rest with us. That the right of Synod was Public School examination, held in his neighwas all we wanted, granted.

legitimate authority

would defer to the opinion of the meeting, as there was evidently a general disapprobation of Mass!!!" A table stood near him covered

of course the privilege to reply at the concluhim to submit to the unanimous opinion of the

to his Lordship and the meeting, he would reply briefly. He did not fly in the face of the acknowledged supremacy of the Crown;" but he denied the supremacy of the Parliament.—

his mission. It arose under the following circular to his mission. he denied the supremacy of the Parliament.— his mission. It arose under the following cir-As to "courtesy," all due courtesy, he thought, cumstances. The teacher of the Common School bill was the third of the kind. "Parliament did not care for our opposition," it had been alleged. This was nothing more than "might is right." The course recommended in the amendment was "unbecoming Christian humil-during the schoolhouse about his ears while he ty." With assemblies, there was a point where humility became lumiliation. When St. Paul's refuge to the house of a Protestant neighbour. life and liberty were in danger before an unjust | Then the Protestants found themselves compeljudge, then he appealed unto Cæsar. But did led to establish a separate Protestant School the Apostles, Elders and Brethren appeal unto under the School Act. But could the faith of the Church of England be taught in that School.

wish to withdraw his seconding and Mr. Gamble took his place under the circumstances explained land, even to her own children.

two besides the mover voting for it.

The original resolution was then put and carried Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Dixon, moved the adoption of the petition recommended in the

CLERGY RESERVES.

Mr. S. Hawley, seconded by Mr. Hurd, moved the adoption of the Second Clause of the Report, relating to the Clergy Reserves, (See Report given above.) Carried unanimously.

The adoption of the Petition recommended in

the above Resolution was moved by the Revd. Dr. Strong, seconded by Alex. Dixon, Esq.; a clause being added, on the motion of the Hon.

P. B. de Blaquiere, providing for a copy of the Petition being laid before Her Majesty. Clause No. 3 (Deputation to Quebec to protect Church property) was moved by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Mr. Bate.
Mr. O'Brien said that, as it appeared to him, one view of this question had not yet been exhibited,—the relation it bore to our Church, as the Church of the people. Our Church is one; her participation in the Apostolic Succession made her a branch of the Catholic Church; and, therefore, let Dissenters and Romanists gainsay it as they please, we are the Church of the people. As the Parliament represents the people; the Parliament (as to civil rights at least) represents the Church. Are we to go on the nonresistance principle, and give up everything for the sake of peace. We must look at the thing, too, in some respects, as a money matter. S. D. is a tangible principle. He would ask with Sidney Smith, —"Do you feel two and sixpence towards this; or do you feel a pound?" Those who have money ought to give of it to help this good cause: those who have not, have at least their voice and their exertions. Necessary expenses would be incurred in canvassing and carrying a measure through Parliament, Are we prepared to give to a fund? Most important was it to ascertain how far we should be supported in the Lower Province. Lord

The Bishop thought that it was a most important was it to ascertain how far we should be supported in the Lower Province. Lord

The Bishop thought that it was a most important was then put into a bottle and placed in a cavity prepared for it beneath the stone, Aberdeen, be it remembered, had expressly declared in the House of Lords, that the Roman Catholic Endowments in the Lower Province were 1000 schools, from which God's Holy Word were held by the same tenure as ours, or rather | was excluded, by a weaker. A similar statement was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Peel. A gates appointed to proceed to the seat of Govern-French member had given notice that he ment with the resort on the Cle gy Reserves would put an inquiry to Ministers as to how far they concurred in this view. But that done, with respect to the Church of England obwas the last that was heard of that notice. The inquiry, for good reasons, no doubt, was dropped. Again: as to the School Act (we had enough of them, to be sure; but yet there was always only one more still), Mr. Justice Richards, when Attorney General, moved an

Catholic. A large proportion of their Clergy below are Jesuits, and the Jesuit has his part to play. One doctrine of the Church of Rome is, "Where we cannot rule, there shall be no rule!" Or, like the Irish beggar they would say, "If we cannot bear authority then, with God's blessing, there shall be anarchy." The Jesuit Society it is well known, has been kicked out of every nation under heaven; their unscrupulousness; that is the secret of their desperate failure. regard to our Church and our property they argue thus: - " Here is our only formidable antagonist, and we must settle her; we must sweep her property away; and Dissenters will

would have been that any denomination, pro-

vided the trustees were consenting, could have a

separate school; but no such clause was intro-

duced into the Act. It becomes a very necessary

question, in our present position "Who will support? Who is against us?" Many are pre-

pared to tell us, -"Do not make yourselves in

the slightest degree uneasy. You are perfectly safe. The Roman Catholics know what they

are about. They will stand by you." If we lean on that reed, assuredly it will pierce our

hand. You can place no reliance on the Roman

might be praised for consistency could not be ap-plauded for candour. In that report it was said that the Bushop and Church were going to fraternize with Komanism. No one there had any ympathy with Rome in her doctries. But there was no sinking of principle, in making common cause with her against a common enemy Church of Rome. But it a principle or spoliation was adopted, with respect to our property, the Trinciple must extend to Romish endowof opinion his neighbour should not wait until the reached his house, before he brought assis-

tance to queuch it The motion was carried unanimously.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS. The Revd. F. Evans, seconded by the Hon. Report of Committee,) on the School Question.

Rev. E. Dewar felt much gratification, that the Synod had taken up this most important ques-It was true that the Church should endeavour to throw off the iniquitous restrictions with respect to Common Schools, which now hampered her. In his mission, the state of things was very different from that of almost any other part of the Upper Province, for threefourths of the community were members of the J Church of Rome. He would now state a few facts with respect to the unrighteousness of the Common School system, illustrative of the manner in which the Romanists worked the clause of the bill which was in their favour. This clause gives Romanists the power of establishing separate schools, where Romish doctrines are taught. Now he had a great respect for the symbol of the crucified one, and liked to see it upon our churches, as expressive of the faith Cobourg. in the Redeemer's blood, taught therein. But when the Cross was made the symbol of Roman-

sion, Romanism had planted a huge wooden the election for school Trustees had all the local Superintendant is the son of a priest, and of the Church in this Diocese.

The Rev. Francis Evans signified his intention

the Secretary of the Board of Education is a Romanist likewise. Such being the state of the Secretary of the Board of Education is a to support the original resolution.

Bugh C. Baker, Esq., said that, as the Petition was worded, matters of detail would influences, but lately he determined to attend a inherent in us, he had no doubt. The Colonial bourhood: he proceeded to the vestry of the Church Regulation Bill would not be revived, Romish church, and was received with much he thought; but a permissive measure, which politeness, and a seat handed him. Three Romish priests sat on each side of him, and be Mr Keefer was not prepared to shew, with the fore them were ranged the children, Protestants amendment, any apparent desire to throw off be it remembered as well as Romanists. The Alexander Dixon, Esq., hoped that the mover first book in which they were examined. The His Lordship observed that Mr. Cooper had Romish, consisting of Roman Catholic works, and pictures of a like character. Such was the sion of the debate; but he would recommend | teaching received by the Protestant children on his mission at the Common Schools,-such the influence to which their tender minds was ex-Mr. Cooper said that, with all due deference posed. Now had the Church of England any

But could the faith of Jerusalem? As to "doing away with the unanimity of the synod," diversity of votes must occur some time or other; as well now as Not one. Well then, the law was an unjust law, because it would, as he had proved, be made the Here the Rev. Thos. Bousfield expressed a teacher of Romanism; it could not be made the

(The Priest alluded to as having a son, was The amendment was then put and lost—only formerly in the French army, and was married and had a family, previous to his entering into orders.)—ED. CHURCH.

Kev Mr. Ardegh concurred with the princiles laid down by the Rev. Mr. Dewar; and would now beg to plustrate them still further with a few encumstances which come under his own observation. He had himself requested a teacher o teach t e Church Chi.dren the Catechism, and he result was, that the Trustees, had recided that the children could not be instructed in the Church categorism, in that school. He appeared to the Child Superintendent, and was informed that the school Act. The next School Act however took no notice of this grievence. Dr. Ryerson had requently endeavoured to make it appear, that was a remarkably religious on. Mr. A.) had begged of him to point out where i was required that the Bible, the foundation of a el gion, should be read. How did this Rev. Superintendent get out of the difficulty. He actually put ns hand upon God's Hory Word. He said the eceived version was not the Bible but only a mere somewhat similer remark, but I'r Ryerson had quote the Archbishop's words in the connection in which they were said. Furthermore Dr. R. said you can have a Protestant school if you like. But what was the school he might have? A school omprising Tunkers, Mormons, Davidites, and a host of other mis-called Frotestants. thing in the fece of the whole band of Irish Clergy who were fighting mantulty for scriptural education, that there were a majority of Romanists in the Country, but here, we had a majority of Pro-

dan unrighteous act. Rev. A. Townley had paid much attention to this most important matter. He was rejoiced to find but our brother also, of the American Church, were paying profund attention to the learful results of the working of an Infidel system in their own

The Bishop thought that it was a most impor-

Rev. W. Bettridge, suggested that the Deleshowd also be requested to see what could be The motion was carried unanimously.

The remainder of the proceedings will appear

in our regular issue.

Amendment in the School Bill, the effect of which NAMES OF CLERGY AND LAY DELEGATES ATTEND-ING THE SYNOD.

Clergy. Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston; Ven. Archdeaon of York; Revs. H. J. Grasett, W. M. Herchmer, St. George Cau field, St. Thomas; T. Creen Mark, Niagara; John Fletcher, Mono Dundas; D. Blake, Thornhill; E. H. Dewar Sandwich; Wm. Leeming, Chippewa; Adam H. Mulkins, Penitentiary; W. C. Clarke, Elizabethtown; John Wilson, Grafton; Henry Brent, Barriefield; R. G. Cox, Hilliard; R. Flood, Car radoc; W. Logan, Manvers; W. David, Brock

ville; J. Gunn, Dawn; S. B. Ardagh, Barrie; R. Shanklin, Oakville; E. J. R. Salter, Moore E. L. Ellwood, Goderich; A. H. R. Mulholland, Owen Sound; Archibald Lampman, Huron; Alexander Pyne, Perth; R. Harding, Emily; James Padfield, Carryingplace; G. C. Street, Port Stanley; W. Bettridge, Woodstock; J. B. Worrell, Smith's Falls; John Pentland. Whitby; G. A. Anderson, Tyendenaga; E. R Stimson, Mount Pleasant; J. VanLinge, Wilmot C. Brown, Otterville: G. Hallen, Penetanguishene R. Blakey, Prescott; Henry Hayward, London; Allen, Cavan; J. Gilbert Armstrong The Rev Mr Polmer, said, he had seen a revolution of this Lordshin's charge in a certain paper Beck, Rice Lake; J. S. Clarke, Seymour; Dr. Beck, Rice Lake; Dr. Beck The Rev Mr Polmer, said, remainder port of His Lardshin's charge in a certain paper (the Globe), the Editor of which, however he the present of consistency could not be approach to the present of the p W. L. Osler, Tecumseth; S. F. Ramsey, New market; C. L. Ingles, Drummondville; W. S. Darling, Toronto; J. Flood, Richmond; H. E. Plees, Kemptville; H, B. Osler, Lloydtown; T. W. Marsh, Norval; T. Green, Wellington Square; A. Hill, West Gwillimbury; J. Short Port Hope; A. Palmer, Guelph; G. C. Irving, Trinity College; G. Whittaker, do; J. A. Mulock, Fredercksburg; M. Ker, Osnabruck; J. Beaven, St. John, Berkeley ; J. Hill, Markham ; M. Boomer, Galt; F. W. Sandys, Chatham; E. Paterson, Stratford; T. O'Meara, Manitouaning; G. Nugent, Barrie; J. G. Lewis, Hawksbury; W. Bleasdell, Trenton; S. Givens, Credit; J. G. D. McKenzie, St. Paul's, Toronto; Alex. Dixon, West Louth; F. Mack, Amherstburg; T. Bous field, Wolfe Island ; John Grier, Belleville ; Wm, J. G. Goodhue, moved Resolution No. 4, (See Belt, Scarboro'; W. S. Harper, Bath; A. Jamie son, Walpole Island; R. Garrett, Brock; H. Patton, Cornwall; A. Sanson, Trinity Church, Toronto; J. Godfrey, Goulbourne and Huntly A. Mortimer, Adelaide; J. Harris, Edwardsburg Henry Holland, Tyrconnel; R. V. Rogers, St. James, Kingston; A.F. Atkinson, St. Catharines F. Evans, Simcoe; F. J. Lundy Grimsby; Henry Revel, Oxford; A. Nelles, Brantford; Charles W. Ruttan, Paris; H. T. Phillips, Grantham L. Alexander, Binbrook; John Hebden, Ch. Ascension, Hamilton; J. C. Ussher, Brantford G. B. Fuller, Thorold; T. Elliot, Colchester; G A. Bull, Barton; W. Ritchie, Georgina; J. S. Groves, Berting. Hastings; E. Tremayne, Jr.

R. Tooke, Marysburgh; W. A. Johnson,

Waterloo Mission; S. S. Strong, Bytown; K.

Lewis, Franktown; T. S. Kennedy, Toronto; H. C Cooper, Etobicoke; W. B. Lauder,

Napanee; J. S. Lauder, St. Catharines; J.

for leave to hold Synods? Have we not a sm-the work of Romish error,-he did not Roulton, St Paul's Church, Dunville; W Bour- taken place. The gun was under the command of existed for sending out troops to this country. chier, Georgia; W Marsh, York Mills; G Maddison, St John's Church, Berkeley; G McManus, Mono; A A Burnham, St Peter's, Cobourg; JC Chadwick, Guelph; T Gavitter, Tecumseth; Mark Barker, St Jude's, Scarboro; Thos Slad-dart, Streetsville; Dr Paget, Thornhill, Trinity Church: Capt McLeod, do; Hon G J Goodhue St Paul's, London; Lawrence Laurason, do; R McCannis, Cavan, St. Paul's; G S Burrell, Colborne; G T Gale, St George's, Owen Sound; J H Ellis, Brock; John Arnold, St George's, Torento; J Bovell, do; G Barkitt, Ori Halla, do; W Foster, St John's, Cavan; D Burke, St John's, Smith's Falls; J Tabor, Christ's Church, Scarboro; R Davis, St John's, Tecum seth; D Collins, St James', Maitland; W J Licutenant Colonel DeSalaberry, Deputy Adjutant Gamble, St George, Etobicoke; C Pealey, Burford; Geo Wm Allan, St Paul's, Toronto; P B DeBlaquiere, do; Wm Petitt, St Jude's Thomas Church, Belleville; A Panton, do; Dr Low, Darlington; J Hibbert, do; G E Shaw, St Mary's Manvers; Alex Preston, do; Hor G S Boulton, Christ's Church, Cobourg; Thos J Cottle, Woodstock; J H Campbell, do; John Pearce, St Peter's, Tyrconnel; H Noble, Christ's Church, Mimico; A L Robarts, Tyendenaga; F Going, M D, St Thomas; J Nuttar, do; J Carpenter, Mohawk Mission; N Burning. do J Gamble, St Paul's, Newmarket; J Macklam, Chippewa; Andrew Muir, Grimsby; J D Smith Palermo; H M Switzer, do; J Geary, St John's, Township London; H J Greenstreet, Paris; Paul Shepherd, St Paul's Scarboro; R Watson, Burford; P Stewart, St George's, Clarke; H Hind, Kempville; Wm McLauchlin, Cartwright; Deacon, do; Clarke Gamble, A. Dixon, St. James, Toronto; Daniel Collins, St. James, Markham; J O Hatt, T Stinson, Christ Church, Hamilton; John W Gamble, Chinguacousy; C Rubidge, St Johns, Peterboro'; John Mewburn, St —, Stamford; do do, Drummondville; Major Esten, St Pauls, Newmarket; B Bennett, Ingersoll; John Nixon, Grimsby; E G O'Brien, J Brent, Holy Trinity Toronto; George Wright, M P P, Brampton Abraham Brandtt, Christ Church, Indian Reserve; D Whitty, Dr Boys, Barrie; C A Dixon, Dundas; W O'Brien, Shanty Bay; James Smith. Sydenham, Credit; John Eastman, North Gower, Richmond; J Harris, P Magrath, St Peter's, Credit; Dr Jones, Lloydtown; J Ham ilton, Trinity Church, Hawkesbury; Sheldon Hawley, Trenton; U C Lee, Stratford; B French, Trinity Church, Cornwall; E H Whitmarsh, Merrickville; B W Scott, Oshawa; C Brereton, J Barry, West Gwillimbury; H Racey Brantford; J B Marks, J Dunne, Barriefield T Bate, Grantham; H C Baker, Ch H Gates. Church of the Ascension, Hamilton; Andrew M Chisholm, Wellington Square; W McKay, Nelson; A P Salter, St Pauls, Chatham.

## Brock's Monument.

On Thursday, the 13th October, the 41st anni versary of the Bittle of Queenston Heights the remains of Major General Brock were, for the third time, interred with all due ceremony in he resting place provided for them in the foundation of the monument now in the course of erection on Queenston Heights. The day was a most lovely one, and the lands-

cape from the heights, always beautiful from its great extent, was on the occasion more than usually delightsome. The thousand tinted firest, the laims and gardens, the river and the lake, on all which the sun was shining brilliantly but not op pressively, spread out in one grand panoramic view, which, combined with the genial warmth of a bright autumnal day, all tended to create in the mind feelings of the highest pleasure; and could not fail but make the thoughtful man think more deeply of the wonderful events which had happened in Canada since the day on which the great battle was tought, the anniversary of which and T. G. Ridout, Esq. WILLIAM THOMAS, Architect. ing. The country then almost a forest-no steambrate, no telegraphs, no railways, and with but lattle cultivation. What little business was done on the lakes was in canoes, batteaux, or at the best but small schooners. Now, from the apot South side of the foundation, with all due corewhere General Brock fell, may be seen two lines mony, the 13th day of October, 1553. a suspension bridge, which may fairly challenge ing inscription: comparison with any work of its kind on this continent. From that spot the spectator sees two towns, Quienston and Niagara, which have within the memory of many standing round him, risen from nothing to be comparatively im portant commercial places and again sunk into in standing. On that spot you stand on the frontier of the most thriving and important of the dependencies of Great Britain, and feel that in comparison palm leaves. with the disobedient daughter to your right hand, you have made greater strides in both population and wealth. You will not be then like y to forget that British Canada raises more men, goas LT COLONEL DONALD MACDONNELL. nore wheat, and increases faster in wealth that Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Canada ner relative across the river, who near 80 years ago cast off her obedience to the parent state. On this spot it can hardly be forgotten you are within nearing of the roasing cataract of Niagara, one of those wonders of the world that yearly brings its housands of tourists to look with awe on its never seasing fall of waters, nor can one tail to follow in magination, those waters as they to I just beneath nim until they are joined with the great Atlantic. and perchance in time wash the shores of his be- by Ellis. oved mother country. In the moining a large number, probably about

500. Mili ia Officers and civilians, left Toronto by Captain D.ch's boat the Pecrless. The boat was decorated with the coins presented to the 3rd Bat tation of York Militia in April 1513 when they were consecrated in St. James's Church by the present Bishop of Toronto, and were on that occasion borne by Col. Thomson, at that time an Ensign in the service, and who was on board the boat, and the late Charles Demison, three of whose nephews were also on board. One of the colors is white silk with a splendid crown worker in the centre under which is the motto ' DEEDS SPEAR ' the corners are ornamented with the arms of the Province, the Irish Harp, the Rose and the

Thistle, the other is a silk Union Jack.

Cantain Ball.

The procession was in the following order :-Canadian Rifles. Band. Enrolled Pensioners. FUNERAL CAR, With the remains of the lamented

MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, ce's, To-illia; J Bearers. LIEUT. COL. M'DONNELL. Bearers

Col. Donald Macdonell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for C. W Colonel Tache, late Deputy Adjutant General for Canada East.

Lieut, Col. Irving. Provincial Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General. and the Survivors of 1812 and the Indian Chiefs.

as Chief Mourners. Military and Militia Officers in uniform. The Building Committee. The Architect. Builder and Clerk of Work. The Clergy. The Bar Magistrates. The Indian Band.

The Canadian Society, &c. The time occupied in moving from the Graveyard to the site of the monument, was one hour. On the arrival of the car the bodies were lowered nto the vanits riepared for them, the band the meantime playing a very beautiful and solemn air. This part of the ceremony was conducted in solemn silence, and was concluded by three rounds | too, shed their blood or, this battle ground.

of firing by the Riflemen. Colonel Macdonell and the officers attending nim, then proceeded to lay the corner-stone of the building ; Walter Dickson, E.q., first read the following inscription, which was engraved on parchment: -

" The battle of Queenston was fought on these eights on the 13th October, 1812, when the Gl ry of Victory was clouded, by the death of Major General Sir Isaac Brek, who tell in the early hart of the action, in the act of rallying a few of the brave 94th Regiment and his Aide de Camp Colonel McDonell, tell mortally wounded i all andly leading a charge of both regulars and nilitia against the enemy and did the following

' Although Fame has recorded the deeds of the eas ward of this toundation, to which his remains with those of his Ade de Camp were removed from the bastion of Fort George, Ningara, and re-Face and the Red Man will meet together at God's right hand. nterred on the 13th October, 1024.

" But in consequence of the former Monument paving received an irreparable injury by a law-ess act, on the 17th April 18.0, it has been found requisite to take down that structure, and rect his Monument to perpetuate the Memory of the lamented Hero, by Public Sabscription.

" This Foundation Stone therefore was leid on he 13th day of October, 1853, by Colonel Dinalo Macdonnell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Canada West, the buother of the Gillant Offier who nobly felt immediately after the death of his General in the performance of his duty as the war whoop in her delence Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

" The Building Committee for the Erection of this Monoment are Sir Allan Napier MacNab. M. P. P., Hon. Willism Hamilton Merrit, M. P. P., Thomas Clarke Street, Esq., M. P. P., Walter Dickson, Esq., Chief Justice Robinson Col. Ker by, Col. Clarke, Col. Hamilton, Col McDougall, Hon. Justice Maclean, Hon Justice Macaulay,

"The Remains of Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B., were reinterred in a Vault in the North side and the remains of Col. Macdonnell, his Aide de-camp were reinterred in a Vaul in the

sions; and although not in sight, yet close at hand and covered with a brass plate, bearing the sollow- of the old veterans assembled round the table and

THIS FOUNDATION STONE OF THE BROCK MONUMENT Was laid the 13th October, 1853.

to Colonel Macdonnell the trowel; and the mortar drawn. significant and worn out villages, and which are having been spread, the Slone was lowered into its again by means of Railroads tenewing their youth place, when the plumb was applied to it, and the CRITICAL POSITION OF THE FRENCH ECCLESIASand bid fair to more than recover their former mallet used, and the "tone declared to be duly laid. The trowel is of Silver, the blade in the form of

> a fleur de lis, and the handle of ebony carved into On one side of the trawel was engraved the Maedonnell crest and the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO

West, by the Building Committee, on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stone of the Brick Monument, on Queenston Heights, Oct. 13, 1853.

On the other side was engraved the Brock Arms, and No. "49" in a scroll, the regiment that Generral Brock commanded. The trowel was made by vir. Morrison of this city, and the engraving wa

Mr. MERRITT then stood upon the stone and isked as a matter of courtesy and tayour, that gentlemen would make way and allow the veterans Even the ministerial "Examiner" has given many of 1812 and the Indian Chiefs a place at his right unmistakeable hints that Canada East requires a hand. This arrangement having been partially ef feeted, Mr. Merritt proceeded to address the assembly. He sad the Committee had been much after he left the ministry, declared in his address to disappointed by the absence of Sir Allan N. his constituents that he was in favour of the Rom Mac Nab, who was to have given the ad- ish Church property, as well as the Clergy Redr ss on this occasion, but finding that he worthy of note, that even after this statement, it would be absent they had applied to other was Romish votes gave him his majority. gentlemen to take his place but their efforts had een unavailing, the duty had therefore devolved upon h m which he regretted, as he was conscious that he could not do justice to the subject, and he Brown's into the field against them. We firmly should not at empt any oratorical display but he should wish to convey an idea of our devotion, and gratitude to the true Parrots of 1812. Few now elect a member who is not solemnly pledged to should not at empt any oratorical display but he believe that if the French go against us in this The Union Jack was on the 2sth of the same month carried into action at the battle of York war was declared in 1812. On the one side there was elect a member, who is not solemnly pledged to put Canada East on the low diet of voluntary ism. —Hamilton Gazette. (now Toronto) and was only saved by the gal a newly settled Country inhabited by the U. E. lantry of Ensign Maclean (now Judge) who loyalists and others who had emigrated non-the war occurred wrapped them close round his body and so the United States and the Indians; for the war occurred form of the country, and the higher the standing lantity of Ensign Maclean (now Judge) who loyalists and others who had emigrated from the In addition to the veterans who were engaged in were without troops. Only one regiment, the 41st the battle of Queenston H-ights, there were man) was then in the Cou try and they were scattered stronger will be that desire. It is this feeling who told their stories and showed their medals and 49 h and the whole population did not exceed 90, the words of such men as Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Jackson, who are now on a tour through others of the War of 1812 on board from Ki get on to Marking wand two troops of the which induces us to watch with some anxiety clasps with noble pride. At Niagara a large addition was made to the number of passengers, as a tively numerous well provided with troops arms dividual opinion is valued, but because they are detachment of the Canadian Rifles and the enrolled and munitions of war a people so confident of vice Pensioners came on board—also some of the offi only that they were not in their inflated proclama of Eastern Canada, said, that some gentlemen of Eastern Canada, said, that said t cers of the 1st Lincoln, with their colors. A number of United States Attilery, from Fort St. an easy victory. Yet General Brock did not lear to did, for his own part he was satisfied with it, George also came on board—and a few Indians go into the war, depending mainly upon the Mi- and if only British interest was taken into and many of the inhabitants of Niagara and its itia and the Indians. He knew that some had account, there would be a good and a safe return neighbourhood. On arriving at Queenston great thought from General Brock's letters, to the author-thought less of Canada West than it deserved, it numbers of people were seen on the hills and the it es at home that he had spoken slightingly of the was because he knew less of it than of Canada different points of interest were marked out by Militia but on a careful prefusal of all these letters, Eist. If, however, it was as much better than At a quarter to two o'clock, the procession be
At a quarter to two o'clock, the procession be
At a quarter to two o'clock, the procession be
Subject of the Militia was altogether attributation of the Militia was altogether attributation of the Militia was altogether attributation. gan to move, and minute gans were then fired ble to his great desire to rouse the attention of Since Mr. Jackson made use of these words he George Keefer, Therold; T Ball, do; H J from the top of the hill until the interment had the authorities at home to the necessity which has visited the Upper Province. He has not

Mr. Merritt then took a review of the principal features of the war, which our reporter was unable to catch with sufficient accuracy to give correct'y. In conclusion Mr. Merrit said, that he attributed the superiority of the Canada Militia to that of the United States, to the Militia Law of 1811, authorizing the Flank Companies. These Companies were so well drilled, that they came into action well prepared. The men of this generation owe a deep debt of gratitude to the men of 1812-they preserved to us the country in which we livethey defended it, and bravely too, and it is a country well worthy of being defended, for it is a magnificent one; and no country in the world was more free than Canada. Men of our own choice governed our affairs, and if they went wrong we had no one to blame but ourselves. This he was proud to say was the general feeling all through

Canada. In the course of his speech Mr. Merritt made most honourable mention of Tecumseh and Brant, and the Indians generally, who rendered such important services throughout the war.

Mr. Thorburn followed on behalf of the Indians. He spoke of their bravery and loyalty-that they were honest, loval true friends of the white man, and are the same now as they were in 1812-he concluded by reading the following address written by the Indians themselves:-

BROTHERS .- We, the Chiefs and Warriors, desize to speak a few words on this great occasion. We have left our wigwams on the Grand River that we might again behold the remains of that great and noble werrior. Major General Sir Isaac Brock, and to review the spot that was once the scene of a victory. Many of our brave warriors.

But there are some of us here yet whom he led on to the fight. We witnessed the valour of the braye General. Although we cannot see him now as we did then, yet we are forcibly brought to mind the transactions of that day. It was he who brought the belt of wampum to our Council Fire, and satisted our air in that battle which termina ted his life. It was truly a serious loss to us Therefore have we cherished his memory sacred n our hearts, and we have come to join with you o-day to commemorate his noble deads.

We have contributed our mite to the election of another monumen; may it ever tema n as a me-mortal of his great worth. He was a true hi nd o he Rea Man; therefore we desire to do honor his memory.

Brothers, pardon this our rude speech; com pare it not to your own eliquent address. And let us I other add our sincere thanks to our Pale faced friends, who have ever taken such deep in-Man, the Statesman, and the Hero, yet in surveneration and respect was his memory held by all that a Monument was erected soon after the all that a Monument was erected soon after the askle the tomahawk and cultivate the land tor our askle the tomahawk and cultivate the land to the lan

right hand. We are conscious that we are still deficient, but we beg that you will bear with us; do not yet give up the work of benevolence, it we have not attained to the summit of your wishes; nor have we forgotten the treaty of peace between us and the Queen, and we humbly p ay that she may never torget her Forest Children, nor turn a deat ear to the appeals of the Red Men.

The ties of friendship and loyalty are as firm as ever, and if ever ou services are required, we will be ready to take up our tomahawks and shout

JOHN S. JOHNSON. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Col. Tache then rose to propose the appointment of a Committee from both parts of the Province, for the purpose of erecting Monumental Stones in the several parts of the Province, rendered interesting from battles or other events connected with the war. Whilst the Colonel was speaking, all those who intended to return to Toronto that day were compelled to leave as the Boat's bell was then ringing.

It was pleasing to see so many citizens of the United States present, joining in doing honor to the worthy dead. The U. S. Steamers at Lewiston for Cash, or approved paper at short dates. had their colors half mast high the whole day.

On board the boat, after dinner, a number related some most interesting circumstances con- FALL DRY GOODS & MILLINERY, nected with the stirring times of 1812; but to attempt to give an idea of the racy manner in which the old men told heir stori s and the young men listened would be as foolish as to try to keep the cham-The !rehitect, Wm. Thomas. Esq , then handed paigne for future visitors after the cork had been

TICAL PROPERTY IN LOWER CANADA. We can scarcely believe that the French are so mented as to join "Pharisaical brawlers," in plundering Upper Canadian Protestanism, for they may stake their lives upon it, that the Reserves are the only bulwark between them and spolia-tion. Let them rob and insult the endowed bodies which comprise in their ranks all but a fraction of the talent and respectability of the province and the whole of their vast ecclesiastical property tithes and peculiar institutions must and will fol-low the Reserves. We have not the least doubt of this, nor has any one else in Upper Canada, save a few of the hangers on, or paid organs of the Government, who wilfully close their eyes

The French seem-according to the Berlin dinner statement—bent upon imitating the ignorant necromancer of the old story, who raised a powerful demon; but not being able to lay it again, was rent into fragments for his t-merity.

The fact is, the "brawlers' of Upper Canada are making tools of the Romanists, to carry out their designs upon the Protestaut bodies, and the moment they have accomplished them, they will turn tooth and nail upon their Gallican allies.

vast deal more of Church reform than Canada Even the Hon. W. H. Merritt, a very short time

The French seem to smart under George Brown's hands, but we beg to assure them that if they make enemies of the Protestant endowed

WHAT STRANGERS THINK OF US. of the visitor, the greater the weight which this

taken the steamboat at Montreal, just touched at Kingston, seen the barren rocks on which the city was built, then steamed on to Toronto, and formed his opinion of the capability of its neighbourhood, by the pine ridges which he could see from the Lake and harbour; passed on to Hamilton, admired the scenery of Burlington Bay, and then proceeded to the Falls of Niagara and after admiring this one of nature's greatest wonders, gone away with the idea that he had seen Canada. Instead of doing this, Mr. Jackson with his party travelled through the country. hey have seen what it really is, they have seen the people, the farms, the workshops, the lages, the towns, and 'he cities of Upper Canada and at Chatham speaking for his party, in reply to a formal address presented to the Hon-Francis Hinchs, M.P.P., Robert Stephenson, Esq. M.P., the Hon. John Ross. Wm. Jackson. Esq. M.P., the Hon. H. H. Killaly. Edward Betts, Esq., A. T. Golt, Esq. M.P.P., and others, said—"He had witnessed and admitted the capabilities and resources of Lower Canada since he had visited that section of the country, and therefore he had some knowledge of it. and at Chatham speaking for his parry, in reply

cause which once led him astray-mere report without personal observation." It cannot but be a matter of sincere congratuation to the Canadians, to find that when our country is known, it is so highly appreciated, and it will surely act as a stimulant to increasing and self-relying exertions to develope its vast resources, that it may be a worthy home for a worthy part of the great British family .- Patriot.

The office of the Toronto & Guelph Railway
Company in this city is, we are informed to be
closed, the business being transferred to the
Grand Trunk Railway Office in Montreal. Parties in Toronto to whom arrears of interest are
due will do well to call and receive the same
forthwith.

The late Secretary, Mr. Thompson, was very

The Mineral Kingdom, 1s. 10/4d, do The Starry Reavens 1s. 7d,
on the Animal Kingdom, 2s. 2d, do. The Vegetable
do 1s. 10/4d. The office of the Toronto & Guelph Railway

forthwith.

The late Secretary, Mr. Thompson, was very handsomely offered by Mr. Roney, when in this city, an appointment of £500 per annum in the Montreal office, which he declined, being unwilling to break up his connections in this city. The Board of Directors, at their late meeting passed a resolution expressing their regret at Mr. Thompson's retirement, and voting him one year's salary as compensation for loss of office.—Patriot

do. The Animal Ringdom. 2s.9d. do. The Vegetable do. 18, 10/2d.

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The Family Quarrel. 11d.

The Family Quarrel. 11d.

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The Snow Storm. 2s. 3d.

The Family Quarrel. 11d.

The Family Quarre

Itim one year's salary as compensation for loss of office.—Patriot

A Detachment of the Pensioners consisting of about 200 men, under the command of Col. Tulloch, will leave Toronto on Tuesday next for Montreal. Each man is ordered to provide himself with plain clothes and rations for two days, and to muster in regiments with arms and accountrements on Tuesday. The orders given are, that in Montreal the men are not to wear their Military uniform except when on duty.—Patriot.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—The Perth Standard has the following notice to correspondents:—"J. M." Pembroke, with \$1 enclosed, came to hand. He will please write again; as no individual in this establishment can decipher the manuscript, or even guess at the subject.

NEW MEDICAL HALL,

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Toronto, October 13th, 1853.

## NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT THE TORONTO HOUSE.

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J. CHARLESWORTH would most respectfully intimate to the Ladies of Toronto and
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is almost complete, and will be found worthy of inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

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Parties not having visited THIS HOUSE will Travels in Switzerland. 2s. cd. argest, but the cheapest. This Fall, part cularly, call and examine st ck, quality and price. For which no charge do.

will be made. J. CHARLESWORTH. Toronto, Oct. 5. 1853.

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the largest in this City, and perhaps not less than any other Establishment in the Province of Canada.

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