fare of Christ's heritage, -if while he is faithful in preachoundation, order, government and discipline of that Church which bears so near a connexion with the Saviour as to be called his spouse, and in relation to which it is said that they who are grafted into the Church are grafted into him. The lawfully ordained minister of Christ may ament the religious differences which he perceives around him, and he may appeal to his flock to beware of such divisions; but they must be expected to listen to these monitions with indifference and without interest, unless a full explanation is afforded of what constitutes the disetween order and latitudinarianism,-between the Apostolic rule and the inventions which men have, substituted for it,—between the Churchman and the schismatic. When these points of difference are fully understood; when the members of a congregation are duly instructed in what constitutes the foundation of their siastical polity; when they know why they ought to prefer and adhere to the Episcopal regimen, and that it is not a matter of indifference what form of Church govern-ment we adopt or under what ministration sit; when they are assured that the beautiful Liturgy according to which they worship, is not a modern creation, but compiled from holy forms and services, which can, in many instances, be traced up to the Apostles' times; when all these things are set before them, earnestly and faithfully, then hen may we appeal to them, in a voice of authority, to cling to the Church and avoid those who cause divisions, cause that voice will be no "uncertain sound," but its question" in Queen Victoria's Cabinet at home. purport will be well understood. In that case, too, the arts of the Dissenter will fail of their effect; and it will be found as difficult to shake the Churchman from his filial affection and devotion, as the loyal subject of the throne from his allegiance. He will not then be thrown oless, as it were, into the religious arena, and forced to yield to the first combatant who may assail him; but he will be fortified with armour to repel the attacks of his

In the country parishes in England, especially those which the teachers of Dissent have not penetrated, it may be thought needless by the Clergy to enter into any formal explanation of the claims and principles of the Church, because the one have never been disputed and the other never assailed: the Church there is strong in the other never assailed: the Church there is strong in the affections of the people, because no rival has ever been seen in competition with her. But shift the position of these people,—transfer them, for example, as emigrants to a transatlantic colony, where the Church holds not the application of physical force? Shall it be a military despotsion, or a government of law and social order."

The mistake is not on our part; we have demonstrated that the application of physical force? The mistake is not on our part; we have demonstrated that the application of physical force? The mistake is not on our part; we have demonstrated that the application of physical force? same influence and pre-eminence; and the disastrous effect of want of instruction in her peculiar principles is discernible at once. They are thrown perhaps into some spot where the Church is only named to be vilified; and Against these melancholy results, the best precaution be so easy a prey to those who, from selfish motives fre-Nor will it be inapie in wait to deceive." opriate here to offer a suggestion to our brethren in he rural and other parishes of England,—that they would prepare the subjects of their charge against such a congency by rendering an explanation of the claims of the rch a portion of their valuable instructions; so that going forth into the wilderness, they may not face their dversaries there without shield or spear, but be ready, every point, to "give an answer to every man who asketh a reason of the hope that is in them."

adversaries and put them to flight.

It may be further suggested, that if, with such instruc-tions, the Clergy in the Mother Country should give to each Parishioner on his or her departure to any Colony, a testimonial of membership in the Church, it would add much to the firmness of their profession as well as to their comfort. It would help to maintain in their hearts an unwavering attachment to their fathers' Church, and coninually remind them that, be their lot cast where it may. they are still within the pale of that loved and hallow union. When landed on a distant shore, they would, in that case, make it their first care to seek out the pastor tor's watchfulness and care. As was the case in the primitive ages of Christianity, go where they would throughout the bounds of the wide world, they would, wherever a lawfully ordained minister of the Church was to be found, meet a brother and a-friend. They would be privileged to kneel any where at their Church's altars; and though the land were a strange one and its scenes and customs different far from those of the residence of their young and happier days, they would still experience, in their place of pilgrimage, the Christian sympathy, and therefore the richest comforts, of home.

(To be continued.)

	TAPAN SHAR AND DESIGNATION OF STREET		and the same
RELIG	HOUS STATISTICS OF QUEEN'S WARD, IN	THE	CTTV
	OF MONTREAL, FOR THE YEAR 1849	)	CILI
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II.	and an assemble has continued no limited a use		A WITE

House of Industry in the City of Toronto.—This valuable and humane Institution has published its annual Report, by which it appears that its receipts for the past year have been £911 14s. 6d.—its expenditure, £729 13s. ld., and that it has afforded relief to 800 persons, inde-pendent of casual poor. The only sums collected in places of worship, are the following:

n in St. James's Cathedral ......£34 2 6 Do. British Wesleyan Meeting House, George Street....
Do. Canadian Methodist Meeting . 8 10 0 House, Newgate Street ....

## From our English Files.

MESSRS. HINCKS AND LAFONTAINE, AND THE ACT OF UNION, (From the London Morning Herald, of the 27th October.) The Globe objects to the interpretation we placed on Mr. Hinck's answer to Mr. Moffatt, in the Canadian House of As-

sembly. We give its own language :-"Mr. Hincks, and those of his colleagues in the Ministry who occupy the same relative position with respect to parties with himself, were doubtless admitted to the Cabinet without being required to recant the opinions they had openly expressed under other circumstances, engendering other feelings than those by which they were now actuated. The object of the Government was concession: to have fettered the offer of a share in the Government to the leading members of the popular party with conditions, would have defeated that object, and have revived the remembrance of grievances it was desirable should be forgot- and other traitors :ten, and provoked exasperation at the moment when friendly

they must be the sources of his measures. If they be honest men, and "retain their views," they will move Sir Churles Bagot to alter the Act of Union, and to submit the civil list settled thereby to the revision of the legislature. How in the name of all that is conscientious, can Mr. Hincks, the minister, sanction the payment of a civil list, to which Mr. Hincks, the man, is vehemently opposed? How can Mr. Lafontaine, the inveterate opponent of the union, serve his country to the legislature. When in distance (hear). After the battle of Waterloo, the property of Europe was in the hands of half-a-dozen—
"Mr. John O'Connell—Sconndrels."
"Mr. John O'Connell—Sconndrels."
"The Lord Mayor. Public plunderers, who made promises in the nearly when in distance which they subsequently refused. inveterate opponent of the union, serve his country to the hest of his judgment by supporting that union? We believe Mr.

Hincks and Mr. Lafontaine to be dangerous ministers—the

At that period, too, Holland owed an enormous debt—the

union and the civil list? What can we think or expect of a which the legislature of the province owes its birth?

"For a Governor-General,' says the Herald, 'to select advisers regardless of these conditions'—the approval of the Act of Union, and the voting of the civil list by the Imperial Parliament—'is to the province almost equivalent to the Sovereign at home summoning to the royal councils Ministers who were favourable to a repeal of the union between England and Ireland.' Not so; it rather resembles the admission of persons to the council of the Sovereign who, previously to the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, were known to be friendly to the measure, and invariably voted for [R.] Catholic emancipation; which for several years before that great concession to proscribed people became law, was an 'open question' in the

The position of the advocates of the [R] Catholic claims in Lord Liverpool's, Mr. Canning's, and Lord Goderich's Administrations bears no resemblance to the situation of SirCharles Bagot's new advisers. The [R.] Catholic claims, though a subject of immense internal importance, were not an organic question. An act of Parliament had deprived the [R.] Catholies of some of the privileges and rights enjoyed by Protestants, and an act of Parliament could restore them; but the Union Act and the civil list of Canada are fundamental laws on which the superstructure to be reared by the colonial legislature has to be based; to make them an "open question" is equivalent to making the mixed constitution of the mother country an "open call Mr. Feargus O'Connor, as the representative of the chartists, into that Cabinet, and make the charter an "open ques-

If Sir Charles Bagot be right in the course he has pursued, Lord Gosford, and Sir Francis Head must have been wrong in the policy they respectively adopted; nay, their policy must bave produced that rebellion which some of Sir Charles Bagot's present councillors fanned, if they did not join in. Why did not Lord Gosford stop Mr. Papineau's mouth in 1836 with place? He ought to have done so, if Sir Churles Bagot

be now justifiable. be now justifiable.

"The grand mistake which the Herald, and those who in this country and Canada condenn the course the Governor-General has adopted in this matter, is, that he had an alternative—except, indeed, that the adoption of which would have

Sir Charles Bagot had an alternative other than that statedwe have demonstrated that he himself was hasty and precipitate in his negociation with Mr. Lafontaine, and we have proved that the object of their early reverence and love, through the all parties in the legislature were wishful to see the proscription insidious and unopposed arts of religious deceivers, be-comes one at last of indifference, suspicion and hate. of the French terminated so long as sedition, agitation consists in a careful tuition of what constitutes the Church's oundation and the ground of her excellencies; fortified by this instruction her scattered children with ment. The real questions to be answered are—Can Sir Charles
Bagot spare a single soldier in consequence of the change?
Will be not require additional troops? Despotic government
in Lower Canada administered by a Governor-General responsible to Parliament-a strong, just, and good governmentthat would promote the material interests of the province, instruct the people, accustom them to constitutional administration, not democratic licence, and prepare them for self-government by slow and cautious steps—such a Government is what ought to have been given to Lower Canada. The whigs thought otherwise, and the tories are now troubled with the consequences. It was "expedient" to re-grant a constitution to Lower Canada, and now it is "necessary" to call faction and sedition to power. If we had lost Canada in 1836-7, history would have assigned

the blame of the separation to the colonists; should we lose that valuable dependency now the blame is our own. When the Canadian Union Bill was before the imperial legislature, the Chief Justice of the Upper Province warned Lord

John Russell of its tendency in these words :"I greatly apprehend that the effect of uniting the two provinces of Canada will be to create a representative assembly such as the Government will be unable to withstand, except by measures which it will be painful to anticipate -that it may at the very outset, and will certainly at no distant period, give of that Church of which they are members, and by an exhibition of those credentials be sure to engage that pasnot merely be opposed in the common spirit of party to any colonial governor who shall not be unfaithful to his trust, but a majority which would be held together by a common desire to separate the colony from the Crown-a party, consequently, whom it will be impossible to conciliate by any concession within the bounds of right.'

Sir Francis Head was equally emphatic in its condemnation, for thus he spake :-

"I most solemnly declare, that although I have had as much reason as any man to place confidence in the people and legislature of Upper Canada, yet that I feel perfectly certain I should find it utterly impossible to maintain British institutions in Canada if the two provinces were to be united, and I appeal to the upper province, to avow whether any one of them would conscientiously undertake to stand at the helm of the united name any individual in the kingdom who they think could unertake successfully to do so." The beginning of the end seems to have been commenced by

Sic Charles Bagot. The united legislature was intended to instil into the French representatives the principles of British liberty and British law; it has forced into the Governor's Council a compact alliance" of quondum French rebels and British re-publicans. When Louisiana was ceded to the United States, were French politics, laws, or language, encouraged or tolerated here? No; yet is Louisiana a portion of the United States. Why not recal Sir Charles Bagot from Canada and send Mr.

O'CONNELL, BELGIUM, AND CANADA.

(From the London Standard, 3rd November.) A reverend gentleman lately charged the Conservative press with apostacy, because of the less attention which we have lately devoted to the proceedings of Mr. O'Connell and the political Roman Catholic party in Ireland. We have an unfeigned respect for our accuser-bard as is the measure of his reproofand can easily enough understand why he, who properly con-fines his consideration to the strictly religious question, should look at the progress of affairs in a light different from that in which it must present itself to us who transgress the limits of our province if we go beyond considerations merely political. Not that our care for the interests of true religion ought to be less than that of others, but that we are incompetent to garrison any save its political defences. Now, it seems to us, that the political defences of the Protestant faith are secure in the custody of her Majesty's present ministers, or, if not absolutely freee from all danger, at least so much more secure than they were under the ascendancy of Mr. O'Connell's tools—men prepared with heavy blows and great discouragement for the religion of truth—as to authorise, if not enjoin, a different line of action on our part. Now is the time for the immediate ministers of religion to exert themselves zealously as such : we have done our part in labouring to procure them an opportunity, free from the malign influence of a corrupt and hostile administration-let them use that opportunity, as we believe the nmense majority are using it.

Although, however, the Mr. O'Connell of 1842 is a very different person from the Mr. O'Connell of 1840, this, "Wal lenstein of the gutter," while he is still able to keep round him now in prison or on his way to New South Wales. But we his rabble of adventurers and desperadoes, and to persist in his career of outrage, delusion, and robb ry, must not be altogether neglected, merely because he can no longer display a recognised banner. Treason from the lips of any one, however contemptible, may lead to mischief; and from the lips of a chief of faction it will probably infect of his faction as many as are not already thoroughly tainted, and even reach others. The O Connellite faction, too, though hourly diminishing by the secession of conscientious and prudent men, must be expected to receive in exchange recruits from the wounded self love or disappointed ambition of many deserters from other parties, if men are not fully warned of the road upon which they enter when they proceed to join him. These considerations will, we think, justify a brief allusion to the latest proceedings of the

mendicant incendiary.

At a meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday a letter from Mr. Tom-fool Lethbridge the younger, magnifying the prosperity and happiness of Belgium, furnished the incendiary with a text for the following hint to the Ribbon conspirators

"The Lord Mayor said he was glad his friend, Mr. Barrett, co-operation was essential to the good of all parties. It is quite possible for Mr. Hincks, and other members of the Cabinet who concur with him in his views on that question, to be the medium of friendly dispositions between the Canadian party and the Government, and yet to retain their views on that question."

The object of the Government was concession. Be it so; concession of what? Of the terms on which a constitution was restored to Love Control of the Connection between Belgium and Holland—let the statesmen of England read and tremble—let them ponder and reflect seriously upon it (hear, hear.) Belgium was united to was restored to Love Control of the connection between Belgium and Holland—let the statesmen of England read and tremble—let them ponder and reflect seriously upon it (hear, hear.) Belgium was united to taine do not enter Sir Charles Bagot's Cabinet to mediate, but to direct: they will not rest content to be used as conduit pipes,

Globe endeavours to show that they may turn out good advisers of the Governor-General of Canada by becoming dishonest men.

If these persons possessed one atom of influence in the province.

At that period, too, Holland owed an enormous debt—the largest in Europe—and larger even than that of England, in proportion to the population of both countries; and yet that "best and most important interests of the country?" In one If these persons possessed one atom of influence in the province, debt was planted upon the shoulders of Belgium, just as Ireland breath they disclaim politics, and in another adopt and echo it was because of their former and—as we believe—their pre- was taxed with the debt of England. Taxes were levied on the the words formerly applied by a certain statesman to the Consent views; if they now forget those opinions, will not Sir people; every thing Belgian was discountenanced, and of the servative House of Lords, whose decision he was pleased to call Charles Bagot defeat the very object for which he called them to place—that is, the aid and co-operation of the French Canadians and the liberals of the Upper Province, over whom they are assumed to have had power? It hedo not so neutralise will he not because the King, having received a veto in the appointment of "principle." They are "willing to support any candidate be a party to the selfish deceit which his new Ministers will have bishops from the Court of Rome, absolutely refused to consent "whatever may be his political opinions, if he declares himself, Practised on their dupes? SirCharles Bagot, in his letter of the 13th
September, made concessions enough and to spare to secure the

to the nomination. That showed pretty plainly what evils a veto would produce were it introduced into Ireland; and although and of Mr. Lafontaine; why did he not in return require assurances that that person would smother his opinions on the were then enabled to set them at defiance (cheers). The conment to treason, and punishment to loyalty.—ED. CH.]

and no man was appointed a judge who had not been a Dutch partisan, and who did not hate Catholicity (cries of hear, hear). That was perhaps the most hideous injury which could be inflic-ted, and which ultimately brought about the revolution (hear, Although they abhorred the species of tribunals which the Dutch King gave them, yet they endured it long, and only remonstrated by respectful petitions. But at length it became in-ufferable, and the French revolution having broken out in 1830, set them an example which he (the Lord Mayor) would never recommend—and finally succeeded against their tyrant

This parallel speaks plainly, notwithstanding the hypocritical

If, however, the missionary of war-and an Irish war has ever proved a war of cruel massacre—had left anything doubt-ful as to the real design of his advice, the doubt must be cleared up by what appears in a subsequent speech of the same day :-"What did they hear at the present day? They had got a picture of Belgium, describing her prosperity under a domestic parliament. What Ireland was Belgium is, and what Belgium is, Ireland shall be (great cheers). Yes, it was in the

nature of things that it should be so. What Belgium was-a member of a greater kingdom-Ireland is. What Belgium is—a state separated from its former connection by successful rebellion—Ireland shall be. This proposition admits of no second interpretation. Ireland must be wrested from Queen Victoria's Crown by the advice of this wretch so lately full of nauseating loyalty. And how is this to be effected? We must preface Mr. O'Connell's answer to the question by an explanation—that the "cutting of the painhas been long, with Irish traitors, the symbol of the violent dismemberment of the United Kingdom, which they fondly ntemplated. This explanation will make what, follows easily intelligible. The prudent, and indeed necessary, course pursued in Canada is, of course, perverted, as every one must have anticipated it would be, to the encouragement of that treasonable movement which it is the plain object of Mr. O'Connell's

efforts to promote: - "He remembered a saying among the boatmen on the Kenmare River and Bantry Bay, that a sailor struggles until after he is drowned; and he knew one instance in which a sailor, who was a relative of his own, saved a vessel when the lee gunwale was three feet under water, by cutting a rope under it and letting the sail fly (hear, hear, hear, and cheers). He would, if cessary, imitate the example. But they had a safer prospect

clearly showed that the day of Ireland's regeneration was not far distant. Why did England crouch to the French party in Canada? Did they recoilect that one gentleman for whom some time since a reward of 500l, was offered, not only had his head on his shoulders, but was actually paid 500% as an officer of the government? There was a party who turned out into an open war, a party who had foully and cruelly attempted to obtain by violence what they were latterly enabled to get peaceably, and without any force whatever. When the people of Canada steeped their hands in blood, they only met with the severest punishment; but oh! when in elucidation of the doctrine which he had always preached, they met in the open lay-when they combined peaceably for the restoration of their rights, that combination was too strong for their opponents, and the constitutional triumph they achieved afforded an example to them, and an assurance that the prediction of his whole life would be verified. The example of Canada was a great lesson which he, however, did not want to learn, because he had been previously 'the schoolmaster abroad' who inculcated those ctrines on many and many an occasion (hear, hear). He was the advocate of the Canadians until they broke out into open revolt, but from that moment he deserted their cause, and only gave them his silent vote. He wished that his advocacy would be of any benefit to them, but they did not then want it-they accomplished what they sought without any aid but from

Why England crouched, as it is called, to the French party in Canada is well known; because England was cursed by an O'Connell government, which first invited a rebeilion, and when the rebellion was put down, contrived, as far as it was able, a constitution fertile in future and more formidable rebellions. It was not an English but an O'Connell government which conferred political power on men recently in arms against the Queen's authority, although, considering that the rebels, since we must call them so, had erred in ignorance, and had been encouraged in their error by six or seven years of Whig-Badical vernment, it is scarcely to be regretted that they have obtain that it would fare so easily with Irish Rebels? Their defeat would be certain, and he knows it, or he would have sounded

and supported in authority in Ireland a faction inimical to the religion and liberty of the great mass of the Irish people; enmity to that people being too often considered as the best, if not the commendation to those offices which regulate the pro only, recommendation to those onices will as all other offices tection of life, liberty, and property, as well as all other offices tection of life, liberty, and property, as well as all other offices tection of life, liberty, and property as well as all other offices the commendation to those onices with the commendation of life, liberty, and property, as well as all other offices with the commendation of life, liberty, and property as well as all other offices are commendation to the commendation of life, liberty, and property as well as all other offices are commendation to the commendation of life, liberty, and property are commendation of life, liberty, and property are commendation of life with the life with th sion from the drain of absentee rents and surplus taxation.

They incur the disadvantage of the absence of great numbers wide-spread poverty and destitution consequent upon the drain of the absentee rents and surplus taxation, and the decay of to incur the galling disadvantage arising from a legislature in which very many of the enemies of Ireland have been elected by profligate bribery and corruption; they incur the heavy disadvantage of having that legislature influenced by the spirit of national antiparhy to the Irish, and of bigoted hostility to the religion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people; they incur an oppression by contrast with the other portions of the British empire, that which arises from the maintenance in England by the entire ecclesiastical state revenues of the church of the majority of the English people in England, and the maintenance with the entire ecclesiastical state revenues of the church of the majority of the Scotch people in Scotland, whereas in maintenance of the church of the very small minority of the

The non-ascendancy is thus in the main the grievance of our Gutter Wallenstein"-a sufficient admonition to those professing Protestants who might be lightly tempted to unite with his

Now what is to be done with this incendiary? Prosecute him? doubtless he is open to prosecution, and morally more deserving of punishment than any Chartist, be he who he may, question the expediency of ruffling the improving tranquility of Ireland by such a prosecution. Probably the best course is that which, in our humble line, we have tried to pursue—namely, to expose his atrocities now and then, so as to keep up the pub lic indignation and disgust, but not, as the phrase is, to make

THE SCOTTISH NON-INTRUSIONISTS.

(From the London Times, November 3rd.) A document has reached us, of which we know not whether it is to be regarded as a trick (none of the canniest) of that very unscrupulous thing called Scotch Whiggery, or as one of the desperate and convulsive movements with which the nonin-trusion principle gives token that it is tottering to its fall. It rejoices in a supendous name, second in cumulative dignity to nothing which we remember, except perhaps the Titanian Waterloo Cæsarean Evergreen-Cow Cabbage-it is the "Address of " the Gla-gow-Church-Defence-and-Antipatronage-Electoral-Association" to the "Friends of the Church of Scotland." Its eject is to persuade those whom it addresses to elect no bailies or provosts at the municipal elections who are not fast Whig-Radicals in politics, and stanch adherents of Mrssrs Cunning-HAM and CANDLISH in religion. We much suspect that some persons will be found at the bottom of the affair whose minds are not so entirely elevated above sublunary things but that they have a squint in the corner of their eyes for some song little jobbery or other in their own native towns,—so far from self-evident is the connexion on which they insist between zeal for the church and office-bearing in the corporations, "Let "the approaching municipal elections be an index of the fate of "the persecutors of the church of Scotland," is the key-note of the strain; and we fancy we hear a rough under-note hoarsely

grumbling out " Elect Bailie Macgudgeou!"

Motives, however, apart, these gentlemen tell us that they

TOTAL OF CORPS AND COMPANIES RAISED IN UPPER CANADA seek to maintain the cause of what they call the Church of Scotland by a system of rabid, unscrupulous, indiscriminate political agitation. "Friends of Evangelical religion, of Protes-"tant freedom, of civil and religious liberty, are you not bound to give the present Government, and all their supporters." your most determined opposition; and to endeavour, by all " and can be depended upon, as decidedly friendly to the great

sequences in Belgium were most disastrous, for when the sees "principles for which the church is contending." Hear that. fell vacant there was no exclesiastic allowed to fill them, and at Conservatives, and be thankfull "Yet, at the same time" (they the time of the revolution only one bishop was alive in the entire kingdom. The press was enslaved—the bench of justice was polluted—the greatest evil that could befall any country, "sition to the present Government, and his determination to op-"pose it to the uttermost of his power, and that by all competent means, till they be driven from the councils of our Queen, and the offices which they so unworthily hold." How very

unpolitical, to be sure! Our readers may be sure that we shall not go into all the non-intrusionism with which this "address" is, as might be expected, filled up; yet some few things we may mention (to use its own words) which "are but samples of the proceedings, "and are useful, as indicative of the future policy" of the party which suffers its alleged spiritual principles to be supported by

such agitation as this.

Not satisfied with the plentiful material for discontent and disaffection, falsehood and disloyalty, afforded them by the passions engaged in their own domestic controversies, these aspirants to the honours of Scottish municipality have actually the effrontery to make the following singular charge against the

overnment of Sir R. Peel -- "In connexion with their decided hostility to non-intrusion in the church of Scotland, we would desire you to consider their equally manifest countenance and support to 'Puskyism' in the church of England." "They have done more to encourage POPERY during the short time they have been in "office that all the acts of their predecessors during their whole administration." "The insidious doctrines of Puseyism are not only not discouraged, but the leading journals of the "Government" (we presume the Standard and Morning "which the intolerant persecuting principles, and the exploded "dogmas of the dark ages, are inculcated, diffused, and defend"ed." Lest we should be at a loss to understand what right Presbyterianism has to sit in judgment upon the doctrinal questions of the church of England, we presently afterwards learn that this same terrible Pusevism will not let even Scotland alone; that the judges have actually dared to decide that there is no inherent sanctity in Presbyterian orders (or therefore in Presbyterian marriages) in Ireland, where they are not was not reversed, "but was virtually confirmed by Government!" The Scottish "Puscyites," we are told, think they have reason from all that is passing around them, to "anticipate the speedy "downfall of Preshyterianism," and the establishment of "the "prelatic form of government." A member of the Ministry has even dated to be the "principal instigator" of the "erection of a Pusevite College in Scotland;" and the Queen has been "prevented from attending a Presbyterian place of worship, or "her recent visit to scotland, by her Crown Ministers" (we sup pose it was on this account that Sir R. Peel and Lord Aberdeen attended Presbyterian places of worship themselves), "while a

"zealous Puseyite clergyman was brought in to perform the "service of that clurch, which has acquired an infamous cele"brity in Scotland, by the appropriate title of Black Prelacy."
With this sort of matter to usher it in, comes the practical appeal:—"Electors, sons of the men who shed their blood! who sacrificed everything dear to them-even life itself," for Preshyterianism, "can you support any candidate who is a "supporter of the present Government?" Would it not run rather better, and more clearly designate the particular class to whom it is addressed, if it were as follows:—"Sons of the men "who shed the blood of their bishops, who sacrificed everythin "even their honour and their very souls, to faction and self-will, and who sold their King, can you support any candidate who "is not a supporter of peace, or the law or anything but anarchy "and confusion in church and state?" It is a waste of paper to deal with men like these.

Canada.

OPENING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.

On Friday the 25th ult. the St. Lawrence Canal was opened in due form by the admission into its noble and capacious locks of the Steam Ship Highlander—all classes turned out to view town, this beautiful vessel with the resident Engineers and Contractors for the work, on board, came up to the Dock in front of the town, where she was greeted by the hearty cheers of the populace, who made "the welkin ring" with their accla-A salute was fired by the steamer, and the Band of the 4th Incorporated Militia played God save the Queen and Rule Britannia in fine style. Considerable delay was occasioned by the great quantity of ice in the Canal which on the previous day and night had been partially broken up by direction of the Board of Works. During a brief stay at the Dock, the ed this political power and favour, as well as pardon from their offended Sovereign. But does Mr. O'Connell pretend to imagine that it would fare so easily with Irish Rebels? Their defeat and others of the principal inhabitants, on their good fortune on being the first to pass their noble ship through this stupendous artificial navigation. Indeed no person is more worthy of this onour than Capt. Whipple who was instrumental in establishing the first line of stages between Montreal and Prescott, and Mr. Gore, to Sir George Murray, to Sir Peregrine Maitland, to Lord Seaton, to Lord Gosford, who are now all in England, and Englishmen, as all are now equal? No? this is a point upon difficulties is to be mainly attributed the success of the undertawould have to be consulted. king, and the efficiency of the present mode of conveyance on which Englishmen and Scotchmen would have to be consulted, and Mr. () Connell knows by this time how they would be likely to deal with incorrigible traitors. A rebelion in Ireland would carry back the law at least to its position in 1792, and of this the incendiary is well aware. And now what are the grievances which suggest such calculations upon the expediency and righteousness of rebellion as those with which Mr. O'Connell knows and the efficiency of the present mode of conveyance on this route. If merit can give a claim in these degenerate days, to no better person than Capt. Stearns could be assigned the command of so fine a vessel as the Highlander. The noble bark shortly proceeded on her joyous way, bearing with her a rich freight of the beauty and fashion of the town and the good wishes of all that she might never have less (she cannot have uell entertains and edities his hearers and readers:—

"The disadvantages which Ireland labours under from the present state of the connection are of a frightful magnitude. We, Irish, incur the fearful disadvantages of having maintained."

"The disadvantages which Ireland labours under from the present state of the connection are of a frightful magnitude. We, Irish, incur the fearful disadvantages of having maintained." bours on the other side are suspending their public works, we the junior branch of a great family bave not only completed those that have been commenced but are undertaking others which when finished, as they will shortly be, will present a work unrivalled by any the world contains. Justly may we be proud of our native land when she is thus able to proceed with the march of improvement despite all the difficulties and distractions that have lately befel her. One can scarcely go beyond the bounds of reason and moderation in anticipating the benefits that will result from the completion of this great undertaking—indeed the most sanguine in their expectations must fall short of the of the nobility and landed gentry; they incur the depression of trade, and nearly the total annihilation of manufactures, the the absentee rents and surplus taxation, and the decay of anufactures; they incur the most unmitigated mischief from the want of a potential voice in the united legislature; they we indebted for the commencement of this work, and for its completion to the fostering care of their successors—for its efficiency to the skill of the Engineers and Board of Works, and for its stability to the honest integrity of the Contractors.

They all merit our warmest acknowledgements, and we need only say to them all "Go on and continue to prosper," here is

a lasting monument to your fame.—Cornwall Observer.

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.—A District General Order has been issued to the Commanders of Regiments, and Officers on Particular Service in Upper Canada, to the effect, that after its receipt, in case of vacancies occurring in the corps under their ommand, from death or otherwise, substitutes are no longer to In all probability the first of May next will see the disbanding of the whole of the provincial forces.—Montreal

WHAT THE FRENCH, IN EUROPE, THINK OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT'S POLICY.

The National, a leading Paris Journal, throws out this bold prophecy:

"THE LATE EVENTS IN CANADA ARE WELL CALCULATED TO SATISFY ALL FRENCHMEN WHO HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE BONDS WHICH FORMERLY UNITED FRANCE WITH AME-RICA. THE DAY OF REPARATION APPEARS AT LENGTH TO HAVE ARRIVED FOR THE FRENCH POPULATION. THEY HAVE MADE THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS LIBERTY. IT REMAINS FOR THEM TO COMPLETE THEIR WORK BY PRO-CLAIMING THEIR ENTIRE INDEPENDENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN. NEVER WAS THE OPPORTU-NITY MORE FAVOURABLE."

POPULATION OF CANADA WEST IN 1841.

101 时间	ls per Return	s to th	e Le	gislar	tive A	ssem	bly.	entity
Eastern	District.		THE STATE OF	200	West line	100		30,27
Ottawa	do	2 12	1	2113	100 20	200		9,32
Johnston	vn do	4	1940	Tanti.	20 40	( Land	4 3	35,95
Bathurst	, including D	alhou	sie,	anort.	-	8710	70	27,63
	dward Distric	ct, -		3 30	guen)	-	-	14,66
Midland	do			-	-	-	-	32,20
Victoria					2,112		48	13,16
Newcastl	e, including	Colb	orne	, dete	-	-	<b>*</b> 99	38,59
City of	Toronto,	Trille	mit.	A 200	territo.	-	This .	14,24
Home	Distri	ct, -	-	-	1	-		64,40
Niagara	do			-	-	-	-	34,57
Gore	do	14714	999	-		100	-	42,57
Wellingt	on do	140 (4)	(d. 141)	JA TO	4100	HA.		13,85
Brock	do		1 5	of the same	Taul T	157111	10	15,62
Talbot	do	* .		170 0		-	-	9,63
London	do (including H	uron)	-	-		-	-	32,25
Western	do	- FE EL -	100	-	111127	02 10	-	23,02
							Side !	5 3 185
							200	I MO OI

SINCE 4TH DECEMBER, 1837.

Regiments and Corps - - - - - - 30
Companies of Infantry - - - - - 24
Companies of Artillery - - - - - 7 Troops of Cavalry - 9

The above are exclusive of Contingents called out from several Regiments of sedentary Militia, by Militia General Order, dated 31st October, 1838, amounting to near 10,000 bayonets Annual Returns of the Sedentary Militia.

For the year 1837 - - - 73 Regts. 43,227 do. 1838 - - - 107 do. 60,807 do. 1839 - - - - 112 do. 66,120 do. 1840 - - - - 113 do. 72,475 Showing on the 4th June, 1840, an increased organization of 37 Regiments of Sedentary Militia, and 29,248 men, since December 1837, notwithstanding the decrease occasioned by the effect of the Militia Act passed in May 1839, which directed that the Militia of Upper Canada should be composed of men from the age of 18 to 60, instead of from 16 to 60.-Montreal

The most loyal, respectable and influential citizens of Quebec have presented an address, to Mr. Ogden, the late Attorney General of Canada East, expressive of their admiration of his abilities, his character, and his great services in the cause of loyal y, and condemnatory of the disgeneeful treatment which he has received from the Hinck-Wakefield Cabinet. Mr. Ogden replied in suitable terms. He has sailed for London, to lay his case at the foot of the Throne, and before Her Majesty's ministers, and intends returning in time to be present at the next Session of the Canadian Parliament.

ext Session of the Canadian Fariament.
The Brock District Branch Constitutional Society has been prized at Woodstock, Vice Admiral Vansittari, President; Edmund Deedes, Esq. Vice President. They have adopted th inciples of the Preliminary Address put forth by the Society

There has been a fire at Montreal, in Wolfe street, Quebe suburbs; some houses were burnt; the damage amounts to about 1000/, and the owners are not insured.

University of hing's College.

A PPLICATIONS will be received, by the Registrar of the University from respectable Householders, desirous of Letting Lodgings for the residence of Students, during the temporary occu-

character.

A Register will be kept—for the inspection of the Students—of the house, which shall be licensed, detailing the accommodation JOHN MCCAUL, LL.D.,

Vice-President, King's College.
King's College, Toronto, Dec. 8, 1842.
The Editors of the Patriot, Heraid, and British Colonist are requested to insert this Advertisement three times, and send their accounts to the Registrar of King's College.

283 3i

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. IN consequence of the prevalence of Scarlatins, the Pupils of this Institution have been dismissed for the Vacat on at an earlier

The Recess will extend from this date to Wednesday, January 4th, 1843.

The Annual Public Examination will commence on Monday, January 16th, and the regular business will be resumed on Friday, January 27th. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D. Principal U. C. C.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE Annual Public Examination of the Candidates for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College; will be held on Thursday and Friday. January 5th and 6th, 1843, from 10 to 12, A.M., and from 2 to 4, P.M. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Principal U. C, College.

CAMERON'S DIGEST FOR 1849,

THE NEW RULES OF COURT. WILL be published, early in January, the ANNUAL DIGEST of cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts, during the year 1842. By JOHN HILLYAND CAMERON, Esq., Barristerats-Law, Also, the NEW RIVLES OF GOURT, with notes, references and forms. By JOHN HILLYAND CAMERON, Esq., Barrister-at-law

TRACTS FOR CHRISTMAS. 

A great variety of Religious Books, particularly suitable for presents For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of bronto, 144, King Street. Toronto, December 9, 1842.

THE WEST CANADA ALMANACK,

THIS DAY is Published. The West Canada Almanack for 1843.

This Day is Published. The West Canada Almanack for 1843.

Eclipses; Weather Table; Calendar, with chronology of remarkable events; Royal Family; British Muisters; Summary of House of Perts; Summary of House of Commons; Governor-General and his Staff; Executive Council; Public Departments; Court of Queen's Bench; Court of Chancery; Court of Probate; Crown Officers; Practice Court; Legislative Council; Legislative Assembly; Superintendent of Education; Districts, with list of District Officers; Collectors of Customs; Registrars of Counties; Agents for issuing Marriage Licences; Districts, Counties, and Townships of Canada West; Post Office Department; Post Towns in Canada, with names of Post Masters; English Bishops; Iclery of the Established Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of One Post Masters; English Bishops; Colorial Bishops; Colorial Bishops; Counties, and Townships of Canada College; Canada Company; Banking Institutions; Toronto News Room; Fire, Life and Marine Assurance Offices; Fire Department of the City of Toronto.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

Friday, December 9, 1842.

Friday, December 9, 1842. II. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. ANNUAL FOR 1843.

JUST received by the Subscribers, six copies only of the Queen' Boudoir for 1843, a splendidly illustrated Musical Annual, Quarte Also, The Souvenir Du Bal de Costume, Nos. 1 and 2, controlled the Third, with the Philippa, and of Prince 2 as Edward the Third, with the Philippa Waltzes and Edward Third Quadrilles, price 12s. 5d. for the two numbers. The Por are printed in Colours and Gold, and are most beautiful specime.

Toronto, December 6, 1842. PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS.

H & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

THE new edition of the Psalm and Hymn Book, published under the sanction of the Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Montreel and of the Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the addition of a collection of Antiream, is now ready. Price, 2s. each, bound in cloth. For sale by J. W. Barnt, Druggist, King Street, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; T. Crait, London; and by the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESSES, CLOAKS, &c.

NO. 1. KING STREET, OPPOSITE PATRIOT OFFICE. MESDAMES WILMOT & GOODWANE solicit the attention of the Ladies to a variety of FRENCH MILLINER; consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Dresses, Velvet Cardinals, Cloaks, &c. All of which will be offered at prices to meet the approbation of the

A CARD. THE undersigned returns thanks to the Directors of the Home Dis rict Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for promptly settling the same week the fire occurred) his claim for damage to his houses in Richmond Street. ROBERT JAMES, Jun. Toronto, July 9, 1842.

A CARD. Theg to return thanks to the Directors of the Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the prompt and liberal adjustment of my claim for loss by fire in the Township of York.

WILLIAM TAMLYN. Toronto, November 19, 1842.

A CARD. The undersigned begs to return thanks to the H. D. M. F. I. Com-any for the prompt and liberal adjustment of his claim for loss by fire, which his tannery was destroyed. Toronto, November 29, 1842.

A CARD. We beg to return thanks to the Directors of the Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the early adjustment of our claim for loss by fire in the Township of York ALEXANDER & ANDREW McGLASHAN.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. December 1, 1842.



Wishing to send Money to their Friends. THE CANADA COMPANY, anxious to afford every facility for furthering settlement in this country, will REMIT any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Europe.

Canada Company's Office,
Frederick Street, Toronto, 29th Nov., 1842.

282-6m PRIVATE TUITION.

A YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuitlon, i She undertakes Music and all the usual branches of a Polite Education.

References of the highest respectability can be afforded. Application to be made to Y. Z., at Messrs. Rowsell's, King Street.

Toronto, November 21, 1842. 281-tf

MUSIC AND SINGING. A LADY who is fully competent to give instructions in all the branches of Music, Singing, and thorough bass, is desirous to obtain a few private pupils.

She would have no objection to an engagement in a respectable school, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Application to be made to the publishers of The Church.

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Sent for J. Mrs. Walson, rem. In tudy vol 5; Rev. A. Jack, Esq., add. subsent very substance of the control of the communications of the charge on them being paid cannot in acknowledged or enserted.

A CLASSICAL MASTER WANTED.

N a Parish near Montreal, it is purposed to establish a Classical School. A certain smount per annum, will be guaranteed to the man who may engage to conduct the establishment; and the setive advantages are good. He must be a member of the Church pland; and references or testimonials as to piety and ability sell sected. Address (Fost paid) to the Rev. A. B., care of Rev. Willoughby, Montreal.

PORT HOPE BAZAAR.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a Bazaar in aid of the funds for the purchase of an organ for St. John's Church, Port lope, will be held on Wednesday the 18th of January next, commenting at 10 o'clock A. M. A great variety of useful and ornamental rticles will be offered for sale. Admittance 7½d. Children half price, Port Hope, Nov. 22nd, 1842. 281-tf

NEW IMPORTING HOUSE.

The London, Leeds, Blanchester, and Glasgow WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE, No. 3, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF CHURCH STREET,

THE Subscribers beg to inform the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity that they have opened the above Establishment with a arge and well-selected Stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, ncluding a complete assortment of Carpets, Biankets, Bed and Table inen, Wax Cloths, &c. &c.,—the whole of which, having been reantly purchased in Britain, they are enabled to dispose of at prices proceedings like in the support of the complete control of the complete control of the complete control of the complete control of the cont Toronto, Nov. 19, 1842. McKEAND, PATERSON & Co.

Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery,

Perfumery, &c. &c. JUST opened and on sale for a short time only, in the Store next, to T E. Edmunds, tailor, and immediately under the Examic erroffice, almost directly opposite the English Cathetral, a very extensive and well assorted stock of Standard works, light Literature, Albums, Scrap books, &c imported direct from England, together with plain and fancy Stationery, and a choice assortment of Price, & Co. & celebrated Perfumery, all of which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for Cash.

King Street, No. 7 Waterloo Buildings. SADDLERY, HARNESS, & TRUNK ESTABLISHMENT. The Subscriber begs leave to offer to the Gentry and Public of Toronto and its environs every article connected with the various branches of the above business, upon most reasonable terms.

J. G. has just arrived from Lagland with an elegant assortment of newest patterns, and of the best manufactured Bitts, Bridles, and Whips, and also a well selected stock of fancy and plain Gig and Charlot furniture, which he feels confident cannot fail to give every satisfication.

Tolly to setupo on JOHN GRIFFITHS. Nov. 21st, 1842. N. B. A Stock of well made Farmers' Harness on hand, and the rade supplied with Saddler's fronmongery, &c. 281-2m

D. STANLEY, TAILOR AND DRAPER, TURTON'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO. BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced business as above, where he trusts, by strict attention and punctuality, to merit a continuation of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him when in business here before in this

D. S. also begs to say, that he has received his GOODS for the present season, (selected by himself in London) consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beavers, Cassim res, Doeskins, and a choice selection of rich Tribet Shawi, Satin, and Velver VESTINGS, of the best quality, which he will make to order, in the most fushion-

MISS CARNALL.

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER. No. 4, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

WOULD beg to solicit an early call from the Ladies of Toronto, to inspect a handsome assortment of BABY-LINEN she has not received, direct from London, consisting of Infant's Cloaks, Mantillas, Hoods, Worked Robes, Caps, &c., also, Children's Embroidered Dresses, with a number of Millinery Articles, which Miss C. is satisfied will merit the attention of the Ladies.

November, 1842. NOW IN PRESS,

ariety.

Book and Job Phinting heally executed, and on the most reasonble terms; Book minding in all its branches, Coppendiate Enguaving
no Printing, && &c.

Toronto, November 17, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED. Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, consisting of Views in the Holy Land, together with many of the remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testament, with interesting Letter Press descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings and of numerous passages connected with the History, Geography, Natural History and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures, by Robert Sears, 2 vols. 8vo. eighth edition, New York. Price. £1

Toronto, December 1, 1842.

Toronto, December 1, 1842, Just Received, and only ONE Copy for Sale, LECTURE-SERMONS on THE DISTINCTIVE ERRORS OF ROMANISM, preached in Portman Chapel, St. Marylebone,

Lent, 1842, by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A., ate Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Minister of Portman late Student of Chapel. Chapel, St. Marylebone. Fourth Edition, 8vo., 19s. 6d.

JUST PUBLISHED. Second of the AND FOR SALE AT

The Depository of the Church ociety, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO: THE FIRST CANADIAN EDITION OF THE HISTORY OF A POCKET PRAYER-BOOK.

Price to Subscribers to the Society,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; to non-subscribers, 10d. bound in cloth. The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, AND HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR DEPOSITORY,

BY THE REV. DR. DORR:

144, KING STREET, Archbishop Potter's Discourse on Church Government Price, to Non-subscribers, 16s.; Subscribers, 13s. 6d. PENNY SUNDAY READER,

POURTEEN VOLUMES COMPLETE, BOUND IN CLOTH, Price, to Non subscribers, £2 12s. 6d.; Subscribers, £2. 5s 6d.
This valuable little work is now brought to a close, and no further volumes will be issued. It is on the Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and is admirably adapted for Sunday School and Parochial Libraries.

FOR SALE AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO.

BIRTHS. In this city, on the 1st December inst., the lady of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, Mayor of this City, of a son.
In this city, on the 30th Nov., the lady of William Wakefield, Esq.. of a son.
At Hamilton, on the 30th Nov., the lady of F. G. Stanton, Esq. of z ughter.
At Southwell, Nottinghamshire, on the 29th August, the lady of apt. Kenny, of her Majesty's 73rd Regt., of a son.

MARRIED.

Capt. Kenny, of her Majesty's fortungs. Out a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 1st December, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.M. John Moore, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, to Margaret Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Moore, late of this city, and formerly of Tyneside, Northumberland.

At Niagara, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. T. Creen, Mr. Edward Parker to Mrs. Elliott, of that town.

At Quebec, on the 24th Nov., by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the Private Chapel of his Lordship, Mr. Edward Poston, to Miss Mary Ann Euglish,—both of that city.

At Montreal, an the 1st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, at the residence of Henry Mussen, Esq., John R. Frazer, Esq., to Sarah, only daughter of the late Will am Mussen, Esq., Odelitown.

At Montreal, on the 28th ult., at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. W. Thompson, Mr. Edward Murray, to Miss Isabel Stuart, fifth daughter of Mr. Francis Stuart both of the town of Carlow, Ireland.

At Montreal on the 22nd Nov., by the Rev. D. Robertson, Mr. Michael Odam, to Miss Jane Henry, second daughter of Mr. Hugh Henry.—all of hat city.

At Montreal on the 24th Nov., at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. W. Thompson, Mr. William Hodgson, of Riviere du Loup, to Miss Mary Hodgson, of that city.

At Kingston, on the 28th ult. at St. George's Church, by the Venerable the Ar-chdeacon of Kingston. Mr. Robert Henderson, late of the New York University, to Margaret Arnold, daughter of Terence Snythe, Esq., of Kingston.

At Dalvey House. Morayshire, Scotland, on the 18th Oct., by the London, to Louisa Maria, third daughter of the late Capt. William Dowers, R. N.

At Dalvey House. Morayshire, Scotland, on the 18th Oct., by the Very Rev. Dean Fyvie Alexander Mackintosh, Esq., of Mackintosh, Chief of Clan Chattan, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Alex. M'Leod, Esq., of Dalvey.

DIEDE off tod force On Thursday, 8th inst. at her residence William-street, after a lingering and most painful illuess, Mrs. Mary Ann Corbett, fermerly widow of the late Lieut, and Adit. John Hinds, of H. M. 68th Light Infantry. At Goderich, Nov. 24, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Robert Francis

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, 8th Dec. :-Rev. Job Deacon, add sub. and rem.; Mr. W. H. White; Rev. W. King, rem.; Dr. Diehl, rem. for two years; Mrs. Luard, rem. in full Vol. 6 [have only been able to send I copy of 21]; Rev. H. C. Cooper; Rev. S. D. Lee Street, add. sub. [much obliged for the suggestion]; J. H. Connolly, Esq. [no copy of Vol. 5 to be had—the book shall be sent for]; Mrs. Walson, rem. in full Vol. 5; Rev. A. Mortimer; Rev. E. Cusack; J. Windeat, Esq.; G. A. Jack, Esq., add. substract of the suggestion of the superior of the supe