HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY. My Lord Bishop, and Reverend Gentlemen

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DRONTO.

I receive with great pleasure your congratulations on my arrival, and the expression of your wishes for the successful conduct of the affairs of this country under my Government.

I feel perfectly satisfied, that, in the performance of my I feel perfectly satisfied, that, in the performance of my important duties, I shall receive every assistance and co-operation from the Clergy of the Church of England throughout the Province, and that they will never cease to inculcate among those committed to their charge the duties of good-will towards their fellow-subjects, obe-dience to the laws, and respect for the constituted autho-rities of the country. On my part I tender you every assistance in my power to promote the diffusion of religious assistance in my power to promote the diffusion of religious and moral education through all parts of this Province. I am well aware that the means for such education are generally deficient, and I recognize the duty of the Government to make every exertion to remove this deficiency, and to provide for the spiritual wants of the It will therefore afford me the highest gratifipeople. cation if, by the blessing of Divine Providence, I am permitted, during my administration of the Government, to aid in this sacred work, and to contribute towards ren-dering the inhabitants of this Province a religious and a happy people.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, KINGSTON. Venerable G. O. STUART, LL.D., Archdeacon of Kingston,

Rector. Rev. R. D. CARTWRIGHT, A.M., Queen's College, Oxford, Assistant Minister and Chaplain to the Garrison.

The notitia parochialis for 1841 is as follows: Baptisms, 282 viz. parochial, 237; Garrison, 45. Marriages, 117-viz. parochial, 106; Garrison, 11. Buriale Burials, 199—viz. parochial, 170; Garrison, 29.

The services on Sunday are at 11, A.M.-at 2, P.M.

(for the Troops), and at 6, P. M. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered on the first Sunday in each month, unless the great Festivals interfere. During the past year, from the influx of strangers, the number of communicants has increased very considerably, and they are now upwards of 300.

The want of Church accommodation begins to be so severely felt that, beside the additional sittings which will be obtained through the alterations in St. George's Church, it will be absolutely necessary to take some steps to erect a Chapel of Ease or District Church without delay. During the past year a Sunday School Room of brick-burch

rough-cast, with a cellar (to keep wood for the Church under cover), has been erected close to the Church : the situation is exceedingly convenient, and the room, which is 60 feet by 20, may be used for all meetings connected ¹⁸ 60 feet by 20, may be used for all meetings connected with the Church and its societies. The cost, with the exception of about 500, still due, has been nearly all defensed in the cover and over again, and in every instance the issue defrayed by a subscription among the congregation. The scholars, taking the average attendance, are male, 70,female, 60,-teachers, 23.

The Rector avails himself of this opportunity to express his obligations to the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, A. M., Chaplain to the Provincial Penitentiary, and the Rev. N. Proctor, A. B., Chaplain to H. M. S. Niagara, for their read ready and constant assistance in the public and private istrations of the parish, during the serious illness of Mr. Cartwright.

Kingston, 3rd Feb. 1842.

ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL .- In the middle window of the three over the altar, a mitre in stained glass, has been inserted; and, it is to be hoped that, in the course of time, the whole of the three windows will shed "a dim religious light," such as pours, in floods of mellowed beauty, through the cathedral fanes of the mother country. It is gratify-ing to record these little improvements in the externals of religion, and this growing reverence for God's Holy Temple; and it is still more gratifying to state, which can be done with the utmost truth, that to Mrs. Gilkison, and the done with the utmost truth, that to Mrs. Gilkison, and the indefatigable volunteers of the choir, the worshippers in St. James are more and more indebted every week. On Sunday last the singing was of the most solemn and im-pressive kind: the anthem selected for the morning, and the psalm for the afternoon, belong to that class of musical composition which he for executive in the precomposition which has few successful imitators in the pre-sent day, and which inspires devotional emotions, well futing the services of religion. There was no fantastic impressive, and chaste. The singing harmonizes well with the Organ, and whore there is less noise during and the organ, and whore there is less noise. A success, the second se with the organ; and when there is less noise, during and at the organ; and when there is less noise, during the date of the conclusion of the service, and when men shall be appointed to conduct persons to seats, and to attend to a few other externals,—all things will indeed "be done de-cently and in order". cently and in order

COBOURG .- The Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Parochial School House, recently erected in this town, took place on the 18th inst., and was closed on the evening of the same day. The result exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projectors; the sum of 160/. having been ised. This amount, added to the subscriptions, will defray the expense of the building in full, and be very nearly adequate also to the completion of the fence, and

against the proposed plank road from London to Port Stanley, as destructive of their best interests. We shall be very agreeably disappointed, if the rumours to

which we last week alluded, as to the intentions of Governm EMIGRATION .- Dr. Thomas Rolph has been nominated by with regard to the Church question, shall turn out to be with-Governor-General to be Emigration Agent in the United out foundation. We called attention to them, because they Kingdom, on behalf of the Government of Canada. were conveyed to us through a channel in which we have every reason to place implicit trust, and because we have, throughout

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION .- The steamer Transit, Capt. Richardson, is advertised to ply between this port and Niagara on the 1st March. The Hudson is open between every stage of this momentous controversy, been impressed with the conviction that by far too little importance is attached to it, not only by the leaders of the Conservatives, but by too Albany and New York.

TAVERNS AND ILLICIT DRAM SHOPS .- A man, named many of the members-even of the Scottish members-of the Ballantyne, has met his death at one of these places in this many of the members—even of the Scottish members—of the Conservative party. It has appeared to us that the fatal blun-der which precipitated the Great Rebellion, in the reign of Charles I, is about to be repeated. Lord Clarendon has re-corded that, until the very outbreak of that Revolution, in 1641, the statesmen of England were almost utterly ignorant of the state of affairs in Scotland, and careless as to their issue. Is there not for much scener, to first that the once mistake rity, owing to bodily injuries received during a brutal scuffle. The Jury, who inquired into the causes of his death, have conthe Jury, who inquire into the classes of his death, have con-curred in a presentment to the City authorities, in which they urge them to use "the utmost vigilance in putting down so crying an evil." We trust this appeal will be attended to, and that all such haunts, whether the dram-shops of the lower Is there not too much reason to fear that the same mistake classes, or the infamous gambling-houses of the higher, will be suppressed, so far as the law permits. We believe there is much may be again committed, that Sir Robert Peel and his Cabinet may regard as perfectly insignificant questions in their results, the disputes as to Non-Intrusion and Spiritual Independence, yielding to the claims of the dominant party in the Church, to

suppressed, so far as the law permits. We believe there is much gambling going on in this city. Let the police seize on a few of those who frequent such places, and one or two exposures may at all events drive vice a little more into the shade. PUBLIC WORKS.—The following is a short account of the public improvements, which His Excellency the Governor Ge-neral has decided shall go into operation immediately; as well as of those which probably will be proceeded with, in the course of the causing summer.

of the ensuing summer. The work on the feeder, tow path, &c. now in progress on the Welland Canal, will be satisfactorily completed previous to the opening of the canal. The Tecumseh Road has been opened throughout.

minority have been diminished and those of the Whig majority swelled by the desertion to the Whig side, on no other pretext but that of the Church question, of persons formerly reckoned upon as supporters of the Tory party. That these results have not had their weight in certain quarters it would be preposte-rous to doubt; and all the more so when the conviction which is so generally entertained is taken into account, that that Church Question is not one of politics. Never was a more dangerous error than this entertained. The Church Question is in itself the very essence of all those principles which sena-The Lachine Canal.-All fixed bridges, with the exception The Lachne Cand. — All interior binges, with the corporation of the stone one at the Montreal end, to be replaced by swing bridges; six inches of water to be added to the depth along the whole line, by raising the present levels; the upper entrance to have an increased depth; and the bisin for fire-wood, entering from the Canal, west of Wellington Street Bridge-all to be

completed previous to the opening of the navigation. St. Ann's Lock and Dam.—A contract entered into to be mpleted 1st October next; in the meantime, the contractors will be obliged to tow up all boats pst the locks, at such rates as the Board of Works shall decid upon, which will be just

sufficient to cover the cost. St. Lawrence Canal.—The Corwall part to be completed this season; contracts entered int with Messrs. Crawford, Harcey, and Wikinson, and the wor now in progress. Con-tinuation below Coteau du Lac-theory will be commenced as soon as the weather permits, and he work likely put in pro-

Deepening Lake St. Peter, and th erection of Lights be-Tween Montreal and Quebee, will be poceeded with. The examination of the Harbours and Light Houses on Lake

Erie and *Ontario*, commenced last fl, will be continued as soon as the weather will permit; and *Burlington Bay* Canal will probably be commenced and completed previous to next winter

A Bridge, which was much wantedacross the Gananoque, has been commenced; and those upo the main road from Montreal to Quebec, including the largone across the St. Mau-rice, and at Bout de l'Isle, will be proceeded with this year, as soon as arrangements can be made for he purpose. Plank Roads.—Hamilton to Port Dver, on Lake Erie, Lon-

don to Port Stanley, &c .- materials hve been advertised for, don to Port Stanley, &c.--materials hve been advertised 101, to be supplied by contract, among which will be between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 feet of plank. The roads will be commenced immediately. Gosford Road, (Quebee to the Eastern Townships) will likewise he completed this year. Surveys are now making of a road from Toronto to Lake Hu-ron, London to Chatham and Amhersburg-Windsor Harbour (Whitby), to the Scugog Lake, thereby connecting Lake On-

ario with the great chain of inland waters of the Newcastle District. These roads will be made this year, as well as the plank road from Rice Lake to Lake Ontari

Altogether the Board of Works will, it i calculated, expend this year a sum not less than £300,000.

almost the same act-which placed Patronage on its present footing, saw Toleration for the first time established in Scotland; Mach credit is due to the Governor Gerral, for the spirit with which he has taken up the subject of pblic improvements, and the anxiety he has shown to have then forthwith com-menced. We learn, in particular, that HisExcellency has exsection of the Church against Patronage, they were still more pressed the opinion, that he considers, in a centry like Canada, good roads to be most essential for its prospeity, and that they hould be in advance of its settlement, --- theeby opening to the farmer a market for his produce as soon asse can raise it .--Montreal Gazette.

HOME DISTRICT COUNCIL. REPORT OF STANDING COM-MITTEE ON EDUCATION:- Standing Committee on Education: -John William Gamble, Esq. Chairman; Messrs. William Thompson, Dr. Crewe, Franklin Jackes, E. Sac.- The standing committee upon Education beg to report that they have duly considered the act passed during the las Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the establishment nd maintenance of Common Schools, and have had before they the Councillors rom the several townships of the District wit a view to obtain the information necessary to the properly diding the several townships into School Districts. That from the best calcula-tion the data within their reach enabled them o make, they are f opinion, that the total number of children within the District between the ages of five and sixteen years will be found to be about 20,000. That the number of School Dstricts into which The rumours to which we last week and ded were certainly very generally entertained, among men of all parties. On the other hand, they have received an explicit denial from some of our Metropolitan contemporaries. The Edinburgh Advertiser observes — "Now, we think, and we may safely venture to as-sert that, whatever may be the nature of the measure intended by the Gorarumout or whethere extent of concernies it may it will be necessary to divide the several townships, will be in round numbers about 400. That the number of school-houses now built, and which may be available is 239 leaving 161 to be constructed. That in forming the townships into the requi-site number of districts, the division that upor first sight would

r most advisable, namely, that of squareblocks

ST. THOMAS.-The inhabitants of this town have protested the different school districts; twenty assessment rolls will be can honestly say I never read a line of the Westminster Confes the different school districts; twenty assessment rolls will be wanted for any township having as many school districts; the amount of the assessment can never be fully collected; and the losses sustained in each district must be deducted from the roll of that district.—The mode of collecting the tax imposed in lieu of fees for tuition, will be found to involve endless trouble and vexation; and the tribunal before which defaulters are to be proceeded will excit and the tribunal before which defaulters are to be proceeded will excit and the tribunal before which defaulters are to be did net and with this affeit of unberthing the Court of the tribunal before which defaulters are to be did net and with this affeit of unberthing the court of the court of the court of the court of the tribunal before which defaulters are to be did net and with this affeit of unberthing the court of the court of

and they cannot but express their regret, that a measure so deeply affecting the whole of the community, so intimately con-nected with its welfare, and from which so much had been hoped, should not have been more maturely considered, ere it became the law of the land.

All which is respectfully submitted. J. W. GAMBLE, Chairman. Committee Room, 12th February, 1842.

AULD REEKIE AND THE COLONIST. To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR :--- It has not been 'till to-day that I have had leisure to read the column of abuse which the Colonist has poured forth, by way of reply to my former letter. To his remarks, I have by way of reply to my former letter. To his remarks, I have a very short and decisive answer to make. I reiterate what I have already advanced, namely, that subscription to the West-minster confession of faith has long since been abandoned in the University of Edinburgh, and that, in consequence, nearly all its most eminent professors are members of the Episcopal Church. I deny that Professors Wilson and Jamieson ever subscribed to the Westminster confession; and further affirm, that this abandonment is not of recent date, but that, with the exception of the Theological Faculty, it has existed ever since the famous Leslie controversy, now upwards of thirty years ago, and partially even previous to that time. As the history of this abandonment is somewhat curious, I shall give you, so far as I can remember, a sketch of it. After the demise of the eminent Dr. Hugh Blair, the chair of Rhetoric, in the Univer-Fahr sity of Edinburgh, was filled by one of the Kirk ministers, of the name of Greenshields. This * * * person, * * * * was obliged to abscond, and in consequence his chair became vacant. About this time the late Rev. Archibald Alison, one of the Episcopal clergy of Edinburgh, and the father of the present far-famed historian, Archibald Alison, had published his profound and eloquent work on the Principles of Taste. In consequence, an almost universal wish pervaded the literary circles of the Scottish metropolis, that Mr. Alison should be appointed to the vacant chair; and as subscription to the West-minster confession had previously, in the case of several of the medical professors, been dispensed with, Mr. Alison was induced to become a candidate. No sooner, however, was Mr. Alison's application made known, than the Kirk took the alarm, and, by its representations, the Crown, in whose hands the patronag lay, was induced to bestow the appointment on one of the Kirl ministers, of the name of Brown, a worthy man, but, compara-tively speaking, as unfit for being a professor of Taste, as the editor of the *Colonist* himself. The consequence of this appointment was, a very general feeling of regret, not only on the part of the Town Council of Edinburgh, (the patrons of the University) but throughout the whole literary body of Scotland. It was begun to be perceived that the Kirk ministers of Edinburgh had formed a plan to become pluralists, by monopolizing, in addition to their parochial cures, the whole of the chairs of the University. Shortly after this, the chair of Mathematics became vacant; and the Kirk ministers, true to their grasping purpose, brought forward another of their own body, of the name of Macknight, the son of the rather eminent annotator, as a candidate. The patronage of this chair, however instead of being in the hands of the Crown, lay with the Town Council of Edinburgh—a body which, to do it justice, has al-ways shown itself jealous of the fair fame of the University of Edinburgh. As Macknight was an individual utterly unknown Edinburgh. As alacknight was an individual atterty unknown to the world as a mathematician, the Council saw that the in-terests of the University were in jeopardy, if the attempts of the Kirk ministers were not defeated, more especially as the day of the Robertsons, the Campbells, and the Blairs had passed away, and the present declining age of the Kirk, both in literature and science, had commenced. They accordingly elected, as Mathematical professor, the late well-known philosopher, Sir John Leslie, who had just then published his book on the Sir John Lesne, who had just then phonested ins do the Theory of Heat, a work which had at once attracted the notice of all the philosophers of Europe. Now came the 'tug of war.' Leslie, in a note to his book, had either quoted a passage from David Hume's Essays, or spoken with approbation of its prin-ciples as applicable to science. "You have appointed an In-fidel!" exclaimed the Kirk. "No," replied Dugald Stewart, and other defenders of Leslie, "the cause of your wrath is, that the Council are determined that the literary and philosophical chairs in the University shall not be monopolized by ministers of Edinburgh who are incompetent to fill them, and to sustain the high character of the University as a school of science." The matter was brought before the General Assembly of the Kirk, and furious debates ensued. The Town Council ever, stood firm, and confirmed their appointment of Sir John Leslie. The Kirk, as a last effort, brought the case, I think, before the Court of Session, the Supreme Court of Judicature nd, and pled that they wer vally entitled to be consulted, or, in other words, to have a veto on all appointments to chairs in the University. The Court, however, decreed against the Kirk, and declared that, by the statutes of the University, neither the ministers of Edinburgh, nor the General Assembly, possessed the right which they claimed. Here ended the famous Leslie controversy; and since that period, or shortly after it, I am positive that not an instance can be produced of sub-scription to the Westminster confession having been required om any professor of literature or science in the University of Edinburgh. The Colonist himself is obliged partially to admit the fact; but with his usual effrontery, he turns round and exclaims, "What of that?-they are not appointed for the purpose of promulgating the principles of Episcopacy I" Very true. Neither professor Wilson, in his Moral Philosophy chair, nor professor Kelland, in his Mathematical chair, lecture on Episcopacy. I never meant to maintain such an absurdity. My object was, simply to show that all the literary and scientific chairs in the University of Edinburgh were open to the genius and attainments of members of the Episcopal Church,-which Queen's College at Kingston is not,-and that at the present Queen's College at Kingston is not,—and that at the present moment, the majority, or nearly so, of the chairs in the Uni-versity of Edinburgh are filled by Episcopalians; and when I mention the names of professor Wilson, in Moral Philosophy; Sir William Hamilton, in Logic; professor George Moir, in Rhetoric; professor Skene, in Universal History; professor Forbes, in Natural Philosophy; professor Kelland, a clergyman of the Church of England, in Mathématics; professor Jamie-son, in Natural History; professor Graham, in Botany; pro-fessor George Joseph Bell, in Scotch Laws; and Dr. Pultney Alison, Sir Charles Bell, and Dr. Monro, &c., in Medicine,—it will be seen by every one (who is not purblind like the Editor will be seen by every one (who is not purblind like the Editor of the Colonist) that it is to the varied attainments of members of the Episcopal Church, in every branch of literature and science, that the University of Edinburgh is mainly indebted for its present celebrity. The *Colonist*, I observe, notices the fact of the late Sir Daniel Sandford, the son of Bishop Sandford of the Scottish Episcopal Church, being obliged to subscribe the Westminster Confession, when he was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. It is quite true that Sir Daniel did sign the Westminster Confession.--The history of this transaction, however, I shall show, is any thing but creditable to the Kirk. Young Sandford was sent by his father, the bishop, to Glasgow College, where he so pre-eminently distinguished himself that he obtained one of the SNELL exhibitions in Baliol College, Oxford. In that illustrious-seat of learning he made such farther distinguished progress in scholarship and Greek literature that, on the Greek chair in scholarship and Greek Indrature that, on the Greek chair in Glasgow College becoming vacant, the Principal and Professors, much to their credit, became anxious to confer upon their for-mer alumnus so important a situation, and to add lustre to their own body by enrolling Daniel K. Sandford amongst their num-ber. He was accordingly elected unanimously, I believe, to the vacant chair. When the day of his installation came on not a word was said sither by Principal or Professor about cubart cubart vacant chair. When the day of his installation came on not a word was said either by Principal or Professor about subscrip-tion to the Confession, and young Sandford, very naturally coa-cluded, that the same rule would be applied to him as was done in the University of Edinburgh. Every thing was going on smoothly, when up started a fanatical preacher, of the name of Lapsley I think, an individual totally unconnected with the University, who threatened that if subscription was not exacted University, who threatened that it subscription was the exacted he would put a stop to the whole proceedings. Here was a dilemma. The Professors felt themselves in an awkward pre-dicament, they had elected Mr. Sandford in the full knowledge that he was an Episcopalian, and, as gentlemen, they felt the to keep their schools in operation.
They recommend that, in dividing the townships into School Districts, the number in each township be not permitted to exceed twenty; and that these divisions be so made, as to leave the present school-houses as nearly central as possible; and that an union of townships be abandoned as repugnant to the Statute.
Tour committee, after giving the subjec; all the attention that the time will present themselves, whenever the trial is made to carry out the provisions of the Common School Act.—The treasurer will be required to open four hundred accounts with
that he was an Episcopalian, and, as gentlemen, they felt the "mean ess of virtually saying—"Mr. Sandford well that you are a member of the Episcopal Church, but before you take possession of your religion, in which you have been brought up, and which you shall deliberately renounce your religion, in which you have been brought up, and which you shall deliberately renounce your religion, in which you have been brought up, and which you shall deliberately renounce your religion, in which you have been brought up, and which you shall deliberately renounce your religion, in which you have been brought up, and which you bave been brought up, and which you parefer." Young Sandford was taken aback, as might be subscribing to the best of his knowledge and belief. "With that promise I can safely do it," replied Mr. Sandford, "for I

rosecuted, will entail additional expense and delay. The giving the whole controul of these schools to the Com-Faith, they were determined that he should regularly attend the The giving the whole controul of these schools to the Com-missioners, without laying down any uniform system of pro-ceeding for their guidance, is open to serious objections. The duty of inspecting the schools, your Committee fear, will be inadequately performed; and while the direct tax will be se-verely felt, the remuneration to the Teachers, derived from that source, will be insufficient. On the whole, your Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the act as objectionable in principle, and complicated in detail, and altogether inefficient for the attainment of the desired object: and they cannot but express their regret, that a mensure so better. The only other matter which I consider it necessary to allude to, in the Colonist's editorial, is his coarse and contemptible remarks on the Bishop of Edinburgh, Dr. Terrot, whom he characterises as the author of a paltry book "on the Romans," and one who, "from his personal appearance, made his belly his God!" I feel it to be quite a degradation to notice black-guardism of this kind, but I may mention, for the purpose of exposing the falsehoods of the *Colonist*, that Bishop Terot's book on the Romans is held by English divines (much better judges than the Editor of the Colonist, or his fanatical correspondent), to be a masterly and most learned exposition of that difficult portion of the Holy Scriptures, and an able confutation of the interpretation which the disciples of Calvin have attempted to fasten upon it. As to Bishop Territ's personal appear-ance, which the Colonist ****** coarsely characterizes, I may mention that the Bishop is a thin, spare, little man of pale com-plexion, and ** much distinguished for the unaffected elegance of his manners ********. The Colonist farther adds, " Who is the Bishop of Edinburgh?" I ask, in reply, who are the Presbytery of Toronto? who are the Presbytery of London? the title which the Kirk ministry, even in the metropolis of the empire, assume,—in exactly the same sense is the learned and mplished Dr. Terrot Bishop of Edinburgh, in a Church specially recognised and protected by repeated acts of the Imperial Parliament, ********

AULD REEKTE.

TORONTO PRIC	ES (UU	I	R	E	N	Т.	
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ease, ditto,		0	2	0	@	0	2	6
Datmeal, P barrel,		0	0	0	(1)	1	2	6
Pork, # 100 fbs		0 1	2	6	a	0	17	6
Beef, 19 100 lbs		0 1	7	6	n	1	0	0
Mutton, (gr.) W to		0	0	24	a	0	0	4
Veal, ditto,		0	0	31	a	0	0	4
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Ditto, (tub), ditto		0	0	6	à	0	0	70
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furkeys,		0	2	0	a	0	3	9
Geese,		0	1	8	a	0	2	1
Fowls, IP pair,		0	1	0	a	0	1	1
Ducks, ditto,		0	1	8	a	b	2	1
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Secretary. Feb'y 5th, 1842. SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit. Toronto. February 23, 1842. 34-tf DOCTOR SCOTT, LATE House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144, KINO STREET, Three doors west of Yonge street. Toronto, February 25, 1842. MRSILENTON. LADY'S EXPERIENCED NURSE, AT MR. BARNES',

DUTCHESS STREET, TORONTO. 34-41 February, 25, 1842. Mr. 8. WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. 31-tf

EMPLOYMENT WANTED,

nearly adequate also to the completion of the fence, and the furnishing of the school-room with stove, desks, and forms. Too much cannot be said in praise of the liberality which has been manifested by the community of Cobourg, and especially of the congregation of St. Peter's Church, in carrying into effect so important an undertaking; and the unanimity and good feeling especially exhibited at the Bazaar, affords the best proof that this benevolent enterprise reactions the warm approhetion, and will contine to see diffused the blessings of a Christian education.

CHARLESTON, JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.—The Rev. F. Tremayne, of Charleston, begs to acknowledge through the medium of *The Church* the following donations of the undermentioned Gentlemen and Ladies, received through the hands of the Rev. Edward Denroche, of Brockville, which he accepts as a grateful token that his humble la-

which he accepts as a grateful token that his humble la-bours among his destitute brethren are appreciated and encouraged :-J. McC., 1l.; J. B. R., 1l. 5s.; Mrs. J. J., 1l. 10s.; C. A. H., 1l.; E. D., 1l. 5s.; S. G., 1l.; A. Friend, 1l.; J. D., 1l.; J. S., 1l.; B. L., 1l. 5s.; S. A., 5s.; H. J. G., 1l.; J. B., 1l. 5s.; S. J., 1l. 5s.; Mrs. S. J., 1l. 5s.; D. B. O. F., 1l. 5s.; S. J., 1l. 5s.; Mrs. S. J., 1l. 5s.; D. B. O. F., 1l. 5s.; S. J., 1l. 5s.; THOROLD.-Rectory of Thorold, with partial charge of St. John's Church, Stamford, T. B. Fuller, Incumbent.-During the year 1841, there were baptisms 42, Marriages 2, and burials 12; communicants 54. The duty at present of the Incumbent, in consequence of the labourers on the canal, is extensive, being at Thorold in the morning, Port Robinson in the afternoon, and Port Colborne in the evening, one Sunday-at Stamford in the morning, at the Junction in the afternoon, and at Port Colborne in the Junction in the afternoon, and at Port Colborne in the evening, the other Sunday-making each day three services and nearly 30 miles of riding. Though there has been an addition of three Clergymen to the Niagara District, in about eighteen months, yet it is pleasing to remark, that they are all fully occupied, and still there is need, at the present moment, for as many more.

From our English Files.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE KIRK.

(From the London Courier.)

We have just learned that, in the matter of the Scotch Church question, Government has at length come to something like a definite measure to be proposed to parliament. The nature of the measure which, on the same authority, has been explained to us, leads us to pause before we yield our belief to the other-wise relations. Wise pleasing intelligence, that peace and order are about to be restored in the Kirk. To one of these provisions, we have no doubt that the good feeling and loyalty of Scotland will at once removed. respond, namely, the reponing of the ministers of Strathbogie in their ecclesiastical status. The rescinding of all the iniquitous proceedings adopted against these worthy and excellent men, is a tribute due at once to the authority of the law of the land, and the the peace and piety of the country; and it is only characteristic of the sterling good sense of Scotchmen that, uninfluenced by clamours of a wild fanaticism, this tribute should be paid But that a legislative sanction is henceforth to be given to what is called the liberum arbitrium, or power to the Church courts to act in the settlement of vacant benefices, and, of course, in all other matters resulting from it, according to any rules which they may choose to adopt, however much even civil interests may be involved, we neither can nor will believe. At the same me, the channels by which our information has been conveyed, that this is really the intention of Sir Robert Peel, are such as to render us far from easy under the rumours that are abroad. If Government has been led to believe that such a boon to the hurch of Scotland will be acceptable to any portion of that body, worthy of its consideration in a merely political point of The moderate and constitutional party in the Church muster

embrace, the sweeping and comprehensive power implied in the liberum arbitrium will form no part of it. Such a settlement of the question as this, would be vesting in the Church Courts a despotism as bad as that of the star-chamber. It would entirely destroy the rights of conscience, and be dangerous to the liberties of the Queen's subjects. With regard to the reponing of the Stathbogie ministers, it has been already explicitly de-clared by the leaders on both sides of politics, that there can be no settlement whatever into which that does not enter as an essential preliminary. That such a condition may and will form part of the Government measure, whenever it may be pro . posed, is what may therefore be expected. But it is needless here to descant on what Government may do, for we believe the reports on this subject which have got into circulation have no better foundation than surmise, or the random expression of private opinion; and we must caution our readers against putfidence in them." The Edinburgh Observer remarks-"There is still another

(From the Aberdeen Consitutional, 24th Dec.)

which have convulsed all Scotland; and may be inclined

purchase, as they conceive, increased strength and popularity for the Conservative party? They have been induced to be-

lieve that through the opposition of Conservative Non-intru-sionists one or two seats for which the return of Tories was

considered certain, have been filled by Whigs. In more places than one they have seen that the ranks of the Conservative

ninority have been diminished and those of the Whig majorit

is in itself the very essence of all those principles which sepa-rate the Tories from the Whigs. It is a question whether the

laws of the land shall be respected and obeyed; whether any whim which a man may be pleased to term conscience, shall

justify him in rebelling against the Sovereign's authority. It has latterly assumed a still more fearful aspect; the chiefs of

the dominant party have adopted the worst practices of the Radicals of 1831 and 1832, and have established, or are labour-

Non-intrusion controversy, there are few men in Scotland whose eyes are not opened as to its real nature. It is producing every-

where the most unhappy effects; it is demoralizing all classes

and ranks of the people; and, above all, it is disseminating principles of insubordination and republicanism over the length

has been the same. The principles which are now advocated by the majority of the Church of Scotland have demonstrated

and to religious liberty. Because they were known to be so-because the lesson which was taught by the career of the

Church between 1638 and 1660 was then too recent to be forgotten-they were carefully excluded, so far as human wisdom could exclude them, from the establishment which was conferred

on the Church in 1688. And the question which is now to

be settled-the real Church question, indeed-is, Whether the

principles which the State condemned at the Revolution are now to be recognised by it—whether the Church is now to be

governed on the principles which experience had shown to be inconsistent either with monarchical rule, or the toleration of

differences in religious opinions. The outery is now against Patronage, but let it be remembered that the same year-and

and loud and clamorous as were the complaints of the fanatical

blatant and incessant against Toleration. Grant them eithe

from which Patronage has not been denounced, in terms which

as to Toleration-that the obsolete protest against that mea-sure may not be revived-and that all who will not join in the

crusade of persecution may not be denounced, like the present supporters of Patronage, as enemies to all that is sound in reli-

The rumours to which we last week alluded were certainly

whatever extent of concession it may

or vital in godliness?

nselves, whenever they were exhibited, to be fatal alike to civil

Vain is the hope that by any concession of increased power

and breadth of Scotland.

circumstance, however, which strengthens our conviction, that we have no reason to apprehend any crude and premature act of legislation which would tend to the destruction of the Crown patronage, and that of all the nobility and gentry of Scotland who possess rights of presentation, —ad it is this; that within these ten days, the responsible functionary of Government has given directions to the law officers of the Crown in Scotland, that every necessary step shall be taken to defend Crown pre-sentees in the full enjoyment of their legal rights and privileges.' This is a fact which we state on undoubted authority—so that if our clique of Vetoists shall henceforth attempt either to molest presentees of the Crown who are already inducted, or to obstruct illegally those who may hereafter be presented, by o will now have to contend not with a poor and perhaps unfriended country clergyman or probationer, but will meet in every arena on which the Kirk may think fit to try its cantrips—the Queen's executive Government as its antagonist. This is as it should be-and the little sentence which we have quoted is worth a whole cart-load of declarations of independence-West Kirk manifestoes-and all the Non-Intrusion pamphlets with which manifestoes—and all the Avoi-Intrastor past. If our Trimmers the press has groaned for seven years past. If our Trimmers or Vetoists can derive any comfort from this fact, we cannot be so hard-hearted as to suppress it. And with these few obser-vations we leave the Kirk question, at this time, to the medi-

tation of all and sundry." We are happy in being able to add our testimeny to the truth of one of the statements of our contemporary. There is no doubt that instructions have been issued to the aw officers of the Crown, to see "that every necessary step shal be taken to defend Crown presentees in the full enjoyment of their legal rights and privileges," and as little doubt is there that these instructions will be acted upon to the letter.

Canada.

CLERGY RESERVES.—A Supplement to the Upper Canada Gazette, consisting of 84 pages, is devoted exclusively to a "Statement of Clergy Reserves sold, and of the amount paid on each lot, in the several Districts in that part of this Proon each lot, in the several Districts in that part of this Pro-vince, formerly constituting the Province of Upper Canada, as they appear upon the books of the Land Department of the Province of Canada, 30th June, 1841." From this statement it appears, that, the oparative of Column it appears, that, the quantity of Clergy Reserves sold has been $525,078\frac{1}{4}$ acres; the total amount of sale, £352,127 6s. 8d.; it appears, that, the quantity of the product of sale, £352,127 6s. SG.; 525,078¹/₄ acres; the total amount of sale, £352,127 6s. SG.; the amount of principal remaining unpaid, 30th June, 1841, amount of principal remaining unpaid, 30th June, 1841, 187,287 19s. 4¹/₄d.—Colonist. AGRICULTURE.—The great petition to the Queen and Par-AGRICULTURE.—The great petition of Agriculture in this Pro-the protection of Agriculture in this Pro-

Township Meetings. It has been forwarded by Mr. Widder, The moderate and constitutional party in the Church muster above four hundred clergymen, and all of them, with the excep-tion perhaps of half a dozen, endowed ministers of the Establish-ment; and this body, to a man, is opposed to the *liberum arbi-trium*, to which, it is reported, Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham have consented to accede.

as nearly as possible an equal area, cannot now be made in con-sequence of the large quantity of wild and in many townships, the large streams and marshes yet unbridged, in others, and the site of the present school houses in all They are therefore of opinion that the division should be made with the object of opinion that the division should be made with the average of the school-houses now occupied in situations as nearly central as possible, and with a view to the means of access to the same, afforded by the roads now opened. Had it been imperative upon the Council, and the time been sufficient to make the division during the present session, the several Councillors are in possession of information, that vould have enabled your ittee to effect that object in the geater number of townships, but as the Superintendent of Elucation is not required apportion the Government Grant before the third Monday to apportion the Government Grant brove the tind bolday in May, this precludes the Council fromlevying the rate required to entitle the District to its portion of that Grant during the present session, no object would be gained by that proceeding which, by delaying it until its next meeting, and acting upon the suggestions of your committee, should the Council see fit to adopt them, together with the additional information such delay will place within our reach, the division may then be made in a er more satisfactory to the people than could now be ef-. Another reason why the delay should take place is that fected. many of the plans laid before your committee, have been arranged with the intention of an union of townships, a course that is at variance with the statute. To this matter the attention of your committee has been particularly drawn by numerous petitions from persons residing near the boundaries of adjoining townships, and it does appear that the act will bear hardly upon the inhabitants wherever a school-house has been erected on the line between townships, and a school has been established and supported by the people of both townships. It does not appear, however, to your committee that any relief can be afforded in these cases if the present Act is to be followed,these school-houses are generally situated in one of the town-ships, and not between them, consequently if half a school dis-trict was formed from each township, one half would be obliged to contribute to its funds, while the Commissioners of the other would have the sole control of the school, a proceeding at va-riance with both the spirit and letter of the Act.

In two instances it has been proposed to divide a township into thirty-five or thirty-six districts—a number, in the opin-ion of your committee, altogether too great. Several desire more than twenty; but it would be advisable, in making this division, not to permit that number in any instance to be exceeded

The probable revenue that will be derived, under the present Act, may be estimated as follows, viz: Twenty thousand children, between the ages of five and six-

teen, supposing the tax of 15s. perannum to be collected on one-half—a large allowance after deducting the expense of col-lection—it would leave, nett, 6,0001 To this sum, add the Government Grant, say 1,500?, and an additional rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, (to entitle us to the same.) 1,5007. more will make, in all, 9,0007. This divided among four hundred schools. gives the revenue of 221. 10s. to each-a very inadequate remu-

From this statement to suppose that the Council can be in a situation to apportion Reserves sold has been any available funds to the School Districts, before the com-

BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, who writes a good hatid, and is willing to make him elf generally useful. He is experienced in farming, and can undertake a situation where such knowledge would be required. Apply at this Office. 32-tf Toronto, February 11, 1842.

ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

STATUTES OF CANADA.

COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Fro-vincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. THE CANADA GAZETTE.

P U B L I S H E D by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, & received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

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OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach. Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-8

BIRTHS.

In this City, on the 13th inst., Mrs. P. Paterson, Jr., of a son. In Cobourg, on the 18th inst., Mrs. William C. Trimlett, of a

aughter. On the 16th instant, the wife of Mr. John Simpson, Printer and roprietor of the Niagara Chronicle, of a son. In Cornwall, on the 17th inst., the Lady of G. S. Jarvis, Esq., of a

daughter. MARRIED.

MARKIED. On the Stdimst. by the Rev. J. Grier, A. M. Rector of Belleville, William Stewart Reid, of Douro, Esq. to Anne, second daughter of John Hilton, of Rawdon, Esq. At St. Catharines, on the JOH instant, by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Mr. Thomas Fleming, of Niagara, to Miss Zillah Bamsey, of the former place.

Mr. Thomas Flerning, of Niagara, to Miss Zillah Bannsey, of the former place. On the 3rd instant, at the pew Church, St. Martins, by the Rev. J. Pyke, Wm. Evans, Esq., J. P., author of a *Treatise on Agriculture*, &c. &c., to Miss Jane Stephens, only daughter of W. Oliver Stephens, Esq., J. P., of St. Martins. On the 29th January, by the Rev. Francis Evans, in St. John's Church, Woodhouse, William Ryan Battersty, Esq., son of Edward G. Battersty, Esq., Hickory Lodge, and nephew of Colonel William Battersty, Late of Bobsville, County Meeth, Ireland, to Hariette, only daughter of the Rev. James Phelan, late Vicar of Finglass, Ireland. DIED.

DIED.

At the Trent, aged 32 years, on the morning of the 16th inst. the Rev. John Cochran, A. B., formerly Rector of Belleville. On the 13th ultimo, George, youngest son of Wm. Wilson, Esq., of Simcoe, aged 17 months. At the Barracks, Hamilton, on the 11th instant, John Poore, Esq., Captain in the 1st Incorporated Battalion, and formerly of Gueiph.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday; 25th February :---