Why, then, has the cry, which forms the title to this letter, been raised? The reason, or rather the cause, is this. The demagogues in Canada West, anxious for the erection of a theatre on which they themselves might strut in the garb of nobles, have been long haranguing the people on the absolute necessity and advantages of Responsible Government. The people though unable to comprehend what it meant, supposed that it must be something very good, as their (self-elected) leaders talked so vehemently about it, and called so loudly for it. The supposition was not at all restrained by the erudite obscurity with which those leaders described it: the people modestly attributed their inability to comprehend it to their own want of education, and the less they understood it, the more they reverenced it; "*semper quod ignotum pro mirifico.*" Thus Responsible Government, partly understood by a few and wholly by none (in its application to this Province,) has become the idol of the multitude, the more adored as it has been less visible. It has, like the Delphic Oracle, become something awful, mysterious, sacred—to violate which is sacrilege, and to depreciate which is blasphemy. When therefore, its priests, Mr. Baldwin (whose office is to mumble the prayers and bellow the responses,) and Mr. Hincks (whose function is to slay the victims) imagine themselves disturbed in the enjoyment of the fat sacrifices, they call aloud that their idol is in danger; in hopes that the well-meaning, but uninformed, multitude may rush to their aid and assail the pretended disturber. No matter how unconnected may be the subject of their pleasure with the object of their mock-worship, they hook the one on to the other, and then brazenly affirm that what affects the former violates the latter.

This tactic, however creditable, is not wholly original.—While the people of England (made the tools, as every people have been and are, of designing aspirants) were on fire respecting "The Meal-Tub Plot," and ready to massacre any one who denied its existence, the noted TITUS OATES, when obstructed in his process of coining money out of blood, used to run out in the streets, exclaiming, in his barbarous dialect and from his egg-shaped mouth, "They're stoiffing the plout! they're stoiffing the plout!" So, our two worthies, defeated in their attempt to subjugate her Majesty's Representative, run about among the populace, vociferating "He's stoiffing Responsible Government! he's stoiffing Responsible Government!"

The meaning of Responsible Government in this Province.—A few words of advice to the People.

I sincerely believe that Responsible Government, as called for in this Province, means nothing more than that those who can command a majority in Parliament shall turn out the existing Administration and get into their places. It was for this reason, and not for the sake of the people, that it was so loudly clamoured for. When, therefore, the leading demagogues in Canada West called so lustily for it, they did nothing else than virtually exclaim "We want that state of things in which we may have an opportunity of turning out the Ministry and of becoming Ministers ourselves." It is true that they declaimed furiously how necessary it was for "the liberty of the people" and for "the welfare of the people;" but neither the liberty nor the welfare of the people have become a whit the better for it. The demagogues became (in a pecuniary sense,) the better for it, and that was all they wanted. Nobody can aver that the people were the better for their introduction into office, as the people have not been benefited by them in a greater degree than by their predecessors. Every administration must, for its own sake, study the welfare of the people: the difference between a Democratical and a Conservative Administration is, that the one brawls about their regard for the people, while the other does the people good without boasting about the matter. A good Government is a good government, call it "Responsible" or what you will. The people are, however, flattered by the theory that such a powerful being as a Government should be responsible to them; but the responsibility is merely ideal, for members of parliament do just what they please, and are, in fact, representatives of their own private views and not of the interests of the people. The people are, in this Province, what they are, and have been, every where else; they are the tools of designing men, and imagine that they are cutting an important figure, while they are merely furnishing "tails" to knaves, and dupes to brawling demagogues. I am sorry that the people allow themselves to be so deceived; for they are, in the aggregate, well-meaning and virtuous. When, therefore, I consider that, from ancient to modern times, the people have allowed themselves to be so humbugged, I cannot help exclaiming, "Oh, people! when will you open your eyes and cease to be led blindfold by men who are falsely called your betters!!" There is but one person in this Province of whose purity of intention you can be *perfectly* certain: it is he whose welfare will be advanced by yours, and whose fame depends on your happiness. He has not come to this Province to amass money; for he is rich and expends his salary in charitable donations. Having succeeded in restoring tranquillity and happiness in another important dependency of the Crown of England, he has come here for a similar purpose. If he fails in making you happy, he tarnishes his already acquired glory; if he succeeds, he adds a noble feather to his cap. His palpable interest, then, is to make you happy. In the way of this motive, there stands no local prejudice or private interest; for he is almost a stranger, and, instead of mingling with contending parties, surveys them both dispassionately. Read moderate newspapers, consult moderate men, ascertain his intentions and second them. Be no longer the slaves of other men's dictation,—think for yourselves,—distrust those who pretend to be your friends,—trust in those who silently do you good,—and pitch brawlers and demagogues to the d—!!

CANADIAN KNIGHTHOOD.—We are glad to observe that our Kingston contemporary *The Loyalist*, has in common with ourselves and others, taken up the subject of a Canadian Knighthood. From an article in his last number, we extract the following constitutional remarks:—

We are not ignorant that many persons will feel disposed to sneer at the idea of a Canadian Knighthood, as ill adapted to the actual position of society. To these we have merely to reply, that there can be no good reason urged why those we have named should not be as much entitled to a knighthood, (should it be deemed advisable to institute one) as many of those who at present enjoy the distinction in London.

Who is Sir Matthew Wood, the well known champion and friend of Queen Caroline? A partner in a retail shop in Fleet Street. Who is Sir Peter Laurie? A Saddler. Another knight of the good City of London is a Fishmonger, and one or two others are equally engaged in trade.

If then, in an empire where the distinctions of society are naturally so marked and insurmountable that the mere tradesman is regarded as one of an inferior class, such distinguished honour is conferred (in their civic capacity it is true) upon certain influential members of their body, where can be the objection to the first men of this colony enjoying a similar distinction, when the political prosperity of the country—nay the very continuance of principles, involving its connection with Great Britain, is contingent on the measure? We can assure Lord Stanley, that the creation of an Order of Knighthood in Canada would do more to check the inroads of republicanism, and to preserve a healthy tone of feeling in the country, than any other expedient that could be devised. Radicalism here, would, in such case, be as powerless as Chartism at home, and quite as unfashionable. Nor could a more propitious moment be selected than the present, when the strong re-action of conservatism is gaining ground every hour, and rebellion, loudly scouted by those who have ever been the consistent advocates of Reform, scarcely dares to shew its humbled head. What a glorious climax, moreover, to the good work of Sir Charles Metcalfe, and what a satisfactory reflection, at the close of his long and successful diplomatic life, to have his name identified to posterity with the period when this great Colony, emerging from a state bordering on democracy, was raised, through his Government and his recommendation, to a position worthy of the chivalrous soil from which the French and English population of Canada have sprung.

THE WESTERN ROUTE BY THE OTTAWA.—As an undertaking of commercial promise, we may challenge the Colonial limits of Britain to shew the ground of another project of more importance than that of the full improvement of the Ottawa route, and the divertion, largely thereby, of the trade of the North American Mediterranean, through the centre of Canada to the Ocean. There is much sounder reason for the British public to interest themselves in this project than in that of canalling the Isthmus of Darien. It is hard to foretell the effect of the consummation of that scheme on the commerce of Britain; but the Ottawa communication will be her own property, her own especial door to the Lake countries, to a market almost boundless, and the best in the world for a manufacturing community.

We have frequent accounts of the great and yearly increasing surplus of agricultural produce in the Western States, and the recent relaxations in the British customs, with respect to foreign provisions, appears to have induced great preparations in that direction, for supplying the British markets. We must, by all accounts, expect ere long similar, or still greater relaxations in regard to the import of grain, as to which Canada is still decidedly favoured; and then will be an end of the strong encouragement for American produce to take the Canada route, in order to enter British ports under Colonial privilege. If, then, we expect to share in the transport trade of the great West, we must bestir ourselves to open out our most direct routes, to accommodate its progress in this direction.

The improvement of the St. Lawrence route will obtain for Canada, a very partial and uncertain participation in the Western trade. The attraction of the great Emporium of New York, and other Eastern ports of the Union, and the great consumption of Western produce throughout the Eastern States, will leave but a precarious remnant to descend the St. Lawrence. Canada advantageously occupies the foreground of the finest regions of Western interior, but she will not realize decided advantage from her position, until she improves her Ottawa route to the Lakes, and builds her *Buffalo* at its Western extremity. Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, will then, and not till then, be regular customers of the Canadian marts; their wheat, their pork, and their beef, destined for the British market, will hardly pass the Western entrance of the Ottawa communication, and proceed five hundred miles farther to that of the Erie canal, when a somewhat less distance will bring them, by the Ottawa route, from Lake Huron to the shipping port of Montreal.

Besides the shortness of the Ottawa route, there will be other strong inducements for the influx of American produce to our Huron Port, *that is to be*. It will be a great mart for British goods—the Western agent of Montreal for the diffusion of its merchandise over the shores of the Upper Lakes, and far beyond them. The last few lines may not be exactly in unison with the present restrictive system of the United States, in regard to foreign manufactures; but custom laws are changeable things, and it is certainly not very probable, that the fast gathering population of the Western interior, will long submit to a heavy taxation on their manufactured necessaries, for the peculiar benefit of their New England brethren. It is, besides, very plain, that those expansive waters, with their interminable coasts, are naturally unsuitable for the operation of a restrictive tariff. I therefore venture to dispense with the consideration of such a mis-placed obstruction on that noble area for commercial interchange.

Our projected Huron port would also have a distinguishing superiority, in being not only a great forwarding station, but a purchasing and consuming market to a great extent. It would be the chief point of supply for the interior operations of the Canada Timber trade. The importer of provisions would here meet not only the forwarder, and the speculator, but also the actual consumer of his articles. This three-fold chance for the disposal of produce, would have its due effect in causing a resort to such a promising opening; and indeed the local demand in that vicinity for the staple provision articles would tend to keep them permanently at higher prices than at any other position on the Lakes.

The Ottawa lumber trade is at present largely supplied with American produce, by a circuitous route. The direct and far cheaper channel of supply by the French River, when improved, will, no doubt, be the means of greatly promoting and extending that main branch of the trade, and it may be foreseen, that the same improvement will speedily set in progress a new and important trade in lumber from the Upper Huron shore, to supply the American settlements on the Lakes. Their numerous internal communications will render this new market for our lumber, a very extensive and increasing one; and there is good reason to believe, that the stock of timber round the upper coasts of Lake Huron is adequate to a very large annual supply for an almost indefinite period. In particular, the country inclining to the great Georgian Bay, is abundant in White Pine, and the numerous rapid streams intersecting the forests, afford every facility for converting them into the sawed lumber, chiefly required by the Americans.

The opportunity of taking return cargoes of lumber, would be no small additional inducement for the Americans to resort with their produce, to the outlet of the Ottawa route: in short, there is such a reasonable prospect of extensive intercourse on and about this communication, whenever it may be opened, that its improvement may be confidently submitted as one of the most indispensable objects of the kind, which Government has to attend to.—*Correspondent of the Bytown Gazette.*

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF THE TIMBER TRADE.—Our readers will see, by a statement given in another part of our paper, that the stock of timber in Quebec is reduced to nearly one-half of what it was last year, and by the Liverpool prices current, also quoted, that the prices of Canada pine are still advancing in the British market.

We congratulate our readers on these revived prospects of the trade. The immediate effect of the change in the duties levied on foreign timber, was a sudden check in this great branch of our industry, and a falling off in the amount and value of our exports, which, we believe, has been the principal, if not the only cause, of the commercial and agricultural depression, under which the country has been labouring ever since.

Even for a long time before the protective duties were reduced, the agitation of the measure had a baneful effect on the Canada trade, discouraging every enterprise for its future development, and deterring capitalists from investing their money in any permanent improvement, in connexion with a branch of our productive industry, which many then believed would be entirely subverted by the proposed reduction of duty on Baltic timber.

There can be but little doubt that this uncertainty also tended to perpetuate the irregular, lottery-like manner in which the lumber business has been heretofore carried on; and as a consequence of such, the enormous rate of profit required by the suppliers of the lumbermen, to insure, as it were, the risk they underwent in advancing their capital in speculations, of which, perhaps, one-half were failures.

The present increasing demand and improved prices would lead us to infer, that the interruption caused by the change of duties, is over; and if this be correct, we may reasonably conclude that the trade is settled upon a firmer basis than ever, and that Sir Robert Peel had far more correct views of the effect of the new import duties when he anticipated, ultimately, a considerable increase in the quantity of timber from Canada under their operation, than the merchants of Quebec and others here, who decried them as virtually cutting us off from the British market.

The Provincial Government, also, aware of the importance of the trade, has directed its attention to the construction of slides and other improvements to facilitate the conveyance of timber to market, and by the late enactment has introduced a more equitable system of culling and measuring.

Such are the improved prospects of the timber export, the preparing of which for market may be called the staple manufacture of Canada; and it would appear to be in a most favourable state for the introduction of such like improvements in division of labour, and even application of machinery as have been applied with so much success to the more regular manufactures of older countries. We would here merely mention, as applicable, the towing of rafts through the navigable waters by steamers,—the construction of slides, booms, &c. at all requisite places,—and, above all, the forwarding of the timber to the seaport, to be carried on as a separate branch from the preparing and bringing it to the navigable streams. This forwarding, by the way, would form a most profitable investment for a company, and by making all the improvements at the public expense, or keeping them under the Government control, monopoly might be prevented and the transport made at a much lower rate than at present. A small duty on timber passing would yield a certain return to the Province for the outlay requisite to make these improvements.—*Bytown Gazette.*

THE PROVINCIAL CUSTOMS.—SMUGGLING.

Another subject which, from previous knowledge and constant information received from various sources, the undersigned was led to inquire into, was the extent of smuggling, with a view to suggest the best means of preventing it. After making his tour of inspection and receiving answers from collectors and others to a series of queries which he submitted to them, and which, with the most valuable answers, he also subjoins, the undersigned became convinced that a much greater amount of goods was smuggled into the Province than that upon which duty was paid. He computed, with the assistance of intelligent grocers, that the amount of tea consumed in Canada could not be less than fifty thousand chests, while the quantity that paid duty was not over eighteen thousand, leaving thirty-two thousand chests which were annually smuggled. Tea, tobacco, leather, boots and shoes, and whiskey, are the principal articles which are imported without paying duty; and on the River St. Lawrence, from Coteau du Lac to Kingston; on the Niagara River, from Niagara to Fort Erie, and on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, from Amherstburg to Port Sarnia, except it may be a moiety of what is landed at the Custom House wharves, the whole quantity of these articles, which is required, is smuggled.

The undersigned has proved the truth of his estimate of the quantity of tea consumed, from facts connected with the neighbourhoods where he had exact means of ascertaining the quantity consumed from statistical calculations; and from his knowledge of the extent of the contraband trade, he could name one individual who, in the year 1841, sold six hundred chests of smuggled tea in one place. The greater part of this injurious trade is carried on upon the Niagara frontier and between Long Point and Buffalo; several individuals have from four to six teams constantly employed in it, protected by two or three armed men. The business is generally done by contract, the purchaser furnishing funds on good security, and paying the smuggler on delivery for transport and guarantee. The manner in which the importation is effected is as follows:—Boats are sent to Buffalo and other places on the American shore, and parties on this side are on the watch awaiting ther return, who make signals to their accomplices by fires, flags, &c., to indicate safety or danger, as the case may be, and generally without fear of detection, as the whole agricultural population is in favour of the smuggler. If all is safe, the boats come in, land their cargoes, and teams are in readiness to convey it immediately to some barn or other safe place of deposit in the neighbourhood, where it remains till the next evening, when it is again put in a waggon and carried off to some well-known friend twenty or thirty miles in the interior, where it is concealed till night shields it from the eye of travellers, when it is again moved.—Thus, at a given time, it reaches its destination in Simcoe, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, London, &c.—The contractor having preceded his teams and made his sales or other arrangements, the tea or tobacco is then thrown over a fence or rolled into a warehouse, and the work being done, the waggons drive up to an inn, and all is quiet.

This is the manner in which the wholesale smuggling is effected. The smaller frauds are committed by making false entries at the Custom House, such as 58 boxes German toys, 20 casks logwood, 10 barrels almonds, seeds, grain, nuts, hams, &c., and as no packages have ever been opened or examined, this smuggling through the Custom House would appear to be the safest of all modes.—*From the Report of Malcolm Cameron, Esq., on the Collection of the Public Revenue.*

CANADIAN PROVISIONS.—By the last English Mail we have advices that the Canadian Butter, of good quality, was highly approved of in England; and if it once obtains this character, it will insure remunerating prices to us. Instruction should be sent to every farmer in the Province, how the casks should be made, the size, and the care that should be observed to have all the butter in each cask of one colour, quality, and saltness, and be closely covered up when full. We can also make as good cheese here as in any part of the United States, and if we do, we shall be able to sell it in England at a fair price. We have markets open to us now that we never had before, and it is our own fault if we do not supply them. Beef and pork, cheese and butter, would pay a farmer better than barley and oats, provided the articles were of good quality, and there is nothing to prevent this unless inattention on the farmer's part. I have seen as good butter in Canada as ever was made, and this establishes the possibility of having good butter generally. I have also seen as good beef and pork as can be seen in any market, both in summer and winter; what, then, should prevent us producing it for exportation? We can have excellent mutton if we improve and feed our sheep stock. The means of their improvement we have in our power, if we cross, and breed from improved flocks already in the country. If we improve our pastures, we shall soon have improved cattle and sheep, but unless we have good pastures, this will be impossible. There is no obstacle to improvement and successful agriculture that cannot be removed by skill and industry.—*Correspondent of Montreal Gazette.*

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.—*Hilary Term, 7th Victoria.*—In the present Term of Hilary the following gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister at Law:—On Monday, 6th November, James Joseph Burrows, Esquire, Edward Allen Meredith, Esquire, Frederick Hamilton Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Philip Michael Matthew Scott Vankoughnet, Esquire. On Monday, 13th November,—Leiseratt William Smith, Esquire, Robert Addison Conolly, Esquire. And, on Wednesday, 15th November, in the present Term of Hilary, —the following gentlemen were admitted into the Society as Members thereof, and entered on the books as Students of the Laws, their examinations having been classed in the following order: *In the Senior Class*—Mr. James Talbot Hagerman. *In Junior Class*—Messrs. Alexander Gill, John M'Donnell, John Henry Matthew Cochran, Duncan M'Donald, George Morphy, Samuel Henry Strong, Henry Sherwood Hubbell, John Finlayson.

Each Candidate for admission into the Society will, until further order, be subject to an examination, if he enter for the Optime Class, in the Hecuba of Euripides, the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, Horace, Sallust, Euclid, first, second, third, fourth, sixth and eleventh books; Algebra, Trigonometry, Bridge's Mechanics, Astronomy, History, Geography, and in Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, Rhetoric, the Belles Lettres, and the English Language;—if he enter for the Senior Class, in the Analecta Græca Minora, (or instead of this, if he prefer it, in Moral Philosophy) the Odes of Horace, Euclid, first, second, third, fourth and sixth books; Bridge's Algebra, to the end of Quadratic Equations, Astronomy, English, Roman and Grecian History, Geography, and the English Language;—if he enter for the Junior Class, in the first book of the Odes of Horace, Euclid, first, second and third books, English History or Geography, and the English Language.

THE FIRST OF THE COMING TRIUMPHS OF LOYALTY.

LONDON ELECTION.—We announce with much satisfaction the election of Lawrence Lawrason, Esq., for the Town of London, by a majority of 133 over his reforming opponent, Mr. Morril. We congratulate the Colony on this auspicious result of the first Election that has taken place since the dismissal of the late Executive Council. Mr. Lawrason is a gentleman of the soundest principles both in Church and State.

THE SECOND.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.—The important County of Beauharnois, with a population divided almost equally between the two origins, and of which the ex-Ministerial faction considered itself so secure that it had already begun to quarrel for the disposal of the spoil, has declared unanimously and enthusiastically in favour of the Monarchy and Constitutional Government.—*Montreal Gazette,*

THE THIRD.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS OF TORONTO, took place on the 9th instant, and have resulted as follows:—

St. Patrick's Ward.—W. H. Boulton, Esq., Alderman; Mr. Trotter, Councilman.

St. Andrew's Ward.—Mr. John Armstrong, Alderman; Mr. John Richey, Councilman.

St. George's Ward.— Mr. William Wakefield, Alderman; Mr. Geo. Walton, Councilman.

St. David's Ward.—Hon. Henry Sherwood, Alderman; Mr. Sheldon Ward, Councilman.

St. Lawrence Ward.—George Munro, Esq., Alderman; Mr. Beard, Councilman.

All the above are Conservatives, except Mr. Sheldon Ward.

United States.

AMERICAN OPINIONS ON THE POLITICS OF CANADA.

(*From the New York Express.*)

The Governor General of Canada is about to prorogue the house preparatory to a dissolution. The causes of difference have already been set forth in our columns. *These causes, in plain English, are, a desire on the part of a majority of the Colony to have an independent Government, and the determination that the Queen's Representative in Canada shall have but the shadow of the monarchical sceptre, certainly not the sceptre itself. Hence these reiterated struggles between the Executive and the Canadian Parliament.* The first struggles to keep up the prerogative of the Home Government, and the second to have as little of both as possible. There is no objection to British protection. There is no objection to British expenditure among them. The honour and glory of the Home Government are cherished, but there is no general love of being governed "from home." *In short, it is the struggle of 1776 developing itself in Canada*—not with the animosity of that struggle, for the British Government is now to its Colonies a paternal government, but the same principles and the same causes are at work.

The British Government in the Canadas is engaged in a great folly. It has set in motion two antagonist principles that can never co-operate. Thus, while it sends out an Executive from England to represent the Monarchy in Canada, it has got up in Canada what it calls "a Responsible Government," to resist and thwart that Executive. Responsible Government closely resembles a Republican Government, and a responsible republic and an independent monarchy cannot co-exist in Canada. A monarchical government made tolerable in England, by the responsibility of the monarch and her ministry to the House of Commons, is intolerable in Canada, from the irresponsibility of the monarch's representative to any House of Commons there.—The error is to think that an irresponsible shadow will pass abroad, for the real responsible substance at home.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE-DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY

Will be held in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the Evening of Tuesday, the 30th instant, at Seven o'clock. The Clergy, connected with this District Branch, are requested to meet at the Rectory, at Cobourg, at 4, P.M., on that day; and the Clergy composing the Midland District Clerical Association generally, are solicited to unite with their brethren on that occasion, antecedent to the business of the Association on the following day.

JONATHAN SHORTT, *Secretary.*

Port Hope, Jan. 10, 1844.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Reverend Brethren,—I beg to inform you that the next meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) at Cobourg, on Wednesday, the 31st instant. You are requested to assemble at the Rectory at 10 o'clock, A.M., on that day.

SALTERN GIVINS, *Secretary.*

Mohawk Parsonage, 2d Jan., 1844.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of this Association will be held, (D. V.) at the Parsonage of the Rev. F. L. Osler, M. A., Tecumseth, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of January, 1844.

A. SANSON, *Secretary.*

York Mills, Dec. 28th, 1843.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., of Trinity College, Dublin, Rector of Guelph, will shortly be prepared to receive into his house FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whom he would instruct in Classics, Mathematics, and the other branches of a general education, and whom, if desired, he would prepare for becoming Candidates for Exhibitions in Upper Canada College, or for entrance at the University.

MR. PALMER would pay the strictest attention to the formation of the manners, habits, and religious principles, of any who may be entrusted to his care.

For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph.

January 9th, 1844. 339-tf

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, RECTOR OF HAMILTON, Canada West, is desirous of receiving a few PUPILS, as Boarders in his family, whom he would undertake to prepare either for Upper Canada College or for the University.

January 9, 1844. 339-tf

BOARD AND LODGING,
AT TORONTO.

A MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be accommodated with the above in a private respectable family, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home. The house is new, newly furnished, and situated in a most healthy, pleasant, and central part of the City.

One or two Gentlemen who require to sleep at their offices, may be received as Daily Boarders.

References of undoubted respectability will be expected.

For cards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph, Optician, Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844. 333-tf

FOR SALE,
BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.
BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,
No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street,
TORONTO.

☞ *Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.*

January, 1844. 339-tf

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,
ACCOUNTANT,
LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

States of affairs examined and drawn up.
Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out.
RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. 339

University of King's College,
TORONTO.

HILARY TERM, 1844.

DURING the ensuing Term, Lectures will be delivered by the Professors of ARTS and MEDICINE, according to the subjoined Tables:—

I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

	M.	T.	W.	T	F.	S.
Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.						
Classics	10	10		10	10	
	11	11		11	11	
		2			2	
Rhetoric			11			
Logic			10			
Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.						
Divinity	10		10			
			11			10
			12½			12½
Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy		10			10	
Richard Potter, M.A.						
Dynamics and Hydrostatics	12		12		12	
Differential and Integral Calculus		12		12	10	
Algebra		3			3	
H. H. Croft, Esq.						
Chemistry	12	12	12	12	12	
Heat and Electricity	11	11		11	11	

II.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
H. B. Sullivan, M.R.C.S.L.						
Practical Anatomy	10	10	10	10	10	
W. C. Gwynne, Esq. M.B.						
Anatomy and Physiology	11	11	11	11	11	
H. H. Croft, Esq.						
Chemistry	12	12	12	12	12	
Hospital Attendance and Clinical Lectures	1	1	1	1	1	1
J. King, M. D.						
Theory and Practice of Medicine	2	2	2	2	2	
W. Beaumont, M.R.C.S.L.						
Principles and Practice of Surgery	3	3	3	3	3	
G. Herrick, M.D.						
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	4		4		4	
W. B. Nichol, Esq.						
Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany		4		4		2

The Courses of Lectures in the Faculty of ARTS will commence on Thursday, January 11th, and those in the Faculty of MEDICINE on Monday, January 15th.

The Professors in the Faculty of Medicine will deliver their Inaugural Lectures on Monday and Tuesday, January 8th and 9th, on which days the Hall will be opened to the public.

HENRY BOYS, M. D.
REGISTRAR.

☞ The Editors of those Papers in which the advertisements of U. C. College have usually appeared, are requested to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to the Registrar of the University. 339-3

Upper Canada College.

THE CHRISTMAS VACATION will terminate on January 8th, 1844.

JAMES DUFFY,
Collector.

Toronto, Dec. 29, 1843. 338-2

MATHEMATICS, &c.

A PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS, LAND SURVEYING, and MECHANICAL DRAWING, is desirous of having a few Pupils on moderate terms. He can have satisfactory references to his last employers.—Apply to THOS. CHAMPION, Esq. 144, King Street, Toronto.

1st January, 1844. 338-tf

PORT HOPE SEMINARY,
CONDUCTED BY
MRS. AND MISS RYLEY,

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

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

Parsonage House, Jan. 2, 1844. 338-2

EDUCATION.

AN ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, resident in Toronto, who has conducted the education of her own children, is desirous of taking charge of a few Young Ladies, or of an entire family who have lost their mother, to EDUCATE with them.

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

November 30, 1843. 333-tf

EDUCATION.

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

December 1, 1843. 333-5

A WIDOW LADY wishes to take a limited number of Young Gentlemen, as BOARDERS, who may be attending the COLLEGE or UNIVERSITY. With that view, she has taken a suitable house near the College Avenue, which will be ready for their reception on the 1st day of March next.

REFERENCES:—The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.
The HONOURABLE MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, and
The REV. DR. MCCAUL.

Toronto, Dec. 26, 1843. 337-tf

COBOURG HARBOUR COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Cobourg Harbour will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday the Fifth day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve during the year next ensuing that day.

By order.
W. H. KITTSON, Secretary.

Harbour Company's Office,
Cobourg, 1st January, 1844. 338-5

BRITISH AMERICA
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Eight per Cent per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 15th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 13th day of January, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL,
Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 26th December, 1843. 338-3

H. & W. ROWSELL,
Stationers, Booksellers, and Printers,
No. 163, King Street, Toronto,

HAVING now completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS, beg to invite attention to their extensive stock of
Account Books, Printed Books, and Stationery,
OF ALL KINDS.

Their Stock of Account Books and Stationery is in great variety, and consists both of the superior qualities and also of those of the *cheapest description.* Among the Printed Books will be found a greater variety of

Classical and Scientific Works,

than has hitherto been imported for sale in this Colony, and they include all those suitable for the STUDENTS OF KING'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY.

November 16, 1843. 332

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.
H. & W. ROWSELL

BEG to inform their Friends that they will shortly be making up their ORDERS FOR ENGLAND, and request that any person who may be desirous of getting Books, &c., by the earliest Spring Vessels, will transmit them their Orders as soon as convenient, and not later than January 20th, 1844.

163, King Street, Toronto,
Dec. 28, 1843. 337-4

ARTICLES OF
CHURCH DECORATION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on sale the following articles of CHURCH DECORATION:—

Double Damask "Fair Linen Cloths for the Communion Table,"

Of appropriate pattern, and following sizes:

2/4 × 1 0/4 or 2/4 × 1 4/4 price	£2	2	6
2/4 × 1 0/4 "	2	10	0
2/4 × 1 4/4 "	2	17	6

White Linen Communion Cloths,

Manufactured of the finest quality of Satin Damask, and with a more full and elaborate pattern, in following sizes:

2/4 × 1 0/4 or 2/4 × 1 4/4 price	£3	0	0
2/4 × 1 0/4 "	3	15	0

Cloths for the Communion Table,

Of suitable pattern, manufactured of *Ingrain Woollen Damask.* The colour is permanent, and it may be washed by the ordinary process, without injury to the texture:

2/4 × 1 0/4 .....£2 2 6. 2/4 × 1 4/4 .....£2 17 6.

A similar article to the above, but made of a mixed material of Pale Yellow Linen Thread and Ingrain Crimson Wool, the ground of the cloth being Crimson, and the pattern Gold colour. This article will also bear washing without injury to the texture or colour:

2/4 × 1 0/4 .....£3 15 0. 2/4 × 1 4/4 .....£4 10 0.

A cloth exactly similar to the above, except that the materials are Ruby and Gold Silk, instead of Woollen and Thread:

2/4 × 1 0/4 .....£8 10 0.

Napkins,

To cover the Paten and Chalice, made of the finest White Linen Satin Damask. These are quite plain with the exception of a rich emblematic border, composed of alternate Mitre and Croziers, with the sacred Monogram and Eastern Cross:

24 inches, 7s. 27 inches, 7s. 6d. 1 1/9 yard, 10s. 6d.

Rich Cloths for the Communion Table, of Velvet and Gold embroidery, can be procured from England to order, at prices varying from £20 to £60 cy., according to size, pattern, &c.

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

Toronto, January 4, 1844. 338-6

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR
PRESENTS.

	£	s.	d.
GRAY'S ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD, with every Stanza illustrated	0	13	6
COMIC LATIN GRAMMAR, with numerous illustrations	0	12	0
WALTON'S LIVES, half-bound, calf	0	7	6
SIR WALTER SCOTT'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, 2 vols. 12mo. half-bound calf, gilt backs	1	0	0
TREATISE ON CHEMISTRY, by Donovan, do.	0	10	0
TREATISE ON HEAT, by Dr. Lardner, do.	0	10	0
READINGS IN BIOGRAPHY,—a selection of the Lives of Eminent Men of all nations, half-bound calf, gilt back	0	11	3
HISTORY OF SWITZERLAND, half-bd. calf, gilt back	0	10	0
Do. OF FRANCE, by E. E. Crowe, 3 vols. do.	1	10	0
MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY, half-bound calf, gilt back	0	10	0
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, do. do. do.	0	5	0
GREEK SEPTUAGINT AND NEW TESTAMENT, 3 vols. 24mo. handsomely bound in Turkey morocco	1	10	0
SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS, 8vo., handsomely bound in calf	1	1	3
MOSHEIM'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, 4 vols. 8vo. bound in calf, half extra	5	15	0
CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE, 1 vol. imperial 8vo. calf.	1	6	0
KIRKE WHITE'S REMAINS, 12mo. morocco	0	8	9
WINKLES'S Architectural and Picturesque Illustrations of the CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 3 vols. imperial 8vo. cloth	3	10	0
WINKLES'S FRENCH CATHEDRALS, 1 vol. 4to. cloth	1	15	0
MANT'S HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND, 2 vols. 8vo. calf, half extra	3	7	6
LADY OF THE LAKE, by Sir Walter Scott, 1 vol. 8vo., handsomely bound in Turkey morocco	0	17	6
LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL, do. do.	0	17	6
ROKEBY, do. do.	0	17	6
MARMION, do. do.	0	17	6

ALSO:
A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER BOOKS,
In Neat and Handsome Bindings,
WELL SUITED FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
INCLUDING
PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES,
Companions to the Altar, &c. &c.
IN DIFFERENT SIZES AND BINDINGS.

H. & W. ROWSELL