquire, Principal of the Toronto Grammar School.

STUDIES AND BRANCHES. English Spelling and Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography and History, ancient and modern, with the use of the Globes, &c. &c. .....£ 1 Drawing Fancy Needle-work ..... &c., taken collectively, (Dancing excepted) ... 4 0

Extra. - Fuel for the winter season, 5s. payable in advance. REMARKS .- Quarters, eleven weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance. Vacations—a fortnight at Christmas; a week at Easter; a week at Whitsuntide, and a month at Midsummer. Quarterly Terms payable in middle of Quarter.
The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the
Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., Rector of the Parish, who has

kindly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the School; as also to—
The Hon, and Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Hon. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. The Rev. Dr. McCAUL, Vice-President of King's College

The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, A. M., Examining Chaplain to the GEORGE S. BOULTON, of Cobourg, Esquire.

The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. J. Wilson, in whose family the Misses Crombie will reside. 5th October, 1843.

EDUCATION.

A N ENGLISH LADY accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches

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

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

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, Eleven volumes just completed, at 8s. stg. each, boards.

Chambers's Information for the People. Complete in 100 numbers, each a distinct branch of human knowledge, illustrated by wood engravings, forming two handsome volumes, in a variety of bindings.

Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature Comprising a Series of Specimens of British Writings, in Prose, and Verse, connected by an Historical and Critical Narrative. This Work is published in weekly numbers at 1½d. and Monthly Parts, price 7d. stg. largely embellished with wood engravings. Chambers's Educational Course

The object of this publication is to furnish the friends of an improved system of Education with the Books required for carrying out their views in the actual business of the Nursery

Already issued, all strongly bound in colored cloth, and sold

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Infant Treatment under two years of age	1	3
Infant Education from two to six years of age	2	0
First Book of Reading	0	1
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A Geographical Primmer	0	8
Text book of Geography for England	0	10
Introduction to English Composition	0	6
English Grammar, two parts, each	1	6
Exercises on Etymology	2	0
Introduction to Arithmetic	1	0
First Book of Drawing	1	9
Second Book of Drawing		6
Animal Physiology	i	8
Zoology		0
Rudiments of Chemistry, by Dr. D. B. Reid	2	6
Natural Philosophy, First Book	0	10
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Elements of Algebra, two parts, each		6
Key to Algebra	2	6
Elements of Plane Geometry		6
Solid and Spherical Geometry		0
Practical Mathematics, two parts, each		6
History and Present State of the British Empire	2	6
History of the English Language and Literature	2	6
Principles of Elocution	3	0
History of Greece		0
Exemplary and Instructive Biography	2	9
	1979	

Chambers's School Room Maps. Maps of England, Ireland, Scotland, Europe, Asia, Palestine, North America, South America, Africa and the Hemispheres Each Map measures five feet eight inches in length, by four feet ten inches in breadth.

Price, coloured on Cloth, with Rollers, 14s. stg. each. The Hemispheres, including Astronomical Diagrams, 21s. stg. Chambers's People's Editions.

Anxious to promote a taste for an improving kind of reading among the less opulent classes of the community, Messrs. Chambers have for several years been engaged in publishing, from time to time, a series of reprints of approved works in all departments of literature; and in such a form (royal octavo) a R. HUMPHREYS has just received a very superior to combine extreme cheapness with good appearance, readable-ness and durability. The books have been, and continue to be, selected with a regard to amusement, instruction, and moral improvement of the people. The series also includes ORIGINAL WORKS of an entertaining and instructive character, and TRANSLATIONS of the most approved productions of foreign writers. Fifty-one distinct works have been issued till the present time. Among the latest published are—

A Tour in Holland in 1838. By W. Chambers, Second Edition, price 1s. 6d. stg. A Tour in Switzerland in 1841.

By W. Chambers, price 1s. 6d. stg. By W. Chambers, price 1s. 6d. stg.

REMOVED to Church Street, to the house at the h-East corner of Lot Street.

be Church and Toronto Herald insert for one month.

University of M'Gill College.

By W. Chambers, price 1s. 6d. stg.

CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH; and are also supplied by W. S.

Orr & Co., Amen Corner, London. Colonial Agents, from whom the works may be had or ordered:—Messis. A. & W. McKinlay, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mr. James Dawson, Picton, Nova Scotia; Messrs. Leslie Brothers, and H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto; Messrs. Leslie & Son, Dundas; Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, Montreal, Mr. Daugall, Montreal. Ramsay, Montreal, Mr. Dougall, Montreal. October, 1843

> NEW PUBLICATION. REELE'S PROVINCIAL JUSTICE. SECOND EDITION.

Price, full bound, twenty-five shillings, IS NOW FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES, VIZ: H. & W. Rowsell,..... Toronto. H. Scobie, ..... Do. Chas. Richardson, C. P., ..... Niagara. Ramsay, Armour & Co., .... A. H. Armour & Co., ..... Cook & Strowbridge,..... Brantford. W. Lapenotiere, C. P., ..... Woodstock. T. Tawrason..... Sandwich. W. Fitzgibbon, C. P., ..... Belleville. Brockville. Henry Jones, P. M., ..... A. Jones, P. M.,
C. H. Morgan,
D. Campbell, P. M., Cobourg. D. Campbell, F. M., Simcoe.
D. Smart, P. M., Port Hope.
G. C. Wood, P. M., Cornwall.
Thos. Lloyd, D. C., Barrie.
W. H. Wrighton, C. P., D. C. Peterborough.

Editors of the following newspapers, viz.,—The Church,—Patriot,—Toronto Herald,—Colonist,—Examiner,—Ottawa Advocate,—Quebec Mercury,—Montreal Herald,—Kingston Chronicle & Gazette,—British Whig,—Cobourg Star,—Hamilton Gazette,—Niagara Chronicle,—and London Herald, inserting this advertisement three months, will be entitled to a copy of the work. gratis, at either of the agencies, upon forwarding a copy of the paper to Mr. Keele.
Toronto, October, 1843.

RUN AWAY FROM HOME.

R ICHARD FITZGERALD, who on the 20th September 1841, was 14 years of age, of a fair complexion, small, pock-marked, fair and blue eyes. Nothing has been heard of him since. A Letter addressed to Widow Fitzgerald, Monaghan, Canada West, conveying information of him, will be most gratefully received.

Monaghan, September 27th, 1843. The Gospel Messenger is respectfully requested to give Esq. (rem.); J. R. Thompson, Esq. the above an insertion.

JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

REMOVED to
No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. J. HOLMAN, TAILOR,

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and splendid assort-FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS,

consisting of superior pure Wool-dyed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c. ALSO: A first-rate assortment of Satin Vestings, Mufflers, Scaliffs,

Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which he is prepared to make up in his usual good style of workmanship and very low price, for Cobourg, October 11, 1843.

> T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET, KINGSTON,

Lord Bishop.

The Rev. J. WILSON, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to Public in general, that his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods has now come to hand, consisting of the best West of England

Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velver, Satin, Valentias, Marseilles and London Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the season. In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

N. B .- A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES AND CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-

socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 322-tf

14th September, 1843. Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. Bilton, Merchant Tailor,

No. 128, King Street, Toronto, where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the

BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their predecessor, to merit a share of public support.

Messrs. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their

customers on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Burg. Ess having had long experience in the CUTTING DELARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in nd, and since he has been in Canada, was for a length of ime Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. G. BILTON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial.

(3) Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843. THOMAS J. PRESTON.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO—a selection of Superior Vertings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate erms. R. Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. THOMAS WHEELER,

FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND, HAVING just arrived in Toronto, informs the Gentry, and Inhabitants generally, that he has commenced business at 191, King Street, (opposite the Colonist Office), as Clock & Watch Maker, and Engraver, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

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Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French & Geneva, Watches and Clocks, CLEANED AND REPAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Silver Plate, Door and Coffin Plates, and

Window Tablets,-Engraved. JEWELLER NEATLY REPAIRED; CHINA AND GLASS RIVETED. All favors received from the country shall have immediate ttention, and be returned according to promise.

Reference for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. August 1st, 1843.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

WANTED, BY an Englishman, lately arrived, a Farm to rent or manage, where his wife could be engaged educating the younger branches of the family, she being quite capable of giving a sound. religious education. Satisfactory references can be given.

Application may be made to Thos. Champion Esq., at the office of the Church Depository, Toronto. 325-3i October 5th, 1843.

BUILDING LOTS.

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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Works by the Rev. Jas. Beaven, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto.

A help to Catechising, for the use of Clergy-2 6 2 0 Young Clergymen ...... 2 6 2 2
The Doctrine of Holy Scripture and of the Primitive Church on the subject of religious celibacy, with a vindication of the early Church from the mistakes of the author of 10 8

ral Reply to all objections" of the author of "Ancient Christianity" ..... An Account of the Life and Writings of St. .. 13 4 11 8 land and the Churches in the East ...... 5 0 4 3

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Dicese of Toronto, 144 King Street, Toronto. BIRTH. At Kingston, on the 24th inst., Mrs. John Macpherson of a

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 2:

Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. M. Burnham (add. sub. and rem.); W. H. Tellon, Esq.; Rev. R. Flood; H. Le Visconte, EPISCOPALIS has been received.

fficial