if she be united, with the State; and if such things as these are to be permitted, we shall range ourselves very soon amongst the stoutest opponents of such an unboly alliance. We have always looked upon Magistrates as conservators of the public peace and dispensers of justice to the people: as such we have been accustomed to treat them, and to insist upon their being being accustomed to treat them, and to insist upon their being being the permitted, we shall range ourselves very soon amongst the present, Ministry; for an established church may be regarded as condemned in principle, and tolerated only from the moment the highest is likeled to a minitary band striking up "God save the Queen," when she goes "through the park in her grand state carriage, with her eight cream-coloured horses, and her soldiers and Horse Guards before and behind her." treated with becoming respect. In making the foregoing remarks, therefore, we beg to disclaim any intention of speaking disparagingly of the Magisterial office, or of having directed our observations against individual persons or particular places: our protest is against the course which has been adopted generally, and against the marked contempt which has been east upon the Church, and the unceremonious manner in which the upon the Church, and the unceremonious in the Church, and the unceremonious Clergy have been treated throughout the whole transaction.

THE MURDER OF LIEUT. COL. STODDART AND CAPT. CONOLLY, IN BOKHARA.

The fate of that distinguished officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Stoddart, distinguished alike for his talent, character, and enterprise,-massacred in the meridian of life by the mandate of an Asiatic despot, has excited a very general interest to become acquainted with the circumstances of his original detention, his long captivity, the varied forms of insult and cruelty to which he was exposed, and the cause of the last

the slightest foundation, and had been circulated without inquiry, should be contradicted-namely, that after his duties as military secretary to Mr. Ellis, our ambassador at the Court of Teleran, were terminated, Colonel Stoddart remained in Persia on his own account, and without any official authority from the British Government, and afterwards proceeded simply as a traveller to Bokhara, the capital of Asiatic Tartary. We are enabled to furnish, from authentic sources, the following facts: — Upon the return of Mr. Ellis, Col. Stoddart remained attached to the mission in Persia under We are enabled to furnish, from authentic Sir J. McNiell. Those conversant with eastern affairs will remember the activity and efficiency of Colonel Stoddart's services in inducing the Shah of Persia to raise the siege of Herat, in 1838. From Herat he was dispatched by orders from Government on a friendly mission to the Ameer of Bokhara. For a few days after his arrival in Bokhara he was treated with a show of hospitality. At this period many false rumours prevailed in Toorkestan respecting the designs of the English in marching an army to Affghanistan, and probably occasioned the object of his visit to be suspected. Colonel Stoddart was treacherously seized in his host's house, with his attendants, stripped, and thrown into a pit, where he was left for two days without food; from thence he was taken and strictly imprisoned for nearly two years, during which time, but for the kindness of the Meershub, a police-master, and one Futoollah Beg, the gaoler, who took compassion on him, he would have perished from starvation. After months of imprisonment, the state executioner was sent to put him to death, unless he would become a Mahomedan, and his grave tion of the board itself.

was dug before his eyes, but he evinced no fear, and sppeared "They cannot co-ope to have calmly resigned all thoughts of life, when Meershub and Futoollah Beg, the kind gaoler, most earnestly besought him to avert so foul a murder, by repeating the form required by the Ameer, saying, " It is well known to all that your faith will remain unchanged," and on their solicitations the disguise was adopted. On the arrival of dispatches from the Indian Government, the Ameer was convinced of the authenticity of Colonel Stoddart's commission, and, releasing him from prison, treated him with the highest consideration during eight or ten months, making repeated promises (alas! but delusive ones) of release. During the time of his liberation from restraint, Colonel Stoddart laboured most devotedly to promote the interests of his country and the enlightenment of the burbarians. At one period the intervention of Russia in behalf of his liberation was de-

tyrant threw Colonel Stoddart, a second time, together with Bokhara, into confinement, in the house of Topshee Bashee, where they remained until June. At that period a letter arrived from Akhbar Khan and other chiefs at Cabool, intimating, that if the Bokhara chief feared to put the two English officers to death, as they had done those at Cabool, intimating that if the Bokhara chief feared to put the two English officers to death, as they had done those at Cabool, in the stimulated, the Ameer no longer hesitated. On the 13th of June, 1842, both the officers were seized, and removed to the common prison. In stripping Colonel Stoddart, a pencil and some papers were discovered round his waist; the Ameer insisted upon knowing from whom they were received. Upon sisted upon knowing from whom they were received. Upon Colonel Stoddart's resolutely refusing to betray another to the despot's fury, he was beaten with heavy sticks, and "many cases in the same parishes, throughout the country .-- us from the extraordinary state in which we are placed, --as this treatment repeated for two or three days, but in vain; "In this way the board is enabled to take credit for having | well as to enable us to benefit by the Legislative Grant made gave orders that Colonel Stoddart should be put to death in the presence of Captain Conolly. They were both led into a small square near the prison, where Colonel Stoddart's head was cut off, and on Cap'ain Conolly refusing to embrace he also fell under the headsman's knife

death, whether pursuing his studies at the Royal Military College, as an officer in the Royal Staff Corps, in which he obtained his commission in 1823, and served in New South Engineers, or as a member of the mission in Persia, it is not too much to assert that he gained general esteem. He was indefatigable in the pursuit of general and professional knowledge, and was present within the French lines at the siege of Antwerp. Deeply devout in his principles and conduct, unshaken under his severe trials, and even acknowledg-ing in them a spiritual blessing, after a short but eventful cureer his arduous duties are closed at the age of 36, beloved and mourned, not only by his relations, but by a large circle of friends, as a sincere Christian, and a soldier devoted to his

THE DISSENTING TEACHERS OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAUGE.

(From The St. James's Chronicle.)

The public is indebted to Lord Stachope's motion for bringing out Lord Brougham's noble denunciation of the pseudomay take what liberties he pleases with the Bible, so long as he reverends of the League. These promoters of assassination have been treated too gently hitherto, but Lord Brougham express object is to translate the amazing and awful records of

taking away of innocent life (hear, hear). Their lordships separating them. As soon as a child is sufficiently instructed were aware of what he was alluding to. A trial was pending; to comprehend the events of Sacred Writ, it may surely be and he would only express his hope and trust that those persons would be called on for an explanation in the course of the those proceedings only, he abstained from more specifically re- ing his brother, as is used to censure the childish offence of ferring to the REVEREND GENTLEMEN'S OBSERVATIONS."

(From The Times.)

The subject of education in Ireland has been again brought under our notice by a long, and, upon the whole, able and seasonable address, issued by the Church Education Society present Government (we grieve to characterize by so barsh a word conduct which no other is fit to describe) in their refusal, not only to abolish the latitudinarian system of the so-called National Education Board, but even to give a concurrent support to the education superintended by the church Lerself,—this insult has naturally excited feelings, of which we scarcely

hoped to see so temperate an expression as that before us. It

is one of the beneficial consequences which have resulted from the Bishops assuming their proper position as the chief repre-

sentatives and spokesmen of the church on this question, that their subordinates approach the discussion with a calmness, propriety, and solidity of argument, which in Irish polemics is not frequently met with.

We are disposed to attribute great importance to all that passes upon this subject, and desire that it should command the attention of our readers, not only from the sympathy which,

good government in every part of it, but also because we distrust the intentions of our rulers with regard to education in England. The people of England may depend upon it, that what is thought good for Ireland will, ere long, be thought good

" Tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet." British constitution, with marked and momentous omission of all the great counterpoises which, is a Will Consension from Kingston, who seems of all the great counterpoises which, is Egiand, reach great gainst the unjust, unusual, and permanent life the exorbitant tension of all the great counterpoises which, is Egiand, reach gas and command of all the great counterpoises which, in Egiand, reach gas and command of a mode of some five or six hundred persons, for all the great counterpoises which, in Egiand, reach gas and to appease whose of all the great counterpoises which in England, reach gas and to appease whose of all the great counterpoises which in England, reach gas and to appease whose of all the great counterpoises which in England, reach gas and to appease whose of all the great counterpoises which in England, reach gas and to appease whose of all the great counterpoises which in England, reach gas and to appease whose of all the great counterpoises which in England, reach gas and to appease whose of all the great counterpoises which in England, reach gas and sub five F C Elliott, say, by, 3, 4 Hudson Range and commoditous, with marked and momentous omission of all the great counterpoises which is a Well Occase and also and reach great gainst the unjust, unusual, and most disors though the is no beauty. He is about five feet eight inches a work of the chird's mind. It is the sight she desires to edurate the unjust, unusual, and most disors the standard man, the same proposessed with his outward m

doubted whether the Church does not suffer from the colonies to Ireland has been made by staff of gold, with a FINE golden knob at one end of it." After the late, and is now deliberately persevered in, upon principle, are to be permitted, we shall range ourselves very soon amongst the stoutest opponents of such an unboly alliance. We have educating the poor.

It is needless for us to repeat here the manifold protests

which we have made against the system of state boards and commissions, the tendency to absorb all political power into the hands of irresponsible executive juntoes, and to substitute throughout the nation the centralized for the distributive principle of government, which has been so strongly developed of late years, and for which the present as well as the late Ministry has manifested so unhappy a predilection. It is enough to say that this formidable system of inroads upon the British constitution has been carried on pari passu with the assault upon the aristocratical and ecclesiastical branches of our insti-tutions, and is much more nearly related both in its origin and in its bearings to that assault than many people imagine. Like them, it has risen from small, silent, and unperceived beginnings
—an experiment here, and an experiment there, in some remote corner of the empire, or in some obscure matter of no public interest; till at length things have come to that pass that there is no department of self-government hitherto entrusted to local authority which it does not threaten to override, and it clearly authority which it does not threaten to override, and it clearly does more than menace an intrusion into the provinces of the stoddart, that some reports, which had originated without stoddart, that some reports, which had originated without severed the administration of Poor Law relief from the parospiritual and private duty. Of the manner in which it has severed the administration of Poor Law relief from the parochial system of the church we have often spoken; and we cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of Churchmen that there are quarters, active and enterprising, and having ready access to the ear of the present Government, who will never rest till they have taken the education of the English poor out of the hands of the church into those of state commissioners, with despotic power, after the newest fashion of the neighbouring kingdom of Prussia. How soon we may have to fight this battle we know not; but we warn Sir Robert Peel, that in every step which he may take towards it he will have to encounter the determined and vigilant opposition of all who care for the maintenance of religious belief in this country.

With this view of the prospect before us, we think the Church and people of England are much indebted to those who are maintaining the claims of truth with so much constancy, the face of what now seems an established institution, on the other side of the Channel. The more clearly we see the false principles of the Government system elicited, and the evil or inutility of its results exposed, in their case, the better

armed we shall be for the impending contest.

Among a series of reasons which the committee of the Irish Church Education Society allege as having "from the begin-'ning influenced them, and now, after the experience of ten 'years, continuing to influence them, more decidedly than 'ever, in withholding their concurrence from the national "system of education," the following exhibits with much force the cardinal mischief of the principle assumed in the constitu-

tion, but the superintendence is taken from them for the purpose of being vested in a board composed of persons whose qualifications for the office essentially consist in their being representatives of the most conflicting religious opinions. The principle thus practically acted on, that professors of all ligions are equally fitted to guard and conduct the education of the country, has a manifest tendency, by overlooking the "distinctions of truth and error in a matter of such vital im"portance, to make them to be overlooked in all, and thereby to
"lead to that indifference respecting any particular form of
"religion, which, at least in the vulgar mind, is almost identical with attachment to none."

avant dispatches from his own country; but the arrival of applications for his release, both from our Government in England and India, as well as others from Russia, Constantinople, Khiva, and other neighbouring state. tinople, Khiva, and other neighbouring states, were equally disregarded, nor were the hopes which were entertained in the end. Why mince matters at all? Why not say at once,

"established a system of education which the various religious to the District.

"bodies have approved: while, in truth, the children of these The necessary previous steps having been taken, application

system of separate education is virtually carried on."
We shall for the present leave this subject, with one remark, -that this system of "national" education, established in Ire-Their bedies were buried on the spot, in the graves which had land, and more than contemplated in England, the sentiments been dug in their presence.

From Colonel Stoddart's earliest career to the time of his least distinguished member of Her Majesty's Government are Wales and Canada, in his post as secretary to the Naval and with much interest, and even curiosity, to see the line he takes Military Museum, secretary to the Institution of Civil on this question when it comes to be discussed, as assuredly it will, in the approaching session of Parliament.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

(From The Britannia.) It is always with regret that we condemn any book impressed with evidence of the good intentions of the writer. We wish that well meaning were always sufficient to ensure good performance, and that virtue and power went hand in hand, not in literature only, but in all the concerns of life, as happily as they do in the instance of the highest personage in these realms. But as it is very possible for the works of excellent people to be very silly, and even mischievous, it becomes a duty to mildly point out their errors, and guard against their influence.

ecates justice upon them:—

"He could not discharge his duty to their lordships, or to being employed of more than two syllables;" to strip them of "He could not discharge his duty to their lordships, or to his own conscience, if he did not express the utter abhorrence and disgust with which he had noticed some men—men, clothed with the sacred functions, who had actually, in this metropolis —in the midst of a British and Christian community—in the middle of the ninetecuth century of the Gospel of grace and peace, not scrupled to utter words, which he would not at present, for obvious reasons, more particularly allude to but which he abhorred, detested, and scorned, as calculated to produce—he would not say had produced—but calculated to produce that his own conscience, if he did not express the utter abhorrence dispersion of the magnificent language of inspiration; to deprive them of their peculiar majesty and poetry of expression; and to bring down the writings of law-givers, prophets, and kings, before whose heavenly wisdom the lottiest intellects should be humbled, to the level of the capacities of "little boys and girls." In short, to turn the Bible into a pretty story-book. To all such attempts we are strongly opposed. The histories of Scripture owe so much of their force to their peculiar majesty and poetry of expression; and to bring down the lottiest intellects should be humbled, to the level of the capacities of "little boys and girls." In short, to turn the Bible into a pretty story-book. To all such attempts we are strongly opposed. The histories of Scripture owe so much of their force to the peculiar diction in which he would not say had produced—but calculated to produce the produced of more than two syllables," to deprive them of their peculiar majesty and poetry of expression; and to bring down the lottiest intellects should be humbled, to the level of the capacities of "little boys and girls." In short, to turn the Bible into a pretty story-book. To all such attempts we are strongly opposed. The histories of Scripture over some and their peculiar majesty and poetry of expression; and to bring down the lottiest intellects should be humbled, Because of those proceedings, and because of employ the same word to express the crime of Abel in murderplaying with a reel of cotton. Yet this is constantly done. We fear that Lord Brougham's hope-that the reverend We meet with "naughty" Cain, and "naughty" Pharaoh, and teachers of assassination may be called to account for their language, cannot be realised, but the public will visit them with the abhorrence such conduct merits.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

We meet with hauginy Cann, and hauginy the wilderness when they set up the "naughty Israelites" in the wilderness when they set up the golden calf as an object of worship; and "naughty King Herod," who killed "little boys;" and, last of all, "naughty" Judas, who betrayed his Saviour. We do not select this word as a peculiar instance, but as an example of the tone which pervades the whole book. Everything in the Scripture parraves which appeals to the imagination and the heart is set aside in this deplorable straining after nursery simplicity. We are sure it is not the author's wish to render the sacred narratives idiculous, or to sow in infant minds the seeds of scepticism; but such must practically be the effects of her teaching feeling of veneration can possibly arise for records which have been treated in infancy with such indecent familiarity. She informs her little boy that the giant champion of the Philistines, Goliath, "was very tall indeed; much taller than papa; he could not have walked in at the drawing-room door without stooping." When she mentions that he had a shield, the child asks what a shield is, and she tells him, "a large plate of steel or brass, as large as the NURSERY tea tray." When she has to relate that David carried provisions to his brethren, she says that he "took the that he "took them some bread and cheese." This nursery bread-and-cheese style runs through every page of the book.
This is truly pitiable; but there are some expressions calculated to excite positive disgust, and almost horror. The infant is made to observe, "O, mamma, I hope Emily, and Fanny, and the baby, and I, shall all be Jesus Christ's little lambs." What exprise ments of revergence as holy four can nossibly spring up in

The blindness with which we are apt to confine our view to a narrow circle immediately around us has been the cause of much of the bad legislation which has befallen the country in these days. Year after year introduces some new departure from the principles of the British constitution,—first in the things essentially lofty, grand, and majestic by words denoting of the British constitution,—first in the things essentially lofty, grand, and majestic by words denoting of the motion of Jacob Scriver,—Resolved, That at the colonies, then in Ireland; and lastly, we may be very sure the encroachment will step over the Channel and fasten upon England too. At home our statesmen talk magnificently about an explanation the peculiar attribute of the throne is lost sight the benefits of an hereditary aristocracy and an established of, that it is the seat of kingly power. But, with the writer,

this the reader will not be surprised to learn that the exclama-tion "Hosanna in the highest" is likened to a military band

If-a circumstance much to be wished-this book stood alone among professedly educational works, it might not be worth this notice; but it is one of a class against whose adoption the public cannot too strongly be warned. They are wholly worthless for any good purpose, and may probably give a wrong direction to the mind, which will remain through life.

Canada.

LOYAL MEETING AT BARRIE. (From The Toronto Herald.)

A few officials of the District of Simcoe,-men appointed v the present Executive, in direct opposition to the wishes of the District,—having put forward certain notoriously dis-affected individuals, to call a meeting of the "Loyal and Constitutional Reformers," to be held in the Court-House, in Barrie, on the 5th April, for the purpose of condoling with his Excellency, the late Governor, on his illness, and approving of his policy,—the Conservatives, thinking that under existing circumstances they might be considered the true "Loyal and Constitutional Reformers," assembled on the day, and at the place appointed; and, although four days was all the notice they had been favoured with, full four hundred mustered in Barrie; while the opposite party, who had been reparing for upwards of a month, and endeavoured to bring all their strength for the occasion, numbered about forty.

Early in the day, as the Conservative strength began to develope itself, the shuffling of this pitiful and cowardly minority became very evident, and on proceeding to the Court-House, the Radicals tried hard to persuade the countrymen that there was to be no meeting, asserting, among other falsehoods, that Captain Moberly had dissolved t. The meeting, notwithstanding, was regularly organized, and Edmund Lally, Esq., unanimously called to the chair;

Mr. Robert Pass being secretary.

The Chairman, on opening the business of the meeting, called on the parties who had signed and issued the notices through the country, to explain why and wherefore the said meeting had been called. Mr. Chairman David Soules, and Mr. Secretary Alfred Wharton Butts, were loudly called for, but they were called in vain; their Radical courage, with their patriotism, was lost in their prudence, and they made them-selves scarce, sneaking off to Mr. T. Meldrum's tavern, where they thought they, together with Mr. Butts' seven-charged pistol, would be much safer. The following resolutions were carried unanimously, with the exception of the first, to which there was only one dissentient voice, in a highly respectable and numerous meeting of the gentlemen and yeomaury of the

tion of the board itself.

"They cannot co-operate with it, because of the constitution of the board itself. Not only are the clergy of the Established Church deprived of the trust committed to their Established Church deprived of the trust committed to their the board itself, not only are the clergy of the Esq.,—"That the loyal inhabitants of this District feel much regret at the continued illness of Sir Charles Bagot; but at regret at the continued illness of Sir Charles Bagot; but at the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from these Provinces the same time they view his departure from the same time they will be a same time th exercised by a few individuals, who have abused it, committing various acts of tyranny, and taking every opportunity of oppressing men noted for their loyalty, and exalting men equally noted for their disaffection to the British Crown."—

Carried with one dissentient voice. Moved by E. G. O'Brien, Esq.; seconded by Lieut. James Manning. -Resolved, "That this, the first opportunity, be taken advantage of, to bring before his Excellency Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, the state of the District, placed, as it is in a ful mismanagement, of her Majesty's Executive in the United Province; and that a memorial, stating the following facts, be addressed to his Excellency the Governor-General, pray-ing his immediate interference in our behalf."

disregarded, nor were the hopes which were entertained in a consequence of her Majesty addressing a letter to the Ameer destined to be realised

In consequence of the intelligence which reached Bokhara of the disasters which had befullen our troops in Cabool, the tyrant threw Colonel Stoddart, a second time, together with Captain Conolly, an English officer recently arrived at Rabbourtey in constitute through their detail of Rabbourtey for the constitute through their detail of Without following the constitute through their detail of Without following the constitute through their detail of the constitute through their detail of Without following the constitute through their detail of the constitute through their detail of which are constituted to the realised.

Metcalfe, G. C. B., Governor-General of British North America, §c. §c.

May it please your Excellency.

May the the logistic meeting in the new District, beg leave thost respectfully to address your Excellency in congratulation of your arrival in this extensive colony; and in the

"rent denominations are not to be found to any extent in the same schools. Separate schools are established for each, in your Excellency to take decided and immediate steps to relieve

the following persons be the officers of the Society for the was made for a proclamation, setting apart the Simcoe District on the 4th day of November 1842, in the hope and with the present year 1843, and that we strongly recommend the on the 4th day of November 1842, in the hope and with the assurance of his Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, that it would be immediately issued, thereby insuring the District the year's taxes. A rumour having been circulated that it was not to be issued until after New Year's day, 1843, a delay which would cause a loss to the District of 500l. or more, the matter was represented to the hon. Robert Baldwin, Attorney General the in Toronto. Mr. Baldwin said that the papers had been re-ferred to him, on which he would report on his return to Kingston: that he knew of no difficulties in the case, or why the proclamation should not be issued: that the taxes in question were the property of the District which wanted them and would be payable of course to the District, if the proclamation came out in time. When urged to make his report then, as if he waited till his return to Kingston there would not then be time, he positively refused to do so. The proclamation was issued on the 12th of January 1843—up to this date no Sheriff has been appointed, consequently there can be no Jailer. No one to take charge of offenders however serious their crime—no civil suits for the recovery of debts can be commenced,—and the Judge of the Division Courts for the recovery of small lebts, has declined acting in the courts already organized; and although an Inspector of Licenses has been appointed, he has but now received the necessary authority for granting them. A Grant of money to the amount of 30,000%, was made by the Provincial Parliament in 1841, for the purpose of construct ing a road from Holland Landing to Penetanguishine, through centre of the District, and which sum is included in the 500,000l. granted by the Imperial Parliament. On application made a year ago to Sir C. Bagot, by petition from the District, his Excellency was pleased to give his assurance that the work should be immediately undertaken, and which asurance was afterwards repeated by the chairman of the Board A survey of part of the line has been made, but

othing further done. Lastly, may it please your Excellency, we have just learned that a new commission of the peace has arrived, and we hear with perfect astonishment that there are no more than seven magistrates commissioned to keep the peace and perform the ocal but most important judicial business of this very extensive District. Of these seven, one, the District Judge must necessarily be more than half his time occupied attending the minor courts. Two more, one Clerk of the Peace, the other Treasurer, cannot sit in sessions. A fourth, the inspector of Licenses cannot sit on licensing days,—two more have for some months past declined acting (one has always declined) and the seventh is resident at the extreme boundary of the district.

carefully and purposedly abstained from all political or party questions and avoided any interference with the details of her Majesty's Government. And in perfect trust and confidence that your Excellency will pursue that course which is wisest and best we leave the matter in your Excellency's hands. E. LALLY, Chairman.

(Signed) Barrie, April 5, 1843. E. G. O'Brien, Esq., E. K. Kynaston, Esq., and E. A. Walker, Esq., were then named a deputation to proceed to Kingston, and present the Address to his Excellency the Go-vernor-General. A vote of thanks having been unanimously passed to the Chairman, for his able and important services in the Chair, the meeting dispersed with the most perfect har-

mony and good feeling.

A meeting of the Constitutional Society of the Simcoe District was afterwards held at Bingham's tayern, when upwards of a hundred good men and true enrolled themselves as members

GREAT CONSERVATIVE MANIFESTATION OF FEELING.

(From the Kingston Whig, of the 4th April,) ents of reverence or holy fear can possibly spring up in half-past twelve, there being about four hundred persons pre- character. minds accustomed in infancy to speak of the awful mysteries of redemption in the same terms as of dolls and toys, and apparently to regard them as of no greater importance?

Had the writer possessed the faintest conception of the mysteries of the required for a step of the probability of the Expensive formula the probability of the matter, and Alexander collections of the probability of the Expensive formula the matter, and the probability of the Expensive formula the probability of the Expensive formula the matter, and the probability of the Expensive formula the probability of the Expensive formula the probability of the Expensive formula the probability of the matter, and the probability of the matter, and the probability of the Expensive formula the probability of the matter, and the probability of the probability of the matter, and the probability of the matter, and the probability of the matter, and the probability of the probability of the matter, and the probability of the probability of the probability of the matter, and the probability of the matter, and the probability of the probabi Had the writer possessed the faintest conception of the qualities required for a teacher of youth, this book would never have been written. She proceeds on an exactly option of screed or in the process of the process of the finitest conception of the admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to adjourn to the public street. The meeting being re-formed in adjourn to the public street. The meeting being re-formed in given by a correspondent of the Bytown Gazette. As to His front of Pringle's Hotel, the Chairman rose, and addressed the faintest conception of the meeting, the large room at Pringle's was found insufficient to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to adjourn to the public street. The meeting being re-formed in given by a correspondent of the Bytown Gazette. As to His Excellency's head being "like Franklin's" we demur; for we follow the properties of the meeting, the large room at Pringle's was found insufficient to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to adjourn to the public street. The meeting being re-formed in given by a correspondent of the Bytown Gazette. As to His Excellency's head being "like Franklin's" we demur; for we grammar in the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people, and a motion was made, and carried, to admit the people are people and the motion was made, and carried, to admit the people are people and the motion was made, and carried, to admit the people are people are people are people are people are people a

tants were compelled to abandon a public meeting and a free discussion, upon many subjects of public importance.

3. On the motion of Richard Ham, -Resolved, That the countenance shown to such mobs, by persons professing to be Reformers, and leading advocates of the Government, fills us with just alarm for the security of our rights, and the free and constitutional expression of the public sentiment of the

4. On the motion of J. B. Lockwood, - Resolved, That we care not by what party countenanced, riot, violence, and in-timidation will at all times meet from us a most determined opposition; nor will we lend our sanction to any Administra-tion that selects for its organs, whether at the press or at public meetings, persons who sanction such disgraceful proceedings, tending, as they do, to insult our understanding, and to emoralize and corrupt our people.

5. On the motion of Edmund S. Sisson,—Resolved, That

we disapprove of all party and factious badges, flags, and ban ners, whether orange or green; and consider the national colours of our common country sufficient for all legitimate purposes of patriotic display and enthusiasm; and that we ill support no administration of the Government that coun-

tenances such factious proceedings in this Province.

6. On the motion of Augustus G. Hooper,—Resolved, That a
Constitutional Society be now organized, for the incorporated countles of Lenox and Addington, for protecting the people from lawless violence and oppression, and for securing to the united counties a loyal, faithful, and able representation in the Provincial Legislature.

7. On the motion of John Rainey,-Resolved, That in the

appliess secured to the greatest number of the people.

10. On the motion of Daniel McBride,—Resolved, That as the geat political Revolution of 1688, by which the Civil and Ieligious Liberty of the British nation was secured upon the inperishable foundation of the will of the people, was effects through a combination of parties, so do we now invite all our loyal and peaceable tellow-subjects, of all creeds nations, and parties, to cast aside their past bickerings and dissentions—to forget former nicknames and factions; and as we have had a new and an important princple infased into our Colonial Government, that it may be stengthened, invigorated, and preserved, by mutual forgiveness for the past, and by a firm, loyal, and peaceful combination for the future, of the best, ablest, and wisest nen, irrespective of party, which the country affords.

1). On the motion of Wm. Templeton,—Resolved, That we repudiate and condemn all systems of Government tending to exclude any man from office, power, or influence in the Pro vince, on account of the place of his birth, the religious creel he professes, or the political party to which he may be attached; we respect all loyal subjects, of all political parties; and we will support no Administration that contines the patronage of the Crown to partizans—that prefers party to the country; or that neglects loyalty, integrity, talent, and merit, to exalt the undeserving, the dis-

loyal, or the ignorant.

12. On the motion of George Amey,—Resolved, That so far as the political refugees, and those who either aided or To His Excellency, the Right Honourable Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, G. C. B., Governor-General of British North and 1838, and those who refused to aid in the suppression of the said wicked and unnatural rebellions, are concerned, May it please your Excellency.

We the loyal inhabitants of the District of Simeoe, taking dvantage of this first public meeting in the new District, beg we tesire to see them pursue their respective callings in undisturbed peace and security; but we do not desire, but on the contrary, we hold it to be immoral and unjust that they should be appointed to high offices of trust and emolument or selected to rule over a people they sought to con-quer, or to administer laws which they endeavoured to contravere by force and violence.

13. On the motion of B. Outwater,-Resolved, That the better to extirpate and destroy every root of the obnoxious weed of party spirit and party designations, by which the people have been too long divided, we hereby agree to abandon, as a Society, the former party mames of Tories, Radicals, Conservatives, Reformers, &c. &c, and to unite under the banner of our common country, calling ourselves the "Royal Canadian Association" of Lenox and Addington, based upon the principle of maintaining Colonial rights and the perpetuity

of Imperial connexion.
14. On the motion of Wm. McDonald, -Resolved, That mation of Brauch Associations in the several townships :- | Montreal Herald ?

President-Samuel Clark, Esq., J.P. Vice-Presidents-Peter Daly, Esq., J.P., and George H.

Scoretary—Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Treasurer—Robert Esson, Esq.
Committee—Samuel Casey, Henry Davis, Anthony Denike,

John Church, William Templeton, Daniel McBride, Edmund J. Scisson, David Parks, Daniel Fraser, Jacob Detlor, Archibald Campbell, Jun., P. V. Dorland, J. B. Lockwood, Wm. Sloane, Richard Ham, S. L. Sixsmith, Calvin Wheeler, E. Huffman, John Jenkins, Samuel Purdy, James Chamberlain, John Chamberlain, and William Mackle.

15. On the motion of Simon Sixsmith,-Resolved, That we decline to interfere in the local difficulties existing in the Eastern section of the Province, not having sufficient information tion or personal observation to enable us to judge of the actual state of things in that portion of the Colony; but we declare our entire conviction, not only of the policy, but of the justice also, of allowing our Canadian fellow-subjects of French origin a just and fair representation in the Legislature of the country, and of the fair and legitimate power, influence, and patronage in the Executive Councils of the Province, to which their legislative representation, their numbers, and their respecta-

bility so justly entitle them.

16. On the motion of James Chamberlain,—Resolved, That this meeting reposes the fullest confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and ability of the Representative of this county, John S. Cartwright, Esq., Q.C., whose patriotic and consistent con duet has justly endeared him to the people of this, his native Province, and especially to the inhabitants of the incorporated counties of Lenox and Addington, whose interests, feelings, and wishes he has so long and so faithfully represented.

(Signed) SAMUEL CLARK, Chairman.
On the motion of Captain Fraclick, Samuel Clark, Esq., left the chair, and George H. Detlor, Esq., late M.P.P., was called thereto; when, upon the motion of Mr. Pringle, seconded by Mr. H. Baker, the thanks of the meeting were

given to the late Chairman.

On the motion of Mr. F. A. Oliver, seconded by Mr. H. Davis, the thanks of the meeting were also voted to the

Dr. John Chamberlain proposed three cheers for Colonel Gowan, which was seconded by Mr. Miles Shorey, and heartily

responded to by the whole meeting.

In the course of the proceedings, several excellent addresses were delivered, and at the close three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, and three for Sir Charles Metcalfe, after which the meeting separated. Not the slightest disturbance or accident of any kind occurred.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Editorial Summarn.

Sir Charles Metcalfe does not yet appear to have given any indications of his policy. The Conservatives evince every desire to repose confidence in him, and support his administration, and have written and spoken of him with great respect. It is rumoured already that His Excellency has shown his determination to govern, instead of being governed by, the Executive Council; and it is further stated that Mr. Lafontaine, unable to remove the seat of government from Kingston to Montreal, has resigned, and that his resignation has been acepted. But we attach slight credit to these rumours. Mr. Irving, the Warden of the Simcoe District, a gentleman

connected with Jamaica, has publicly stated that Sir C. Metcalfe relinquished his salary as Governor of Jamaica after his

"Our new Governor General, Sir Charles Metealfe, came

educated Christian gentlemen? We have for zsome time dencies of individual self-will. In the case of the established and power, sacred to the hand of monarchs, but as "a long violent threats the Sheriff, Magistrates, and peaceable inhabion the right cheek, not disagreeable—a large mole on the left—sits with his hands across and his fingers interlaced, and looks up frequently—has benevolence large, and is sentimental. His dress is neat but not gaudy—in brief, he is "the good old English Gentleman." If he had to cross ice with an elephant, he would no doubt get off and walk behind the animal. mention this to show that his prudence is stronger than his oride. Before he makes appointments he will enquire con-

Sir Charles Metcalfe is unmarried. The Loyalists of the Province have met in various parts to emonstrate against the dangerous and wicked policy of throw-ng all the power of the Government into the hands of the disaffected. The Talbot District has been foremost in the good cause, and we were much pleased to observe one of the Re ons, at a Meeting in that District, seconded by "Mr. E. Tisdale, an aged Loyalist" of the war of the American Rebellion. In 1783 the Loyalists were rewarded: in 1843 the Rebels are comoted and honoured by the Queen's Representative. Papineau, it is reported, is to be allowed to draw £4000 from the Government, for alleged arrears of Salary, and his return to Canada is spoken of. In the mean time the Loyalists may gather from the winds the money voted for defraying the losses

occasioned by the Rebellion.

In the Quebec Mercury, a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Nicholas, to address Sir C. Bagot and Sir C. Metcalfe, is

announced to be held on a Sunday! The cattle are perishing for want of folder in great numpers. At the Quarter Sessions of the Prince Edward District, the sum of £100 has been voted from the District

save loyalty to the Throne, and obedience to law and order.

8. On the motion of George Colson, —Resolved, That as loyalty and order are best secured by the bonds of mutual interest and affection, so this Society will use no means to carry out its objects but such as are necessary for the welfare of the social compact, and in strict accordance with law.

interest and iffection, so this Society will use no means to carry out its shiperts but such as are necessary for the welfare of the social compact, and in strict accordance with law.

9. On the motion of George H. Detlor,—Resolved, That as the Imperial authority has conceded to this Colony what is commonly called "Responsible," or Representative Government, so we, as loyal and peaceful subjects, defer to the Royal wish, and in accepting the new power conferred upon us, we declare our full and unreserved determination to use our best endeavours that the future administration of the Government may be so conducted, "in harmony with the wishes of the people, as constitutionally expressed through their Representative in Parliament," that peace, enterprise, and prosperity is a small peaceful interest and instructions received by the Custom House and Post Office authorities by the last English packet, in relation to the enforcement of the law, protective of British copyright within the Colonies, has, as might have been expected, created no little sensation among us. Such legitimate vessels of political and commercial information, as the New York Journal of Commerce, will not be affected by the enforcement of the law, but such publications as the Boston Notion, the New World, and Brother Jonathan, being mere piratical reprints, sailing under the 'stripes and stars,' will now be subject to the 'right of search,' and, should their contents be found illegitimate vessels of political and commercial information, as the Boston Notion, the New World, and Brother Jonathan, being mere piratical reprints, sailing under the 'stripes and stars,' will now be subject to the 'right of search,' and, should their contents be found illegitimate, will forthwith be condemned." Thus writes the Mon. tative in Parliament," that peace, enterprise, and prosperity mate, will forthwith be condemned." Thus writes the Monmay be restored to the country, and the greatest amount of treal Gazette, and we are very glad indeed that this act of justice to British authors has been done. The New World. moreover, has introduced a taste for light and trashy reading,

which is very injurious, and we rejoice to see its wings clipped. In Nova Scotia the College question seems to be an impracticability. A site cannot be agreed upon; and if agreed upon, we believe, will be the scene of a second Babel.

The Quebec Mercury furnishes us with this favourable notice of His Excellency's Physician: "In one of our late English papers we find some particulars relative to Dr. O'Shaughnessy, His Excellency's private physician. He is of the Bengal service, and was lately lecturer on Materia Medica in the Medical College of Calcutta; he is a nephew of Dean O'Shaughnessy of Ennis. If we remember aright, this gentleman was one of the earliest experimentalists in the art of Photography, (more properly known as the Daguerreotype) and we believe to have seen his name appended to some valuable papers connected with it, dated at Calcutta these papers attracted, at the time, much notice from the sci entific men interested in the investigation of this wonderfu

The Woodstock Monarch contains the subjoined announce

A meeting of the vestry of Woodstock Church will be holden on Thursday, the 13th instant. at 1 o'clock, to receive a comnication from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Metropolitan, and to transact other business.

WILLIAM BETTRIDGE, B.D., Rector. PHILIP GRAHAM, Churchwarden Thursday, April 6, 1843."

The following additional specimen of the Hincks-Wakefield Magistracy is from the Kingston Statesman :- A NEW MADE MAGISTRATE. -Our friend the editor of the Belleville Intelligencer is a witty rogue! He lately edified the public, by giving a true copy of certain official documents, issued by some of our "new made" Radical Magistrates. To prove to our friend at Belleville that the Victoria Magistrates cannot exceed (though we admit they have gone far to equal) some of our Midland District Justices, we publish the following exact copy, word for word and letter for letter, as in the original, which is now in our possession 1—

"Mr. vanalestime you betend the nxd as you Maid the thif. knone or tha will send a warrent

for you Ames Scharmchon J. P." Now we plainly ask Sir Charles Mctcalfe what his Excellency thinks of such Magistrates as the author of the foregoing; for it is with such men Mr. Harrison and Mr. Baldwin have crammed the Bench. Ought not men of all parties

would be omitted? - Kingston Statesman We take the following relative to the Militia from the " By a General Order, issued by his Excellency the Com-

mander of the Forces, and transmitted to the several corps on Friday last, the whole Provincial Force, with the exception of the Montreal Cavalry, the Queen's Light Dragoons, and the Glengarrry Infantry in the Lower Province; and one troop of Cavalry, and the Black Company at Chatham in the Upper, is ordered to be disembodied. The men are to be dishanded on the 15th inst., but they will receive pay and rations up to the 7th of May; and those wishing to return to their hones will be provided with water carriage. The Infantry will also receive

a gratuity of nearly 10t. per man.

The following are the corps to be broken up: —

Canada East—Stanstead, Frontier Cavalry.

Shefford, Frontier Cavalry. Lacolle, Frontier Company Huntingdon, Frontier Cavalry, Do. Frontier Company. Ruusselltown, Frontier

Canada West-1st Troop Incorporated Dragoons. Kingston Volunteer Artillery Company.
1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th Incorporated Battalions.

The 3d was disembodied on the 20th ult.

This order was the result of the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces to the Horse Guards, and is accompanied by high encomiums upon the good conduct and efficiency of the force

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Books of Subscription for the new Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, as authorized by the ovincial Act 6th Victoria, chapter 27, will be opened on Monday in first day of May next, at the following places, viz: ext, at the following places, viz:—
at the Bank of Upper Canada.

Office of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Agency of do Office of Jacob F. Pringle, E8q. Office of Jacob F. Pringle, E8q. Office of J. G. Irvine, E8q. Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, Agency of do. Gore Bank, Office of the Bank of Upper Canada. Office of do. do. do. Office of do. do. do. do. do. CONDITIONS.

These Books will be closed on the thirtieth day of June following. Ten per cent. on the amount subscribed, must be paid at the time subscribing; but Subscribers may pay up their whole subscription ent Contingent Fund will be divided amongst the holders

By Order of the Board, THOS. G. RIDOUT,

KINGSTON BAZAAR.

OTICE is hereby given, that a BAZAAR, for Purposes connected with SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, the 23rd Day of May next, under the Direction of a Committee, composed of the following Ladies, viz. 1—Mrs. SAMPSON, Mrs. HALLOWELL, Mrs. T. ROBISON, Mrs. D. J. SMITH, Mrs. CARTWRIGHT, Miss WILKINSON, Mrs. CLARK, Mrs. DUPLY. Miss RANNES. Mrs. D. J. Shiffit, Mrs. Cartwing II, Mrs. Chartwing II, Mrs. CLARK, Mrs. Dupuy, Miss RAYNES.
Contributions to this Bazaar may be sent to the Committee, on or lefore Saturday, the 20th May, with the Prices (which it is requested hay be moderate) attached to each Article by the Donors.
Kingston, March 31st, 1843.

SCHOOL BOOKS. H. & W. ROWSELL have constantly on hand a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS of the LATES and most approved ENGLISH EDITIONS, including all those in use at UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. French Books.

Beautès de l'Histoire de France
Exercises sur les Participes, par
Le Tellier
Fontanelle sur le Pluralité des
Mondes
French Prayer Books
French Pra French Prayer Books Gil Blas, 5 vols Instruction sur l'Histoir Gil Blas, 5 vols
Instruction sur l'Histoire de France
Lévizac's French Grammar
Le Tellier's Cacographie
Le Tellier's Cacographie
Conjugaisous

" Fables
" Spelling Book
Traite des Participes, Le Tellie
" Conjugaisous " " et Cacologie Telemachus Voltairé's Henriade Hebrew.

Bythner's Lyra Prophetica Hebrew Psalter. German. Grammar German Lexicon German Dra:nas.

Torouto, April 12, 1843. TO LET, The Premises No. 2, Waterloo Buildings,

H. & W. ROWSELL,

WILL commence her trips from TORONTO to WELLING-TON SQUARE, (and HAMILTON, should the ice permit), on MONDAY next, at Eight o'clock.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY, Will commence her trips to ROCHESTER, toucking at Port H pe and Cobourg, (weather permitting), on MONDAY next, the 10th instant.
She will, until further hotice, leave Toronto at Saves o'clock in the morning, every Monday and Thursday; and leave Rochester Landing every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at Euger o'clock.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,
Toronto, 5th April, 1843.

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PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. S. S. WOOD, A. M., Rector of Three Rivers, Eastern Canada, is disposed to undertake the education of a limited number of Boys together with his own Sons.

THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR,

FORWARDING FOR 1843.

H. JONES & Co., Montreal, H. & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockville,

Forwarders of Goods and Produce to and from the above places.

MERCANTILE Houses, Private Individuals, Banks, and either Corporate Bodies, desirous of obtaining Goods of any desembation from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montreal, at the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will receive their property (accidents excepted, without further trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom Homes, pay duties, and forward them to their destination.

P.S.—All Letters from pressure in Canada to be addressed to H. Sec.

P.S.-All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. &

AND OTHER EFFECTS.

THERE will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Farm on Queenston Heights on TUESDAY the 25th of April next, and the following days, the whole Farm Stock, Farming Implements, and a quantity of Household Farniture, the Property of Dr. Hashirox, of Queenston Heights, consisting of 6 powerful Work Horses; I do. do. Filly; I Sadule or Harness Horse; I Pony Marc and her Filly; It very superior Cows, and 30 Young Cattle, composed chiefly of therough-bred Short-horned Durhams, with correct Herd-book Pedigrees, and imported Ayrshires, well worthy of attention; Berkshire Pigs; a small flock of good Sheep, principally South Downs; Wag ons, Carts, Sleighs, Iron Ploughs (Scotch), Harrows; Roller, Household Furniture, and whatever clse may appear.

Also one thorough-bred Horse and one thorough-bred Marc (the Marc imported by Mr. S. ammonds of Ancaster), the property of W. H. Dickson, Esq.

The Sale will commence at Eleven o'clock, and liberal credit will be given on approved security.

given on approved security. The Farin (Two Hundred Acres under cultivation) is to be Let for term of years.

No letters on this subject will be replied to, unless free of postage.

Queenston Heights, 6th March, 1843.

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JUST PUBLISHED, THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
For sale, price 2s. 6d., by the Publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED. CURIE CANADENSES, THE CANADIAN LAW COURTS.

January 24, 1843.

DESCRIBING the several Courts of Law and Equity, which have been erected from time to time in the Canadas; with copicus notes explanatory and historical, and an Appendix of much useful matter. ltur in antiquam Sylvam, stabula alta ferarum

Procumbunt piece; sonat icta securibus llex, Fraxineæque trabes: cuneis et fissile robur Scinditur: advo!vunt ingentes montibus ornos.—Virgit. BY PLINIUS SECUNDUS. Price 6s. 3d, bound in cloth.

H. & W. ROWSELL.

Toronto, March 29, 1843. THE SECOND EDITION OF THE

PROVINCIAL JUSTICE, MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, BY W. C. KEELE, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. IS NOW IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE SHOWTHY PUBLISHED, AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO. COMPRISING the whole of the new Criminal Law, and a variety of other useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for

the guidance of JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The work full bound will be delivered to subscribers (only) at £15a.
Orders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell. Church
Printing Office. Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened.
Editors of the following papers inserting the above weekly, with
the notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full ound copy of the work.

Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and British

Toronto, 30th March, 1843. THE EVERY BOY'S BOOK.

BRITISH CONSTITUTION. Compiled and arranged for the use of Schools and private families, by JOHN GEORGE BRIDGES.

PRICE, 28. 6d. The above Work is now ready, and the Subscribers to it are respectfully informed that it can be had, on application at the Store of H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, No. 163, King Street.

GEORGE HELM, TAILOR,

BEGS to inform the public of Toronto, that he has commenced business a few doors west of the Commercial Bank, King Street, where any orders intrusted to him will be punctually attended to Having had considerable experience, as Foreman to the late D. STANLEY, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Toronto. February 27, 1843. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REPAINT ESTABLISHMENT.

REFINOVED.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to WATERLOO BUILDINGS.

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has hereton received. His constant study shall always be to give to his custom general satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Bitckskins, Vestings, &c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842. G. BILTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

RY NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY-MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best

Toronto, 27th April, 1842, THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street. TORONTO.

T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the bost West of England Broad Cloths, Cussimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also—a selection of Superior Verinos, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

terms.

Rose Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS
Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. BIRTHS.

On the 4th Inst., at Woodstock, the Lady of Dr. Turquand, of a son.

At Cobourg, on the 1st Inst., the Lady of B Clark, Esq., of a son.

At Cobourg, on the same day, the lady of C. H. Morgan, Esq., of a

daughter:
At Niagara, March 15th, Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Captain James Sutherland, of a soh.

MARRIED:
On Friday, the 31st March, at St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, by the Rev. G. C. Street, Abraham Bagshaw, Esq., of Uxbridge, to Mary, daughter of John Dawson, Esq., of West Geillib bury.
At Gosfield, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. F. G. Elliott, of Colchester, Robert McMurray, schoolmaster, to Sarah Hinnegan, beth of the former place.

both of the former place.

On the 30th March, by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, Mr. Edward Allen, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Kerr, all of Amherst to larry, Joseph Carlotte, by the Ven. the Archdeactin Stuart, Mr. Thomas Glode Darley, to Miss Sacah Park, both of Kingston.
In this city, on the 9th ultimo, by the Reverend H. J. Graseit, A.M., Mr. Thomas Elgie, to Miss Elizabeth Cook, both of Toronto.

A.M., Mr. Thomas El gie, to Miss Elizabeth Cook, both of Toronto.

BIED.

In this city, on the 6th instant, much respected and deeply regretted, Mrs. Mary Brunkill, wife of Mr. Thomas Clarkson, merchant.

In this city, innerely lathented, on the 8th instant, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with much fortitude, susan, wife of Mr. Charles Daly, Clerk of the Common Council, aged 26 years.

A striking instance of the uncertainty of life occurred the week before last, at Newmarket, in this District. Richard Wallis, Esq., an elderly gettileman, who came from England only last year, left his home on Wednesday morning, for Newmarket, distant about five miles, and having transacted some business there, commenced this return in apparent good health and remarkable cheeffulness of spirits. While driving homeward, he was struck with paralysis, and remained in a state of insensibility until life death, on the following Saturday, the list April

and remained in a state of insensibility duffillis death, on the fol-lowing Saturday, the 1st April

At the Parsonage Fenelon Falls, oif Saturday the 25th ult., most truly lamented by all her condexions and acquaintances, Mary, the heloved wife of the Rev. T. Fidler, and youngest daughter of John Grover Esq., of Grafton.