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VOLUME VII.-No. 24.7

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COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1843.

[WHOLE NUMBER, CCCXXXVI.

Poetry. CHRISTMAS DAY. (From the " Christian Year.")

"And suddenly there was with the Angel a multitude of the hea-venly host, praising God."-ST. LUKE, ii. 13. What sudden blaze of song Spreads o'er th' expanse of Heav'n? In waves of light it thrills along, Th' angelie signal given— "Glory to God!" from yonder central fire Flows out the echoing lay beyond the starry quire; Like circles widening round Upon a clear blue river, Orb after orb, the wondrous sound Is echoed on for ever: "Glory to God on high, on earth be peace, "And love towards men of love*-salvation and release." Yet stay, before thou dare To join that festal throng; Listen and mark what gentle air

First stirred the tide of song; "Tis not, " the Saviour born in David's home, "To whom for power and health obedient worlds should come": 'Tis not, "the Christ the Lord": The not, " the Christ the Lord . With fax'd, adoring look The choir of angels caught the word, Nor yet their silence broke : But when they heard the sign where Christ should be, In sudden light they shone, and heavenly harmony. Wrapp'd in his swaddling bands, And in his manger laid, The hope and glory of all lands Is come to the world's aid :

No peaceful home upon his cradle smil'd, Guests rudely went and came, where slept the royal child.

But where Thou dwellest, Lord, No other thought should be, Once duly welcom'd and ador'd, How should I part with Thee? Bethlehem must lose Thee soon, but Thou wilt grace The single heart to be thy sure abiding-place. Thee, on the bosom laid Of a pure virgin mind, In quiet ever, and in shade Shepherd and sage may find; They, who have bow'd untaught to Nature's sway, And they, who follow Truth along her star-pav'd way. The pastoral spirits first Approach Thee, Babe divine, For they in lowly thoughts are nurs'd, Meet for thy lowly shrine : Sooner than they should miss where Thou dost dwell, Angels from Heaven will stoop to guide them to thy cell.

Still, as the day comes round For Thee to be reveal'd, By wakeful shepherds Thou art found, Abiding in the field. All through the wintry heaven and chill night air, In music and in light Thou dawnest on their prayer.

O faint ye not for fear-What though your wandering sheep, Reckless of what they see and hear, Lie lost in wilful sleep?

High Heaven, in mercy to your sad annoy, Still greets you with glad tidings of immortal joy.

Think on th' eternal home, The Saviour left for you ; Think on the Lord most holy, come To dwell with hearts untrue : So shall ye tread untir'd his pastoral ways, And in the darkness sing your carol of high praise.

* I have ventured to adopt the reading of the Vulgate, as being ge excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis."

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CHURCH.

but how truly so we know not.-Church Intelligencer.] largement or modification.

that they force themselves upon the view of all, either as a matter of social arrangement, than as the fruit of blood and tears—most strange to them it would have our position, the full apprehension of which we conof the country, can wholly exclude the consideration frame standards of character, of discipline, and of with her foes, like earthly potentates, for the sake of essentially a development not confined to a section, of them, and of what they indicate, from its pages. operation, for themselves; so that the Priestly type, acquisition or possession, of admiration or renown, but but pervading the body at large. We do not now the following manner, and is on the authority of an

the first fruits of that meeting.

No secular power, no Episcopal sentence, no courtly, aristocratic, or popular influences added one tittle kept weather-tight for the purpose, without the es-distinct, independent relations; nor again was it to of impetus to the movement which was thus commenced. The Bishops had not recently been ac- relation between the pastor and his people, and with- themselves a machinery for making sympathy availcustomed to instruct their Clergy, in their Charges, upon matters connected with the constitution and authority of the Church, but rather upon such as had relation either to its circumstances as an establishment, or else to their pastoral duties in their parishes, and to the mode of preparation for them; and we indeed believe, that no single Prelate took public notice of what is now known as the "Oxford movement," until it had reached its later stages; and its chequered characteristics, some four or five years ago, appeared to the Bishops of Oxford and Exeter, in particular, to require the administration of praise mixed with warning and even with censure. As to the Court and the House of Lords, no person, by word or act, has ever imputed to either, we believe, that they had part either in the merit or the blame attaching to the efforts for the restoration of Catholic principle and feeling. The House of Commons, again, is only known to the public in connection with those efforts, from the circumstance that it has several times been the scene of vigorous and indeed violent attacks upon them, contrasted with defences in a much more subdued and apologetic tone. The leaders of all the political parties in the State are popularly imagined to regard with the most decided aversion that which is called Puseyism or Tractarianism. The patrons of livings are generally men who were educated at a time when all such questions slumbered in unbroken repose. Persons thus trained, it is well known, do not in mature or advanced life readily allow new elements of religious conviction to obtrude themselves among those which they have already received, and which, having settled down into quiet equilibrium might be materially incommoded by the vivacity of the new- public opinion, still regardful of what was established, regarded them as members of that Divine society, comers. We do not mean that, as a class, and as compared with other classes, they are otherwise than conscientious, but that, according to the constitution [From The Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Re- life proceeds, and that, upon the whole, each generaof the human mind, everything tends towards fixity as view just published, we give the following truly ex- tion of our gentry carry with them to the grave that cellent article, which is attributed to the Right Hon. set of doctrinal and Ecclesiastical impressions, which W. E. Gladstone, President of the Board of Trade, they received at the University, without material en-

ligious tendencies existing in the Church of England and political governors, and to those who, though out this m depth, inexhaustible in the interest which attaches to ercise so powerful an influence upon the Church, Church herself. On the contrary, they were conit. We can only hope to touch it here and there namely, the proprietors of the soil in the character of neeted with elements actually tending to disorganize upon the surface. We approach it with the deepest patrons, we seem to find, that every secular and huimpression, that in the present condition of the man influence from above has been against, and not in Church, charity, founded upon a sense of our Chris- favour of, the Oxford writers. Nor is it less material tian brotherhood, forbearance, and considerate fore- to remark, that the general tendency of the times, thought, are the very first requisites of useful discus- and of other Protestant bodies, is in a direction sion of her concerns; and if we positively offend wholly opposite to theirs. In the Church establishagainst this rule, we have thus supplied in the outset ment of Scotland, for example, during the very same the means of judging us out of our own mouth. As decennium which is the subject of our present review, to the rest, if we require apology for venturing upon a movement of proportional magnitude has been in ground so sacred, we plead the rapid growth of the progress, and has in the spring of the present year question in its importance and pressure upon the minds found a consummation in the secession of nearly twoof men; the immense moment of its issues, and the fifths of its ministers. This secession, involving the Five years ago, a writer in The Edinburgh Review, conscience' sake, has been founded upon a reaction sacrifice of station and independent emolument for evidently actuated by a serious and earnest temper, from the tame domesticated Presbyterianism of the examined the subject of what is termed the Oxford eighteenth century, towards the extremest developor Tractarian movement (and we will take opportuni- ments of the Scottish Reformation : and in Scotland, ty of asking pardon on the ground of necessity for as we believe, the charge of Puseyism has been ridicuusing here or elsewhere a class of descriptive phrases lously enough advanced against those who have realways open to much exception,) in an Essay on the mained in the Presbyterian Establishment; thus First Part of Mr. Froude's Remains, and, estimating openly and deliberately, and we doubt not conscienit as most men would then have done, evidently re- tiously, continuing to separate themselves from the garded it as little more than a feeble, casual, and communion of the Bishops of that country. And the desultory effort of the enthusiasm or caprice of a movement in Scotland towards a more extreme Prosmall knot of persons. The contrast indeed was testantism received its main impulsion from the same drawn between Froude and Whitfield, as if between social and political concussions of the years 1831-3, what is barren, transient, and abortive, with what has which in England produced a precisely contrary rethe true gifts of comprehensive view, and of creative sult. Thus it is that in periods of pressure, men, and power. The critic, approaching the close of his labours, writes thus in a temper of evident comfort and upon their first principles. The English Church, put upon her mettle, has shaken off the conventional and "Luther and Zuingle, Cranmer and Latimer, may secular influences which clothed her in an Erastian etill rest in their honoured graves: 'Take courage, disguise, and has lighted up, with the rapidity of wildbrother Ridley, we shall light up such a flame in fire, the blazing title of Catholicity upon her brow: England as shall not soon be put out,' is a prophecy the Scottish, ridding herself of the very same accidenwhich will not be defeated by the successors of those tal integuments, has displayed to the world the bony who heard it, so long as their confessors shall be va-can the defeated by the successors of those that integriments, has displayed to the say the cant to record, and their doctors to publish, contrite Scottish Church,—for although it is true that the poreminiscences of a desire for roasted goose, and of an pular party in that body has now retired from its pre-

but the lively reception and impression of doctrines, to convey to the door of every native of the country, that there they might grow into the maturity of their their earlier stages, by "The Tracts for the Times." which relate to the visibility, perpetuity, and authori-Divine grace and knowledge, but really being and strength, and issue forth prepared for the work which ty of the Church of Christ, and to the spiritual es-seace of her ministry and ordinances. The series of ing younger sons, tutors, and incapable persons in gepublications called The Tracts for the Times, were neral, with an independent livelihood and a position tion of love was not a dispensation to communicate in society; and for the perfunctory discharge of a His gifts by ten thousand separate channels, nor to minimum of religious offices in public places but just establish with ten thousand elected souls as many

tablishment of anything like a personal and spiritual leave them unaided, to devise and set in motion for out the smallest appreciation of the high and holy alle and co-operation practicable among the children aims embraced in the adjustment by our forefathers of a common Father: but it was to call them all into of her services and her discipline.

Church of England appeared to be about to become. on food, to surround them all with one defence; to It is true that amendment had commenced before the inpart to them all the deepest, the most inward and year 1833; but while this was the case in particular vial sentiment of community, and brotherhood, and parishes, in other localities, the process of degeneracy identity, as in their fall so in their recovery, as in their and decay was still regularly advancing, as the nature peils so in their hopes, as in their sins so in graces, of all corruptions is to go from bad to worse, unless ancin the means and channels for receiving them. and until, by some vigorous check, and the infusion of a new principle, the course is reversed. Many ex- not he origin and casual thought of three or four or cellent Bishops were striving to stem the tide; and more individuals; it was a link in the great chain of in particular, we apprehend that the present Bishop caues and effects, by which the mind of this country of London will be honourably remembered by posteri- has now, for half a century and more, been made the ty, as one of our earliest and most efficient reformers subject of so remarkable and of so general a religious of practical abuse. But the efforts of individuals, proression and development. To have had the and even of individual governors, were feeble against smalest share in impelling the movement of which we general deterioration : the more so, since the reaction spek, was indeed an honour; to have had a greater in favour of personal piety was connected with a shap in directing it, a surpassing crown; to have school of doctrine wholly destitute of the spirit which mared it by temerity or excess, among the heaviest pervades the sacramental and ritual system of the of srrows: but do not let us suppose that in contem-Church; and since, accordingly, it assumed a form platng it, we are contemplating an affair of mere indidistinct and even alien in the public view from hers, vidual volition; it is, as a whole, the divinely prompted and appeared less bent upon the revival of her insti- ansver of our Christian humanity to its own cry for tations, than upon devising new modes of develop- its proper meat and drink; it is as much the offspring ment for the religious life of the country, to be sub- of providential necessity as any great historical event stituted for the ancient channels seemingly well-nigh of any age; let us add, it was the infallible sequel and blocked up. Personal zeal, faith, and love increased; complement of the work of religious renovation, which new forms of association were invented; new services begin apart from, and almost in antagonism to, Ecclewere devised, based not upon liturgical models, but siasical rule, but which never could be complete, or upon the practices of the puritans, or approximating fully worthy of its author, until it ceased to deal with to them as nearly as the state of discipline and of mer as isolated individuals, and steadily and uniformly would allow in each particular locality. A sort of within which they are appointed "to grow up into school of popular Divinity arose, common in what is Hin in all things, which is the head, even Christ, from included to Churchmen and dissenters, and therefore whom the whole body, fitly joined together, and comnecessarily excluding the great principles, which have pacted by that which every joint supplieth, according since so much more powerfully asserted their position. to the effectual working in the measure of every part, In this detail we do not wish to undervalue the im-maketh increase of the body, unto the edifying of itself portance of the amendments actually made, nor the in love." (Eph. iv. 15, 16.) onour due to those concerned in promoting them,

everything, but a set of external forms, scarcely worth contending for when divested of their sacred companionship with the deepest principles, to the societies which profess an anti-Catholic Protestantism. Had the divinity of Mr. Scott, for instance, given the tone to the whole body of our Clergy, and to our laity in the mass, it is clear that whatever good effects might have been produced by it in some, and those too most important particulars, it would have engendered a spirit that must absolutely have required our formularies to be remodeled in the Genevan sense. In the Evangelical movement, as such, there was no promise for the institutions of the Church, but rather a prospect that they would be more and more dissociated from all true spiritual meaning : that they would then be relaxed and dispensed with as superfluous in themselves, and as causing unnecessary divisions in the Christian world; and this in an order commencing with such services and parts of services, as most prominently declare the doctrines of what we may call the Catholic or Sacramental system. We do not mean that there were no moral affinities, no capacities of close alliance and amalgamation, between the teaching of those who are ever to be honoured for their witness to the doctrines of grace as opposed to those of a narrow, frigid and abstract orality, and that of the later school, who have brought into general prominence the doctrine of the Church as living and perpetual stewardess of the ordinances of grace. Who that remembers the writings of Nicole and Pascal-who that cherishes the memory of the yet more venerable and mighty name of Saint Augustine-can fall into the vulgar error of supposing that the champions of the doctrines of grace, and those of the high spiritual theory of the Church, must necessarily be found in opposite ranks? On the contrary, the sum and substance of our charge against the evangelical system, such as it was thirty

ore spacious fold, under one tender Shepherd; to This, we say with pain and shame, was what the plee them all upon one level, to feed them all with

That, therefore, which we are now discussing, was

The actual state and probable development of re-tions torder is end to the whole, then, looking to our Ecclesiastical investored as in compliance with the wishes of his crew. A a wind, in compliance with the wishes of his crew. A test of course, as they honour due to those concerned in promoting that it indicates what should or might have been, traveller in that country gives an account of going on "One would have thought it impossible to dose speak is, as a whole, the progression not of a party or section, but of the Church. Some few individuals there may be, who may have been scared through their own sensitive timidity, some few who may have been scandalized by particular excesses or defects of act or language, into a mood of more decided aversion or suspicion towards Catholic principles and practices, even here, as we believe, the process has rather been to evoke what was latent, than to infuse what was new. But, when we speak of the country and of the Church at large, it is evident that the body, as a body, moves forward, from year to year, we might say from day to lay, in the line of Catholicism; of Catholicism we admit, regulated and tempered by the Anglican mould in which it has been cast, but involving all its essential principles, and more and more predisposed to their development. Shall we call evidence in proof of this position? Listen to the allegations of dissenters; remember that in the efforts which they made, and we doubt not, made according to their own consciences, during the present year, for the defeat of the Educational Clauses of the Factory Bill, proposed by the Ministers of the Crown; one of the leading allegations from all quarters was, that the plan proposed to entrust a paramount influence in the training of the young, to a Clergy infected as a body with what they term the corporate character justifying the charge which they pigs; but these were kept more as curiosities than as The population is estimated at sixty thousand souls different class of witnesses-the Episcopal Charges of And again, in speaking of the passages he has that party is the genuine modern representative of that party is the genuine modern representative of and required the admission of new and potent elethose who, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, ments. But, as a matter of fact, this unnatural and some degree of animadversion upon particular writings, They may convince all whom it concerns, that the separation of the Scottish nation from false opposition between ordinances and grace did or tenets, or practices, of the Oxford Divines, or some exist to a certain extent in this country. The secret, of their adherents. We have seen those of the Bishops We have been led by this contrast, almost una- so to speak, of the close relationship between what is of London, Durham, Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, wares, to express the conclusion towards which we are Catholic, and what is, in the best popular sense, evan- Chester, Llandaff, St. David's, Ripon, Lincoln, Glounaturally brought by the previous remarks: namely, gelical, had not been discovered. It was assumed on cester, and Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester-the only that without taking particulars of exception into view, the one hand, that those who taught the grace of bap-ones, as we believe, which have been generally circubut regarding the operation as a whole, that operation tism must be Arminians at least, with a Pelagian lated, and almost the only ones which have been delihas been a development from within of the mind and leaning; and on the other, that it was impossible to vered. Let any person examine them as a whole; sense of the Church herself; not proceeding from set forth freely and warmly the truths of original sin, and we do not fear his verdict. He will find that The less than three articles handling different parts of what is one of the Church herself; not proceeding from fortuitous causes, not coloured by individual caprice, of the atonement, and of the influences of the Spirit, there is indeed not one of those Charges that tends nor by merely individual genius, piety, or learning, as the root and first spring of holiness, without redu- (to employ language which has attracted much notice) but a tribute providentially supplied to the imperious cing the sacraments to naked signs, void of all proper to "unprotestantize" the Church of England, or to sounded in the ears of the English Church, bidding We do not say that the elements of which the best if such there be, of the English Reformation." make it retire further and further "from the principles, her either to descend from her eminence, or else to theological teaching ought to be composed, have as on the other hand, it will also appear, that there are assert its prerogatives and discharge its duties. It yet, in any school, or in any large proportion of writers very few of those Charges which do not tend to Cathowas impossible for her any longer to stand in the pub- or teachers among us, adjusted themselves, by their licise the Church, not by imparting what it has not, its influences. The stone has grown into a rock, if national tradition, of an accommodating tone of doctrine, too long and too widely prevalent, which, in- and illustrate is this-that the popular divinity of destructive elements, which gave even to the English stead of rousing dead consciences like a trumpet, thirty years ago, although it had indeed many recom- Reformation a portion of its impetus; and to assert made itself in a certain sense, agreeable and popular, mendations in comparison with that which it resisted and vindicate the legitimacy of those great tenets by humming and lulling them into deeper slumbers. and displaced, and although it sprung from the vivid relating to the Church and to the Sacraments, which Administrative abuses, such as non-residence, plural- re-awakening of religious instincts and desires, yet did are after all the matters really and fundamentally at ities, and the progressive reduction of sacraments and not spring out of, nor stand in harmonious relations issue, in the present conflict of minds and sentiments. amons, the increasing prevalence of Catholic sen-tents is the Charles in the constitution of the thirteen charges we have named, we conceive the services, had reached a most frightful height: with those principles which belong to the constitution other services, had reached a most frightful height: with those principles which belong to the constitution other services, had reached a most frightful height: and the progress of reforms late begun for some time of the Church, and did not avail to secure for those that this description applies without doubt to nine: appeared to be so slow, that it was to be feared the principles and that constitution their proper place in of the remaining four, there is but one which seems appeared to be so slow, that it was to be reared the the Christian system. And thus the restorative scythe of the destroyer might overtake them, and re-

in their statements of the progress of the contagion; below the proper level of their lofty calling, although not comprehend the elements necessary for its own explicitly to convey a low doctrine of the Church and with, some of his precious silver cups and dollars, and and even the philosophic radicalism of *The Westmin*- they continued to be much above that of general so-But strange, indeed, it would have been-at least up of irreconcileable propositions. The fact that they many of them, promised to contribute a few more to full of apprehension and alarm, the signs, of which we ed to recruit their ranks, were generally unrestrained; in the view of those who regard the Church visible generally notice with regret or disapprobation, either his stock, on condition that he would come to demand full of apprehension and alarm, the signs, of which we concerned their ranks, were generally unconnect, and they passed at the period of their Ordination, generally notice with regret or disapprobation, either and they passed at the period of their Ordination, from indifference or dissoluteness to decency, rather from indifference or dissoluteness to decency, rather their acts or expressions, does but tend to strengthen the device of their or disapprobation of their or disapprobation of their or disapprobation of the ordination of the ordination

for good or for evil, for reprobation or for encourage-any religious emotion, or effectual training for the been, if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been, if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had the been if in a great religious revival that spouse had ment, and consequently that no work which seeks in most sacred and awful of all functions. Those who not found herself a voice for the assertion of her preany degree either to inform or to represent the mind were pious and earnest, had for the most part to orgatives; not, indeed, as if it were for her to battle tenets and practices in the Church of England is got in hunting.

It is now somewhat more than ten years since four in its sanctity and elevation, was almost obliterated. because her prerogatives are also her duties, and by inquire, nor do we beg the question, whether it be eye-witness:—"Coming to the house of the deceased, It is now somewhat more than ten years since four and state of the house of the deceased, or five Clergymen of the University of Oxford met A faithful few, indeed, ever continued to exhibit it, them alone can she discharge aright the high trusts consistent with her reformed institutions and with a we saw the corpse taken from the bear-skins on which or five Clergymen of the University of Oxford met together—alarmed at the course of Parliamentary legislation with respect to the Church, at the very legislation with respect to the Church, at the very the the open of the open of the country as a fact, almost anke admitted and aneged most intimate mends, after being first wrapped in linen, and of an view as a fact, almost anke admitted and aneged most intimate mends, after being first wrapped in linen, on all hands, though by some for lamentation not less the face and hands alone being bare. In one hand aliance with political liberalism, and at the disposition a whole. In fact, the Church of England at large love had been extensively rekindled in thousands upon than by others for thankfulness—that there is a cermanifested in the Establishment itself to tamper with had seemed at one time to be rapidly approximating, thousands of individual breasts throughout the land, tain sympathetic action which has affected the mass the porter at the gate of paradise; in the other a certhe distinctive principles of its formularies—met to-in practice, to the character of what a powerful there came next a powerful, a resistless impulse, to of the Clergy and laity of the Church of England, and tificate, signed by the priest, directed for St. Peter, to geher in private, and resolved to make an effort, writer denominates, in homely phrase, "a sham;" an combine and harmonize the elements thus called into which advances from year to year in a direction essengener in private, and resolved to make an enort, while defined and harmonize the elements thus called into the defined which advances from year to year in a direction essen-though the public press, to revive, not the doctrines, organization of vast dimension and detail, professing activity, to shelter them beneath a mother's wings, tially the same as that indicated, at all events during deserved admission into heaven. At the head of the coffin was placed a picture of St. Nicholas, a saint

RELIGION IN LAPLAND. (From the Church of England Magazine,)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The inhabitants of Lapland are nominally all progious improvement by Swedes and Danes; still superstition exists to a fearful extent among them, though there is good ground to hope that it is on the decline. They have so far well escaped the corruptions of the Romish see. Among their superstitions is the divining if he had been unsuccessful in hunting and fishing? drum, which is supposed to be able to tell fortunes, to After these interrogatories they renewed their howling. a drum with a needle, somewhat like the hand of a clock, placed on its uppermost skin, acting in a magical manner in the estimation of the people, who do not perceive that the whole business is managed by means of a piece of magnetised iron, which could guide the needle as the wizard chose; the people's own alarm, or their simplicity, soon betraying to the "cunning man" which way to shape its course. But indeed the magnet itself would have been to them as much an object of superstitious awe, could they have ascertained its share in the business.

Superstitious notions of a very similar character are not unknown in our own country, where certain supposed wizards or cunning men are consulted by the can give information as to lost property, those who have been guilty of theft, &c.

There are many relics of heathen idolatry in Lapland---the deities of which are represented as of much the same character as those of the northern nations in general-which they imagine to be extraordinary would be equal partakers of their joys." charms in many of the diseases; and they held in strange and fearful veneration the places where ancient sacrifices had been offered. These places are still marked by heaps of decayed rein-deer's horns; and still, when they pass that way, the natives shrink with horror.

The worship of many of the Teutonic deities is still retained among them. They frequently worship the trunk of a tree, which they cut into the rude resem-blance of a human face. They believe in the trans-blance of a human face. They believe in the transmigration of souls, and set apart certain festivals for pastor seemed to labour as if he would burst a bloodthe worship of aerial spirits, and to invoke the dead. It was once believed that there were necromancers in Lapland who had power to sell fortunate winds; audience had been stationed on the top of a distant and, what was worse, to send adverse ones after those mountain. Afterwards he was so hoarse he could It may be said that this is theoretical reasoning; who gave them offence. So late as 1653, a French hardly articulate another syllable.

done, they lighted some fir-tree roots, piled up at a convenient distance from the coffin, and then wept, howled, testants, great pains having been taken for their relitortions, expressive of the violence of their grief. When they were fatigued with gesticulations they nade several processions round the corpse, asking the deceased why he died? whether he was angry with One of the priests frequently sprinkled holy water on the corpse, as well as the mourners. The sepulchre is no other than an old sledge, which is turned bottom upwards over the spot where the body lies buried. Before their conversion to Christianity they used to place an axe, with a tinder-box, by the side of the corpse if it was that of a man; and if a woman's, her scissors and needles, supposing that these implements might be of use to them in the other world. With the axe the deceased is supposed to hew down the bushes or boughs that may obstruct his passage to the other world; the tinder box is for the purpose of striking a light, should he find himself in the dark at the day of judgment. For the first three years after the weak and credulous, under the silly notion that they from time to time to dig holes by the side of the grave, decease of a friend or relation, they were accustomed and to deposit in them either a small quantity of tobacco or something that the deceased was fondest of when living. They supposed that the felicity of a future state would consist in smoking, drinking brandy, &c.; and that the rein-deer and other animals

greatly reverenced in all parts of Russia on account of

his supposed friendship for the dead. They also put into the coffin some brandy, dried fish, and venison,

that he might not starve on the road. This being

Dr. Clarke relates in effect the following extraordinary scene in a Lapland church of Enontakis;-"The whole church," he says, "was crowded, and even the gallery full; many of the wild Nomade Laplanders being present in their strange dresses. The sermon appeared to us the most remarkable part of the ceremony. According to the custom of the country, it vessel. He continued exerting his lungs in this man-

aspect of universality which it has assumed.

undue indulgence in buttered toast."*

quoted, the Reviewer proceeds to observe :-hitherto, at least, Oxford has not given birth to a new the Episcopal line. race of giants, by whom the evangelical founders and missionaries of the Church of England will be expelled from their ancient dominion, or the Protestant world excluded from the light of day and the free breath of heaven."†

Yet in nearly the most recent number of that Review, that for January of the present year, there are sy, or rather complication of controversies, to which the discussion of what are called High Church principles has recently given rise;" a more remarkable and emphatic testimony, we apprehend, than any mere words could have afforded, to the magnitude in which the subject now presents itself to the public eye, to its comprehensive range, and the searching nature of ally the most abhorrent of all religious discussion, the force of circumstances has compelled the introduction of some notice of these controversies. On several occasions during the present year, while the Factory Education clauses were before the House of iments in the Church, has formed a prominent topic the debates of that assembly; the lower organs of the press are loud, and of course most extravagant,

Edinburgh Review, July, 1838, Art. X. "On the Lives of Whitfield and Froude--Oxford Catholicism," p. 530.

necessities of the time, whose emphatic language spiritual efficacy. scythe of the destroyer might overtake them, and te move the abuse and the thing abused together. The process, which we rejoice to honour even in its crude of Leeds to Mr. Wortley, the member for the West Riding.-Clergy were, as a body, secular in their habits; and commencement, was both narrow in its extent, and, Most of the resolutions passed at the various meetings of disunless, in individual instances, had fallen altogether | what was worse, faulty in its quality, because it did senters advert to the same topic,

wizard was easily met with; for of course, as they but that a sexton, habited like themselves, walked fear of contradiction, that the progression of which we found it a profitable business, there were always a sufficient number who pretended to this supernatural skill. They managed, as in the affair of the drum, to keep up their credit by diligently studying natural effects; fall with all its weight upon their skulls. in the wind case by attention to the signs of the sky, by which they could, with tolerable certainty, promise from what quarter the wind should blow for the next than any of which they were formerly conscious; but their curse. Meanwhile their fellow-countrymen were few hours after they had sold their charm, or muttered as much gulled as their customers. Thus in the old adage:-

"In Iceland and in Denmark both, Witches for gold will sell a man a wind, Which, in the corner of a napkin wrapped, Shall blow him unto what coast he will."

wizards were accused of dominion not only over the even with joy and singing.' destinies of men and cattle, but over the elements themselves. If the wind or a storm arose, the cry ventured to ask the reason of the very loud tone of was "Bing the bells and burn the witches."

ngs of logs of wood, laid transversely together, and but that if he were to address the Laplanders in a lower often in very bad repair. The following is an interest- key they would consider him as a feeble and powerless ing account of that part of Lapland which belongs to missionary, wholly unfit for his office, and would never Norway. The clergyman was a Norwegian. His come to church; for the merit and abilities of the dwelling was not very much more comfortable than a preacher are always estimated amongst them by the common tent; it was built, like the church, of logs of strength of his voice." wood, and consisted of two rooms, and a small closet Still, when we compare the condition of the Lapmost essential and worst peculiarities of popery-a with a bed in it. The furniture merely a stove, a few landers with that of the nations who have never heard Clergy containing, they admit, a number of members wooden tables and benches, and a very scanty supply the doctrines of the bible, we shall find that, though not thus defiled, yet a decreasing number, and in its of other necessary articles. He had a couple of tame rude, the advantage is greatly on their side.

have made.* The Wesleyans, indeed, contrasted the a part of his stock of provisions. No poultry is to be yet there are no annual wars amongst them, such as scheme of 1843 with the bill of Lord Brougham, about found throughout the country, but in its stead they Franklin, in his "Journey to the Polar Seas," speaks a quarter of a century ago, in that very respect-that have an astonishing quantity of game. The black of as constant among the northern Indians of America. the disposition of the Clergy to put prominently and cock, the ptarmigan, wild ducks, teal, becassines, and Murders are seldom perpetrated. They are comparagenerally forward the distinctive doctrines of the fish of various kinds, were always to be had. Potatoes tively industrious. They work as far as is necessary Church, has, during that interval, assumed a form could not be preserved through the winter; and it was to provide honestly for their moderate wants. Their altogether new. But some will say they are enemies with great difficulty that even a few were saved for mode of life seems in many respects dreary and com--they are prejudiced. Shall we then turn to a very planting. In the summer the clergyman, in whose fortless certainly; but we know, from repeated instangarden they were cultivated as a luxury, not only ate ces, that so dearly do they "love their mountains, and the last few years? Certainly in this resort we are the root, but boiled the tops of the plant, which, for enjoy their storms," that, whenever any of them are want I should suppose of better, he considered a very induced to leave their native land for any length of delicate vegetable. These potatoe-tops, and also net- time, they pine and sicken, and probably would die if tles, helped to make out a soup, with the addition of they could not once more breathe their keen air. rein-deer's tongues.

> He had, besides, rye-biscuit for bread; but this was obtained from Sweden. A little barley is generally (Translated for "The Church" from the French of Saurin.) the only species of grain sown. Sometimes the crop does not ripen at all; at others, according to the fayourableness of the season, it is housed in seven or the hour of death? What difficulties do not attend eight weeks from the time the seed is committed to this treacherous assumption,-I shall die in my bed, the ground.

miles, it may be imagined the clergyman's life is sub- employ to eradicate the evil of mine heart, and to esject to much fatigue and hardship. In the depth of tablish there the kingdom of righteousness!

his parishioners assemble from their distant homes you will die in this manner? To what disastrous acevery Sunday, some arriving the day before if they cidents, to what tragic visitations are you not exposed ! have a very long way to travel, and taking up their All living creatures, all inanimate objects which surquarters for the night in the church, or in one of the round you, do not they threaten your life and your few log-houses close by,

casion a son of one of Niel's old friends took unto in terror of the whole Universe. Are you under your himself a wife, and Karin was delighted to see the own roof? Then beware lest it fall in and crush your grand presents that were bestowed as bridal offerings. schemes of repentance beneath its ruins," Are you in There were rings, and silver spoons, and a cup silver- the open country? See that the earth does not rend gilt; a silver girdle for the lady's waist; one silk, and asunder and disclose her caves to ingorge you, and two cotton kerchiefs for her neck. All her friends thus baffle your design. Are you on the deep? Each gave some slight token of good-will. The bridegroom wave may be the messenger of death, an emissary of nimself made ready a great feast of rein-deer flesh, Divine justice, to punish your lukewarmness and delay, brandy, and a brewing of Malt for the occasion, with Amid all these well-founded apprehensions what repose plenty of tobacco for smoking. The desire for ardent could you enjoy? And if any one of these casualties pirits is almost insatiable in Lapland.

was made for the new-married pair from all the guests. stead to that study of religion which you have neg-The father bestowed on his son, to begin the world lected? Who will shed tears of penitence to atone for

a wind, in compliance with the wishes of his crew. A of the Lapps were fast asleep, and would have snored about with a long stout pole, with which he continued to strike the floor; and if this did not rouse them, he drove it forcibly against their ribs, or suffered it to

"After the sermon singing commenced; it consisted of a selection of some verses from the psalms, which, notwithstanding what has been said of the vocal music of Lapland, were devoutly and harmoniously chanted. It was impossible to listen to the loud and full chorus of a rude people, thus celebrating the triumph of religion over the most wretched ignorance and superstition, without calling to mind the sublime language of ancient prophecy.: 'the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, the desert shall rejoice and blossom as Even in the reign of Queen Elizabeth witches and the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice

"As we accompanied the minister to his house, we voice he had used in preaching. He said he was The places of worship are generally very rude build- aware that it must appear extraordinary to a stranger,

A DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.

How is it that we dare rely on what may happen at calm and resigned; I shall enjoy consciousness, and As a Lapland parish often extends some hundred retain my presence of mind; and these faculties I will

winter he is usually settled near his church; and here For, in the first place, Wherein are you assured that safety? If you confide the hope of your conversion Here, too, their marriages take place. On one oc- to a presumption of this kind, it becomes you to stand should surprise you; say, to what purpose your fool-After the wedding-dinner a collection in money ish design? Who will then devote himself in your

rolls by which is not marked by this melancholy dis- very early period, and that a certain season was aptinction? What campaign is closed without hurrying pointed for the solemnity. The commemoration of thousands to an untimely grave!

gaze on this shattered structure, a corpse indeed, | ticularly to detail. though still heaving with the pulses of life; and tell St. Chrysostom records the practice of his own day,

of the breath of life, when it is even now trembling on to suitable reflections. the verge of our lips. We hope for life, and this hope us ere we are fully satisfied that we are mortal.

stances; on a bed of death, tranquil and peaceful; incident occurred in the fourth century; and we find, place Lastly, place yourserves in the happiest checking stances; on a bed of death, tranquil and peaceful; without confusion, without delirium, without stupe-faction: suppose, too, that you have abandoned every fallacious hope of returning to the world; that you are conscious your departure is at hand. I ask you,—Is not the mere thought of death, the conviction that in a few brief hours you will lie beneath the clods of the a few brief hours you will lie beneath the clods of the valley,—is not this alone sufficient to perplex your and the whole edifice along with the assembled wor-bild Council to be chosen by the Provincial Assembles, which Council to be chosen by the Provincial Assembles, valley,—is not this alone sufficient to perpiex your and the whole cance along with the assembled wor-reason, and deprive you of that freedom which is in-shippers was reduced to ashes. The record of this provide the prov dispensable to the prosecution of the great work of salvation? He who has lived absorbed in the plea-and Baronius from the ancient Martyrologies; and sures of time, engrossed by its cares, and the slave of its customs; can be behold without convulsion and agitation his designs rendered abortive, his hopes dissipated, his projects disconcerted, the fashion of this antiquity of the festival of Christmas. world passing away, the judgment set, the books These are considerations which deepen and sanetify and concert measures for the common defence of the Cdo-

solacing the last hours of the dying, that those who are afflicted with the greatest bodily pain, are not reality begun. We shall welcome "merry Christmas" We shall welcome "merry Christmas"

tragical death a thing never heard of? What year God, was celebrated by the primitive Christians at a the course of distribution.

this holy season can be traced, with historical accu- perceive that another instalment of Five per cent. is Let us suppose, however, that your days will end racy, to a very ancient date,-ancient enough to warnaturally and without sudden violence. Have you rant the conclusion, that it was contemporaneous with never stood by the bed of death? Think you that the first preaching of Christianity itself. There is a the dying man is in a meet state for meditation and beauty and propriety in the act of gratefully solemreflection, when he is already in the grasp of death's nizing an event so calculated to awaken our deepest surrendered to those piercing and intolerable pains God in the flesh, which would engage the attention of their respective dues, —which we messengers, who herald his approach? When he is love and veneration as the appearance of the Son of which drive the soul from her natural functions: to the Christian Church probably long before other obthat drowsy listlessness which paralyzes the most viva- servances of comparatively inferior interest would be to pay into his hands. cious mind and the keenest intellect: to that deep established. We may claim for it, indeed, the autholethargy which withstands the strongest motives, and rity of some Apostolic ordinance,-included, it is to defeats the most touching exhortations : to those oft- be believed, in those institutions so frequently alluded recurring wanderings which conjure up phantoms and to by St. Paul, without being formally or directly ex- (Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A.D. 1839.) chimeras, and fill the soul with a thousand quaking plained, as being familiar to those to whom the alluterrors? Brethren! shall we always take pleasure sions were made, --- one of the many things to be done in deceiving ourselves? Mark, deluded Christian! "decently and in order," which the Apostle was conmark, I implore thee, this pale extenuated frame; tinually inculcating, without feeling it necessary par-

though still beaving with the pulses of life; and tell me,—Where is the mind so commanding as to collect itself in these mournful circumstances, and to accom-plish its wild projects of conversion! Again, let us imagine—and God grant the suppo-sition may be realized—that by a peculiar favour of sition may be realized—that by a peculiar favour of Heaven, you are visited with one of those sicknesses Thrace to Gades in Spain. And this testimony, it Gades in Spain. And this testimony, it sition may be realized-that by a peculiar favour of it was famous and renowned from the beginning, from which conduct to the grave by unperceived decay, divested of the horrors which accompany rapid dissodivested of the horrors which accompany rapid disso-lution: will you be more disposed by \dot{u} to conversion? Are we not ourselves, day by day, the sorrowing wit-nesses of what transpires on these occasions? Friends, Greit of the fact of their composing sermons family, self-love, all conspire to give us a favourable for the occasion. This circumstance proves not only except those which concerned the union; and these were opinion of the disease, so long as it is not the subject the prevalence of the custom, but the religious object to which the festival was devoted. This was the of our existence has yet arrived, we continue to defer the convenient season for conversion. After having in the that discourses like those we have mentioned. Such measures as were approved of by a smaller and only adopted if agreed to by all. If on any extraordenied to God the fair days of health, we will also grudge him each soothing intermission of our malady: we will prescribe to him a fixed time for the surrender of the sacred theme, and imparting aids and stimulants of the sacred theme, and imparting aids and stimulants of the sacred theme, and imparting aids and stimulants but fewer than six could not determine the justice of the

the verge of our lips. We hope for life, and this hope kindles desire; and desire of days settles deeper and deeper our love of the world, and this is ennity against God. Disease meanwhile steals on apace; wasting sickness pursues its sure career; the body loses its strength, the spirit its fortitude; and death overtakes us ere we are fully satisfied that we are mortal. Lastly, place yourselves in the happiest circum- sion, in the celebration of our Lord's Nativity. This charter and a new arrangement of their boundaries tok sures of time, engrossed by its cares, and the slave of while it illustrates the character of the persecutions the way of this plan, both in the Colonies and in England,

opened, and his soul summoned before the tribunal of the Judge of all the earth? We have often had occasion to observe, when solacing the last hours of the dying, that those who are afflicted with the greatest bodily pain, are not by any physical convulsion; he who in this situation come which we tender, and the soul will respond to tended. On our first page will be found the commencement cate points which are embraced in his able Review. If all our readers shall not be found to coincide in vides for her children seasons of rejoicing as well as suscitation of Church principles, and at the same time correct information respecting every one of the Co

your own indifference? Who will quench for you the We are assured, by the most credible and satisfac- dered by the "Lay Committee" of that valuable consuming fire of Divine vengeance, kindled against tory evidence, that the "mystery of godliness," which Society, as well as further its general interests. your sins, and prepared for your destruction? Is a the Apostle applies to the Incarnation of the Son of The Report of the Society for 1842-3, is now in

The Stockholders of the Diocesan Press will called in,-payable on the 10th of January next.

We beg to inform our Subscribers in the Prince Edward District, that an Agent from this office will, in the course of next week, call upon them

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.

LETTER VIII.

FORMER UNIONS. An attempt to form an union of the British North American Colonies, is by no means new: on the contrary, it was familiar to those which now form the United States, to suitable reflections. It appears from the writings of Ammianus Marcel-The charge of war was to be borne by the Colonies re

of their respective Councils, should from time to time met

always the most distressed in mind: however agoniz-ing may be their pangs, this anguish engages the enand defence ? ing may be their pangs, this anguish engages the en-tire faculties of the soul, and on this very account the sufferers are precluded from fixing their attention on the object which is to them the most appalling,—the shadows of approaching dissolution. But he who feels himself sinking beneath the stroke; who eyes we adorn our sanctuaries and crown our altars with tween the Canadas and the thirteen Colonies. It has feels himself sinking beneath the stroke; who eyes his conqueror face to face; without being distracted feel with and the unit are the line beneare the stroke in the stroke is the stroke in the stroke in the stroke in the stroke is the stroke in the stroke in the stroke is the stroke is the stroke in the stroke is the stro beholds death unveiled in all its terrors, not seldom endures torture more exquisite and penetrating than the invocation which the lips pronounce,—"Hosannah to the Son of David—blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —blessed is he that cometh in the to the Son of David —bl endures torture more exquisite and penetrating than any external threes. Need I recount the number of occupations which this fatal hour brings in its train! Medical skill for their revolt, the conduct of the Parent State towards, them is deemed worthy of approbation. It was doubt-less in many respects blanmeable and shortsighted; but it presented no sufficient cause for insurrection; and was far more conspicuous for its weakness and want of vigour, than for the purpose of raising for must be obtained; consultations must be held, all our affections to the Lord who bought us never wither for their revolt, the conduct of the Parent State towards be drawn up; the world will extort its tribute of re-gretful sighs; we must bid farewell to our family; take an affectionate leave of friends; escape from our-selves. Is it a time then, amid so many affecting scenes and tumultuous emotions, to examine religion, each House of Parliament. It was likewise ordered that the several Colonies should appoint special agents who should unite for a redress of grievances. All this being done, they adjourned. On the passage of the Boston Port Bill in 1774, delegates from all the Colonies except Georgia, assembled in Philadelphia to consult and advise on the means most proper to secure the liberties of the Colonies, and to restore the harmony formerly sub sisting between them and the Mother Country. It wa farther agreed that their proceedings, except such as the might determine to publish, should be kept inviolably nations, and all the strength of an intellect in its vigor, unaffected by the incursion of discase; when we yield up our whole life: it is all too little. How, then, I enquire, can this great labour be achieved by a spirit John Steele James Mason H. Ruttan brethren in the common cause. A new Congress assembled in 1775, at which it was resolved to raise an army If all our readers shall not be found to coincide in the correctness of every position which this excellent of Independence was adopted, and Articles of confedera writer assumes or defends, and if some may fancy that his bias in favour of particular views in theology de-tracts, in some degree, from the fairness and efficacy union, imbecile and inefficient as it proved to be, was tracts, in some degree, from the fairness and efficacy of his strictures and statements, it will be conceded, the Benelptionery War to a successful issue. When left, we feel assured, by all, that, in kindliness of temper and gentleness of spirit, the present work of Mr. Gladstone is not to be surpassed. We hope indeed, that, from the power of reasoning and the sweetness of Christian feeling that it evinces, it will disarm many prejudices against the views, we cannot say of doc-trine, but of ecclesiastical polity, which are the trine but of ecclesiastical polity which are the trine but the trine but of ecclesiastical polity which are the t trine, but of ecclesiastical polity, which are entertained by those who are striving for the better and wider re-ted in the House of Commons, as it insures ready and prove an effectual caution to the few who, probably and it is from the want of this knowledge that most of the them, with tender but authoritative voice, to view with more than wonted seriousness, the dark picture of their sins, and the sufferings of an incarnate Deity of which they were the cause; and such a contemplation we are called upon to pursue with lingling sector of province to pursue. this Board, and that all measures respecting the colonies should be first discussed and prepared at this Board, or at all events reported upon, before they were introduced It was not necessary that our respected contempo- into the House of Commons, a system would gradually and subdue the waywardness and worldliness of the to the letter of the Bey C B Gribble, recently pubsatisfaction and tranquility, and the utmost protection to person and property. Such a Board would not be turned from its fixed and established principles of proceeding b Mr. Gribble and his friends the utmost courtesy, and, the Secretary of State, whose business it would be to pre side at its deliberations: for as that officer would be fr quently changed, he would in general be happy to shelter himself under the wing of such an Institution : and were he disposed to alter the system, it could only be effected which, as public journalists, we have nothing to do. A satisfactory result, which it must be the desire of all should be brought about would be marred rather in new countries like the British North American Colonies, their resources and peculiar capabilities cann liar seasons, the lave of God presented to us in more of a public paper; an interposition, we may beg to fully developed without leaving certain powers with the Living in the authorities more immediately on the spot. confines of civilization, the inhabitants of the more re-mote parts of Upper Canada for instance, might feel little sympathy for the Colony, were it only known through the General Government. But when they have a Local Legislature, to which they can apply for roads and bridges and township improvements, they will feel quite content to leave matters of a more general character to the superior Legislature. It is therefore a happy feature of the Constitution that every Colony has its independent Government, in respect to its internal policy and regulation, and to watch over and become the depository of its local interests. The multiplied details of so many improve-ments could never be clearly understood or overtaken by tom was justly termed the most venerable, and the mother of all Festivals; and he but responded the later should be ready for sale at the Depository form will shortly be ready for sale at the Depository for the Church Society at Toronto. We have no later should be define the ready for sale at the Depository for the Church Society at Toronto. We have no later should be ready for sale at the Depository for the Church Society at Toronto. We have no later should be ready for sale at the Depository for the Church Society at Toronto. We have no later should be ready for sale at the Depository for the church Society at Toronto. We have no later should be ready for sale at the Depository for the Church Society at Toronto. We have no later should be ready for sale at the Depository for the church Society at Toronto. We have no later should be ready for sale at the Depository for the church Society at Toronto. We have no later should be ready for sale at the Depository for the church Society at Toronto. We have no later should be ready for sale at the Depository for the church Society at Toronto at the should be should be the should be the should be should be the should be shou county which

recourse can be had in all the minuter difficulties, inci-dent to the progressive settlement of the wilderness, we should feel ourselves too remote from the scene of action I felt that I was again at home, and that whilst strength to experience its immediate influence, and not be suffici-ently affected by the political proceedings of the General Government, to consider them paramount to the sectional interests of our own vicinity.

inhabitant to attain political eminence. If a man desires distinction, he begins at home: he makes himself acceptable to his immediate neighbourhood—then to his country —then he aspires to a seat in the provincial legislature, and in his native place—acquires influence around him— attains the dignity of representative, and if found worthy he is in time promoted to the dignity of a member of the general government. He is thus prepared, by a long course of political education, to take a share in the public \vec{a} is the property of the public affairs of the country.

It was in this way that the present United States be came fit for self-government. So far was the mother country from keeping them in restraint, that with the ex-ception of a trifling tax, which she desired to impose for eir defence, she left them in the enjoyment of a liberty which might be termed almost licentious. So much was this the case, that the State of Connecticut continued to be governed under its Royal Charter, long after the ac-knowledgment of Independence; nor did it sink from its high moral altitude, or fail to maintain an influence not-high moral altitude, or fail to maintain an influence nothigh moral altitude, or fail to maintain an influence not-withstanding its smallness, equal to that of the greatest State, till a democratic change in its constitution, reduced taking off this duty? to be sufficient to taking off this duty? it to insignificance

States to which they belong. Thus the Canadas and sis-ter provinces of North America, should be deemed the same as a county in England, and have their Represen tatives in Parliament. In such case, possessing the same laws and institutions, and enjoying a full community of rights and privileges, they would fully participate in all the feelings and glories of British subjects, and a rever-ence for a moderate monarchy would be so far from being weakened among them, that it would daily become stronger to the recent of a stronger between a stronger and by the opportunity of contrasting their happy enjoyn of life and property with the growing anarchy of the And are such Colonies to be treated slightly or dis-

carded ? This would be as wise as to discard Ireland, Scotland, or Wales; since it has already been proved that the British American Provinces are as necessary to the wealth, security, and grandeur of the Empire, as so many English counties. And should the period arrive to ren-der it expedient for Colonies of such magnitude to prefer an intimate alliance to the continuance of a united indelence, it might be easily brought about to their mutual benefit.—For by the time that such a change was beneficial, a wise policy will have produced such an identity of interests—so many kind pledges—such intimate connections between the inhabitants—such a community of laws and institutions, and language, that the proposed alteration would be attended with no hostile feelings.-There would be a quiet separation of the powers of government followed by an intimate alliance. Ministers might lose something of patronage, but the nation would be no loser. A long nursing time is however required, to bring about results so happy. In such case Great Britain would be the natural ally, and the United States the rival of the new empire. For to them such a power as these Colonies would form, must become a powerful check —possessing on the one hand the most effectual means of annoying their commerce and far greater sources for a formidable navy; and on the other hand an increasing land force in the interior for war, either defensive or offensive. The Canadian Provinces enfilade the north western boundary of the United States as completely as the Maritime Colonies their sea board in the Atlantic. And arc Colonies so valuable, a burthen to be cast off or lightly valued, or to be insulted with the pounds shil-lings and pence, that may at times attend their protection

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

COLBORNE, DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

Had we no local administration to which immediate the feeling was reciprocal. But when, after an absence

having most kindly presented me with a gown, &c., in which to officiate in your Church, let me, whilst wearing Political life grows fainter in proportion to its remote-ness from the seat of legislation; and the energies of the people instead of being roused by the necessity of action, degenerates into passive acknowledgment of the protec-tion of the ruling power. This is more or less the case in every country except Great Britain, and the United States; and the principal reason of their little progress in

Your faithful, affectionate friend and Minister, F. L. OSLER.

[It gives us the highest satisfaction to publish the tester.-ED. Ch.]

From our English Files.

FREE TRADE, A VERY FINE THING-IF YOU CAN GET IT. (From the Nottingham Journal.)

TO THE SHOEMAKER.

be insane to think of such a thing. Why, as it is, there is a Frenchman now in Regent street, Le Hocq, getting over hundreds of dozens of French boots and shoesevery onth. He has run away with a good many of my already. duty ought to be doubled. TO THE GLOVEMAKER. What is your opinion of Free I am quite in favour of Free Trade ? Trade. How do you find business just We are sorely pressed by the competition with French now? But you are protected by a Of course we are. Would you expose us to an open com-petition with the continent? duty? Then you are not prepared to consent to the repeal of the consent to the c Trade is a grand principle, and ought to be carried out. British Isles may unceasingly flow. opinion on Free Trade? Certainly. What is the pre-sent state of the silk trade? I am happy to say, that after a period of considerable depression we are now steadily Very glad to hear it. What From 25 to 30 per cent. is the amount of the pro-tecting duty in favour of tecting duty in favour of British silks? Do you consider that a suffi- Barely sufficient. In good times we can just manage to ient protection? French competition. What would be the effect of How can you ask such a question? The whole silk trade of the country would be repealing that duty? ruined, and every man em-But then with respect to the "great principle" of Free Oh, it is utterly inapplicable to the silk trade. No man in "great principle" of Free Trade? his senses would attempt it! TO THE TAILOR.

TO THE CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

Have you ever considered the To be sure. Everybody talks

Then you think that the prin- I am quite sure that you can-

TO THE COTTON SPINNER.

Are you friendly to the princi- Every enlightened member of

us all.

It is a great satisfaction to find that you concur with me in believing that I may rely with confidence for the successful ad-ministration of the Government on the good sense and loyalty of the people of Canada; and my zealous endeavours will even be directed to promote their happiness, and to secure the wel-fare of this Province, under the maternal protection of our beloved Sovereign.

It is a source of great joy and comfort to me to communicate with hearts like yours, sympathising with my own in love and loyalty to Her Majesty, and attachment to the Mother Country. Under the influence of these feelings, and in the enjoyment of all the cherished rights and privileges of British Subjects, there is great ground to hope that Canada will be a prosperous and happy country. Nothing can more contribute to this bliss-ful result than moderation in all parties, and an earnest desire Accept, dear friends, my best thanks for your kind gift, the manner in which it has been presented, and your wishes and prayers for my domestic happiness, of which in unison.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON .---Accept, gentlemen, my cordial thanks for the generous motives which have induced you to come forward in the present state of affairs, to assure me of your confidence and support.

Above all I prize those sentiments of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and attachment to the mother country, which you timony which is furnished in the above, to the high senie which is entertained of the zealous and efficient services of a fellow-labourer of well known devotion to his Mas-ter's cause, and not less to the kindly and Christian spirt of the flock amongst whom it is his satisfaction to minis-ter. E. O. D. the prosperity and happiness of every class of its inhabitants. REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

-I thank you hearty, Gentlemen, for your loyal and public spirited address. It is a great comfort to me to receive the assurance of your

fervent love for the British Constitution and of your determin-ation to maintain and perpetuate your connection with the mother country-for on such feelings and dispositions the hapmother country—for on such feelings and dispositions the hap-piness of Canada appears to me to depend. Under the auspices of this connection, the population of Canada has increased with a rapidity scarcely known in any other region; by this connec-tion the supersbundant capital and population of the moth er country will bring wealth and strength and prosperity to Canas-da; while the millions who will inhabit this province, consum-ing the manufactures of the United Kingdom will return the same benefits to the maternal bosom whence they bave ema ted. But I am wrong in replying to your loyal address with calculations of profit—loyalty is not a calculating process—it is a feeling of the heart; and it is on hearts like yours that I rely for the safety and welfare of this portion of the dominions of our beloved and gracious Queen.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE TOWN OF COBOURG. -I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept my cordial thanks for your Loyal Address, and for the gratifying sentiments of concurrence The which you have expressed, with reference to my conduct on &

Your generous assurance of support will cheer me in my ontinued endeavours to administer the government of this great Province, for the benefit and according to the wants and wis Province, for the benefit and according to the wants and wisnes of the people; and the manifestation, on this important occa-sion, of your devotion to the Crown, and of your attachment to the Mother Country, confirms the belief which I have always been disposed to entertain, that confident reliance may be placed on the good sense and good feeling of the inhabitants of Canada; severed from the Parent State by the waves of the broad Atlantic, but united with her by mutual interests and affec-Then you are not prepared to consent to the repeal of the duty on gloves? To THE SILK WEAVER. Will you favour me with your Will you favour me with your To THE SILK WEAVER. Will you favour me with your To THE SILK WEAVER. The notion is absurd. We could not carry on business for a month without the protecting duty. To THE SILK WEAVER. The notion is absurd. We could not carry on business for a month without the protecting duty. To THE SILK WEAVER. The notion is absurd. We show any source and the superabulation and capital of the British Isles may unceasingly flow

> NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL .- We are glad to observe that His Excellency the Governor General has made a beginning in filling up his Executive Council. The following announcement reviving, and our people well appears in the Official Gazette :-

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been

hold our way against the THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND HIS LATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (From the Montreal Courier.)

In reference to the communication of our Kingston corres-pondent, we think that notwithstanding his desire to take an impartial view of the difference between Sir Charles Metcalfe ruined, and every man em-ployed in it be thrown out of employment. Dh, it is utterly inapplicable to the silk trade. No man in his senses would attempt it! General's determination to reserve the Secret Society Bill for Her Majesty's consideration. The ex-Ministry complain of Are you in favour of Free Trade? Good. Is there any duty on foreign-made clothes? I am for freedom in every thing. Aduty on foreign-made clothes! Why, would you have those French tailors allowed for the matching of the second second

Colonies should be considered integral portions of the

States; and the principal reason of their initie progress in the acquisition of true freedom. The general Union would by degrees generate a national character. Every township has its meetings and proceedings, so as to give it as much liberty as is con-sistent with good order. The counties and districts are the counties and the principal reason of the principal reas

aggregates of townships and parishes. The Province comprehends the whole, and the general government represents all the Provinces. The whole rises in a regu-lar and beautiful gradation and opens the way to every the whole rises in a reguthrough it, to that of the general union. He begins humbly

human ingenuity must be exerted to sustain the tot- nor decay; but while the storms of the world howl on tering fabric of mortality. The claims of posterity and its frosts nip the tender buds and wither up the demand attention; the last will and testament must plants of earthly promise, may love to the Saviour be scenes and tumultuous emotions, to examine religion, the ages of eternity. to review the actions of a life which is hastening to its close, to restore property dishonestly acquired, to repair the dishonour calumniously attached to a neigh- of an article on the "Present Aspect of the Church," bour's reputation, to perform the offices of repen- which, not less from the force of its reasoning and the tance, to search the heart, and to estimate duly the elegance of its style, than from the great importance motives which incline us to righteousness. Brethren! of the subject which it discusses, has created much when we devote our energies unimpaired to this mo- sensation in the Mother Country. The interest it has mentous work; when we surrender to it all our ineli- excited is not a little enhanced, too, by the celebrity nations, and all the strength of an intellect in its vigor, of its reputed author, -a gentleman well qualified, enquire, can this great labour be achieved by a spirit liarly well fitted to do justice to the difficult and deliabsorbed, distracted, and confused?

THE CHURCH. COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1843.

First Page. Poetry.—Christmas Day. Present Aspect of the Church. Religion in Lapland. A Death-bed Repentance.

The Church, with maternal affection and care, procalled upon to pursue with livelier acts of penitence, careful perusal. with deeper expressions of contrition and sorrow .----And it is well thus to break down the carnal temper,

But the Church, too, in the desire and effort to retain the followers of their Divine Master in humble | if in our power, the utmost kindness, we beg very reand trustful subjection to his laws and will, seeks not spectfully to say that we must adhere to our intention, to crush, but to give a right direction to the natural already expressed, of not interfering in a matter with affections of the human heart; not to choke up the fountain of feeling, but to purify and give healthfulness to its streams. And so we have our joys, as well all should be brought about, would be marred rather as sorrows, in our spiritual warfare : we have, at pecu- than advanced by our interposition as the conductors than wonted terms of encouragement and hope. We add, which would savour of obtrusiveness and preare taught, as on the day of Christ's Nativity, to be- sumption, when the question, as Mr. Gribble himself hold in more resplendent light the promises of God; intimates, is in the hands of the proper ecclesiastical and to draw peculiar comfort from the contemplation authorities. of the privileges and rewards he is pleased to annex to faith in the Saviour's name.

of shadowy prefigurations, it was the will and purpose are aware, has been anxiously inquired for in many ning, in hailing it with peculiar joy and welcome. will materially advance the beneficial services ren- ened.

natural heart,-to check the high aspirings of earthly to the letter of the Rev. C. B. Gribble, recently published in his journal, as a copy of it was transmitted to ourselves. With every disposition to exercise towards

We request attention to the documents on our last CHRISTMAS, then, may well be a season of rejoicing page, which we publish at the suggestion of the Comto the militant pilgrim,-as presenting the first indica- mittee of the Diocesan "Church Society." The intion of the realities of truth which, after a long season formation which these documents contain is what, we of God to reveal to the world. This by St. Chrysos- cases; and we understand several copies in pamphlet woice of the whole Church of God, from the begin-doubt that the wider diffusion of this information, doubt that the wider diffusion of this information, the principle of rational liberty might be too much weak-

But I believe that ample proofs are still in ex- for the erection of a Church in that village, held on

quorum :	and the stand barries in the state	
Messrs. J. A. Keeler,	Messrs. Thos. McMurray,	
" J. D. Goslee,	" F. B. Spilsbury,	
" H. Ruttan,	" G. S. Burrell,	
Dr. Gilchrist,	" W. G. Bidwell,	
" A. Yerrington.	" Don. Campbell.	
The following subscriptions were made at the meeting:		
J. D. Goslee £65	A. N. Bethune £ 5	
J. A. Keeler 25	G. S. Burrell 10	
Thos. McMurray 15	F. B. Spilsbury 10	
Donald Campbell 20	R. M. Boucher 5	
William Cleuston 5	John M. Grover 10	
Chas Short	W. G. Bidwell 10	

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. F. L. OSLER.

5 J. M. Campbell 5

Rev. and dear Sir, — We, the Ladies forming the con-rregation of the Church in the Township of West Gwil-foreign competition? Undoubtedly. The manufac-turers of the continent are mbury, being desirous of testifying our grateful sense of our arduous and zealous endeavours to promote the welfare and administer to the comfort and spiritual wants of the several congregations committed to your charge, respectfully request your acceptance of the accompanying own. &c. &c

While we gladly embrace the earliest opportunity, since our return, to express our attachment towards you, and acknowledge the many valuable services rendered us, s our Minister, we cannot but regret our inability to resent you with a more suitable and costly token of our inqualified approbation, yet we trust that the motive which has induced us thus to assure you of our respect and esteem, may enhance the value of our humble

That the Almighty may continue to prosper your laudable efforts to encourage virtue and promote piety and Christian love amongst us, and that you may enjoy every domestic happiness, and long continue to administer to our spiritual wants, is our fervent desire and prayer.

JANE ARMSIN. CHARLOTTE FISHER, FRANCES GINTY. West Gwillimbury, Dec. 13, 1843.

REPLY.

My dear Friends,-During the six years I have been permitted to labour in these Townships, so kind and ffectionate has been the reception I have experienced from those committed to my charge, that I needed not this fresh token of your good-will to convince me of your regard; and yet I highly prize it. In my estimation, the gown, scarf, bands and gloves, with which you have so them, as I purpose constantly to do in West Gwillimbury Church, shall feel encouraged to persevere in striving to bring before you the whole counsel of God; and whilst I would have you love the Church more and more, and highly value the privilege of being her members, to remember that the great object of the Church is to set life, for perishing sinners.

mitted to my care have been indeed arduous, and several Clergymen, instead of one, would be required properly to fulfil them. They could not, therefore, but be imperfectly performed, yet has my every endeavour for your good been received with affection and respect, and greatly have my hands been strengthened by the kindness which

When compelled to leave a few months since, in order to recruit my health by a visit to my native country, on parting with you I felt that the tie was indeed strong which bound the Minister to his people; and the numbers

who would escort me many miles on my journey, not-withstanding the inclemency of the weather, proved that tant period.

French tailors allowed to | Charles does) that this measure was introduced contrary to his send their clothes here free wishes, and that he gave up his opinion to them in ner tailors of England?

about it just now. It is a very good thing, with certain limitations.

I think corn should be perfectly

free. It is dreadful to think

of a tax on the staff of life.

not apply it to the clock and

watch trade without ruining

tecting duty that we have.

of duty, and no protection | it to be brought before Parliament; and yet they blame him given to the hard-working for not assenting to it, when he had two duties to perform, one We to himself, as disapproving of the measure, and the other to the should have half the London people getting their clothes due to the most certainly would have abused had he put his name to

their showing, His Excellency was wrong for taking their advice and not being bound by it, and then for not taking it and acting on his own authority : in the first case they wish the Governor General to bear his portion of the responsibility for introducing the Secret Society Bill; in the other, they will not allow the Governor to assume the responsibility of making some paltry appointments.

How is it possible to believe men who complain of the Governor's acting, in the exercise of the Royal prerogative, contrary to their known wishes, and then pretend that they do protected. We cannot exist without protection. not wish to infringe upon that prerogative, when they state that they only contend for the *right* of advising, leaving the Governor to act as seemeth best to himself? Their contradict their words, that it would be the height of Their acts st put the slightest confidence in their assertions; and when we ompare their twistings and turnings with the plain statem of the Governor General, we cannot hesitate to come to the conclusion that His Excellency has, by far, the best of the argument, and that his definition of Responsible Government s what every well-wisher of his country should desire to upport.

According to their own shewing the ex-Ministry have acted in a most inconsistent manner, and have proved themselves utterly incompetent to be the advisers of any Governor pos-sessing the slightest knowledge of what is due to himself and the Queen whom he represents. In both cases where the Governor differed with his ex-Ministry we maintain that the ormer was right, and believing so, we call upon all true and faithful subjects of Her Majesty to uphold SIR CHARLES. METCALFE and BRITISH CONNEXION, and to frown down Republicanism-whatever garb it may assume.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.-We are indebted to a correspondent of the Montreal Courier for the following able remarks on that quæstio vexata-Responsible Government :-

and 10 to 20 per cent. on CAN RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, IN ITS FULLEST EXTENT, EXIST IN THIS PROVINCE?

Responsible Government is that species of government in thing. It would be madness to attempt it. Remove all restrictions from trade; but characteristic liberty protection. There is responsible government in characteristic liberty protection. the Parent State; because that country having no superior whose welfare may be affected by the acts of its government,

the latter has an entire liberty of action. This Province, on the contrary, having a superior whose welfare may be affected by the acts of its government, cannot have an entire liberty of action, and therefore cannot have a Responsible Government. The interest of my money in To allow to a Provincial administration an entire liberty of action, would be to enable it, if so inclined, to disregard the in How is that interest paid? Which is the largest branch of the revenue? Out of the revenue, of course. The Customs produce twenty-one millions per annum. The customs produce twenty-one millions per annum. Are not the import duties on Extremely so: most burden- administration, a controul commensurate with the great inter ests which it is her duty to guard; which controul is especially

goods great restrictions on trade? Have you any objection to see the interest on Consols re-duced from three to two per eent., in order to carry out this great principle of Free and to so considerable a degree of foreign extraction. There, therefore, cannot exist in this Province, while a degredence of Great Britain, Responsible Government in its fullest ex-tent. To adopt it, would be to spurn the just, reasonable, and the specified of the public debt? national honour: Sir, you tent. To adopt it, would be to spurn the just, reasonable, "it-are a wild theorist! Carry out your principles of Free Trade by all means; but, lonial dependence, which, begun in this Colony, would extend lonial dependence, which, begun in this Colony, would extend above all things, secure your revenue.

CAN THERE EXIST, IN THIS PROVINCE, A RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, TO AN EFFICIENT EXTENT?

Liberty of action being, as we have seen, the measure of re-sponsibility,—such liberty being, in the Provincial Govern-ment, practicable in all particulars which do not affect the welfare of the Parent State and of the Empire,—and these parties culars being very few,—it would seem that there is nothing for prevent the existence, in this Province, of Responsible Gov velfare without The ernment as far as may be necessary for our welfare v infringing that of the Parent State and of the Empire. proper boundary, then, of Responsible Government, in this country, is a line, the passing boundary country, is a line, the passing beyond which would injure paramount interests just mentioned. If we speak merely ight, it is evident that our administration cannot have an tire liberty of action; as our very Constitution authorizes reservation of Bills, which have passed both Houses, for signification of the Sovereign's will thereupon,—a provise evidently intended to prevent encroachment on the interests the Parent State and of the Empire. Even if we speak of pediency alone, it is evident that the curb alluded to is bene ficial to the Province; as such encroachment would, if unsuc

forth Christ, and point to Him as the only way, truth and The duties connected with the extensive charge com

I have every where received.

Are you friendly out and the community is so. ple of Free Trade? What is the state of Cotton Manufactures at present? the community is so. A greatly improved one. We have now full employment for all hands; but we have Total..... £205 had a long period of depres-

ciple of Free Trade can only be partially applied?

To the Rev. Featherstone Lake Osler, M.A., Clergyman of the Church of England and Ireland for West Gwillim-bury, Tecumseth, §c. §c.

turers of the continent are meeting us in all markets abroad, and they would take away a great part of our home trade but for the pro-

What is that protecting duty? Ten per cent on cotton yarns

cotton manufactures. Then it would not be a safe You must not think of such a thing to remove that pro-tecting duty, even to advance the principle of Free above all things protect your cotton manufactures. Trade?

TO THE FUNDHOLDER. What is your view of the Free I think it delightful; I rejoice Trade question? in seeing this great principle brought into discussion. What do you live upon?

the Funds.

goods great restrictions on trade? some and abominable.

this great principle of Free Trade?

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- As we anticipated, the British spirit of the Colony is rising in its might to support our true-hearted Governor in his maintenance of the Prerogative

Colonial.

of the Crown. In this our loyal District of Newcastle, a nu-merous and most influential Meeting was held in the Court House on Tuesday last, when a series of resolutions expressing the determination of its inhabitants to stand by His Excellency

in the present crisis, were passed with acclamation We give below a few of the cheering replies of the Governor General to the addresses which have already been presented to

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CITY OF TCRONTO. -I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept my warmest thanks for your ordial and loyal address.

I shall ever remember with lively gratitude the generous assurance of support which you have brought me at this impor-

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Fourth Page

Documents in connection with the Conveyance of Land or Real Estate for Church purposes.

promise and hope,-and bend the spirit to a more befitting tone of humble and fervent piety.

allegory of MENENIUS AGRIPPA should never be forgotten by HOW FAR HAVE AN ADMINISTRATION IN CANADA THE RIGHT

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1t:--XTENT, OF DIRECTING APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE?

By the British Constitution, the Sovereign has the right of appointment to office. The right is founded in wisdom.--Placed at the highest elevation of power and wealth, --exempt from that subservience to circumstances which influences the acts of the subordinate,-having no ambition to further, nor superior to fear,-he can have no other object than that national prosperity on which his own stability depends. To the general rule which embodies this right, there is but one exception, in the right of his Ministers to direct his choice in appointment to offices affecting their administration. This exception, also, is wise; for no government could be carried on by an administration liable to be thwarted by the intrusion of persons differing in political feeling and opinion.—But the excep-tion extends no farther; and all beyond it is under the sway of the general rule. The very title under which an administration hold their station, excludes them from encroaching on the general right of the Sovereign. That alleged title is "the con-fidence of the people:" if they possess that title, they have no need of the mercenary aid derived from appointments to office; —if they stand in need of that aid, they have not "the confi-dence of the people." dence of the people."—Such is the principle in England, and such the respect which is there observed for the Prerogative. It is true that the British Ministry do actually appoint to office generally; but they do so by the mere sufferance of the Sovereign, who has no motive for exercising his right constantly; the signification of whose will as to appointments to any extraministerial office, is therefore obeyed with ready alacrity. The preservation of this Prerogative, necessary in Great Britain, is still more necessary in this Province, the composition and hete-rogeneous nature of whose population, I have noticed in a pre-ceding letter. It is at once natural and politically necessary that the Centre of the statement of that the Governor should appoint, at least to extra-ministerial offices, persons on whose zealous fidelity to the Parent State under all circumstances he can wholly rely. This necessity is much greater as to appointments in Canada West than in Canada East, the former being, to such a considerable extent, peopled by citizens of the United States, or by the offspring of such citizens of the United States, or by the onspiring di-such citizens; who are, indeed, respectable for their intelligence, industry, and enterprize, but who very naturally prefer their native, to their adopted, country, and who, in fact, are a United States' garrison in a British Colony. Not so with respect to the French Canadians, whose fidelity it is very possible to re-tion by giving them their due which in the communit of the tain by giving them their due weight in the government of the try. In fine, situated as we are on the frontier of a pow erful nation, which hates us habitually, and eyes us with a look of eager cupidity,-and distant as we are from the Parent State, -there are the most powerful reasons to maintain to its fullest extent the Prerogative in question.

[Whilst upon the subject of Responsible Government, the

News, some time ago, may be interesting to our readers :--CLAUSE XLV. UNION ACT.--"XLV. That all powers, authorities and functions, which by the said Act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, or by any other Act of Parliament, or by any Act of the Legislature of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, are vested in or are authorised or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces, with the advice or with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of such Provinces respectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any number of the Members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provi-sions of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor of the Province of Canada, with the advice, or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction, as the case may require, with such Executive Council, or any members three of as may be appointed by Her Majesty for the affairs of the Province of Canada, or by the said Governor of the Province of Canada individually and alone, in cases where the advice, consent or concurrence of the Executive Council is not required. On this clause the Kingston News has the following com-

This is a definition, a legislative definition, a law prescribing what shall be the powers, uses, privileges, and responsibilities of the Executive Council, and of the GOVERNOR.

1st. The privileges of the Governor, as an executive officer, are :--1, that he may act alone in any matter :--2, that to assist him in his administrative functions he may require the advice or consent, or conjunction of his Council :--3, that he may *require* the advice or consent or conjunction of any mem-bers thereof:--4, that if he does not choose to *require* such advice or consent he need not. 2nd. His responsibilities are, as any man of common sense

will gather from a reflection on the clause: That as he is thus invested with an unlimited discretion, he

shall be amenable for all his acts to the British Parliament and Cabinet; to the first by being liable to impeachment; to the second by being liable to dismissal, should he in the exercise of his functions do aught to endanger the integrity of the empire, by putting in is by putting in jeopardy BRITISH CONNEXION. It is clear that he has no other responsibility. He need not require the advice or consent or conjunction of the Council.

Should he not do so, could they constitutionally impeach him or dismiss him, or could the Colonial Parliament, whose servants they are? Clearly not. They could only, under clause XLV. lay a petition at the foot of the Throne, So! after all, in Eagland must be decided disputes between the Governor and his Councill.

cessful, necessarily occasion stringent measures of repression, An Act to exempt Vehicles conveying Manure from the Cities gation, after stating his wish that Repeal meetings should be already adverted. In the first place, Mr. Lafontaine had been And further, the doers of dirty work for the party (all parties and, if successful, would ultimately recoil on ourselves: the and Towns of this Province, from the payment of Tolls on Turnpike Roads, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

in and for the District of St. Francis. the said Ordinance for the registration of certain claims. An Act for taking the Census of the Inhabitants of Lower

of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and to annex it to the Island and County of Montreal, for the purposes of Regis-

gistrates of the Johnstown District, to enable them to com-plete the new Goal and Court House of said District, to be

An Act to Incorporate the Members of the Mercantile Library Association of Montreal.

An Act to confer certain powers on the Bishop of Montreal in the transfer of certain lands. An Act to Incorporate Bishop's College, in the Diocese of

Quebe An Act to Incorporate the Education Society of the District

of Quebeo

the due Administration of Justice therein. An Act to alter the terms of the General Sessions of the Peace THREE ESTATES—a mimic Crown, a mimic House of Lords and Commons, and over and above all, a mimic Cabinet. An Act to amend the Ordinance providing for the Registra-tion of Titles to Real Property, or Incumbrances thereon, in sure we should be restored to a state of loyal and contented Lower Canada; and further, to extend the time allowed by the said Ordinance for the registration of certain claims. members, one half appointed by the Crown for life, and the Canada, and for obtaining certain statistical information other half elected by the people, Canada would be in the pos An Act to alter and amend certain provisions of the Ordi-nance of the Governor and Council of Lower Canada of the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Ordi- ence,-not as at present, by a system of bribery and corrupnance for establishing an efficient system of Police in the | tion, but by conferring its honours on the talent and respecta Cities of Quebec and Montreal." An Act to detach Isle Bizarre from the Registration District Colonial Constitution as this, a representation in the Imperial

Jest the sola and Court House of said District, to be a debt payable by the District Council. An Act for better defining and establishing the Eastern Boundary Line of the third concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District. An Act to naturalize Cyprian Morgan and others. An Act to Incorporate Charles Cunningham, Richard Norman, Samuel Amory, and others, forming a Joint Stock Company for carrying on the Fishery in the Gaspé District and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Coal Mining in the said District. An Act to Incorporate the Members of the Mercantile Libra-

following title, which gives, we have no doubt, in many points, scientious, and perfectly inordinate in degree. Every body a very correct account of recent occurrences:-

AFFAIRS OF CANADA. To the Editor of the Colonial Gazette.

Kingston, 11th December, 1843.

An Act to Incorporate the Association called, "La Congréga-tion de Notre Dame de Quebec." An Act to Incorporate Des Dames Religieuses du Saré Cœar de Jésus, of the Parish of St. Jacques de l'Achigan, in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of Education. An Act to renew and continue for a certain Stridge over the River Boyer, in the County of Bellechasse. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Tay Navigation Company. An Act to amend the Court of Omena's Baneba cert the Court of Course is a more of it. Nothing more has happened than one of those a word of it. Nothing more has happened than one of those a word of it. Nothing more has happened than one of those a word of it. Nothing more has happened than one of those a word of it. Nothing more has happened than one of those Company. An Act to authorise the Court of Queen's Bench and the High Court of Chancery, at their discretion, to admit Samuel Bealey Harrison to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor thereof respectively. An Act to authorize the Charter of the Committee of the Company. An Act to alter and amend the Act of Incorrection of the Constinue of the Company. Sol An Act to authorize the Chairman of the Committee of the candidate ing fatal to the Constitution itself, are the main cause of its is tability: Montesquieu must have these in view when he clearing the atmosphere and improving the weather under a free Constitution. You will agree with me after having at-tended to the following narrative of recent events. Sir Charles Bagot's determination to admit the French Canadians to a share in the Government of their country, produ-ced an Administration enjoying the confidence of a very large majority of the people of United Canada; a majority which at the opening of the Session of Parliament just closed was repesented by more than 60 of the 84 members composing Assembly. Lord Grey's Administration in 1833 was bardly so strong as respects the constituencies, whilst the cordial His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, on the side of the Crown, which Lord Grey never enjoyed after 1832. Most people said of this Provincial Adminis ration "How strong it is!": only a few expressed some vague fear of An Act for better securing the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province. An Act for the discouragement of Secret Societiar. An Act for the discouragement of Secret Societiar. strong. Such was the aspect of our politics when the late Session commenced. The opposition in the Assembly, num-bering hardly 20 votes, were manifestly without a policy either for the country or for themselves as a party: their utmost ef-forts were confined to a multered repetition of old stories about disaffection and loyalty: and the Government introduced a mass of legislative measures, with every prospect of having its forts were confined to a muttered repetition of old stories about disaffection and loyalty : and the Government introduced a mass of legislative measures, with every prospect of having its the Unrea of Commons that he had resigned because he found. Their Stock of Account Books and Stationery is in great the Grown. Imagine Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell, going on such an errand to the Queen, and coming back to tell the Unrea of Commons that he had resigned because he found. Their Stock of Account Books and Stationery is in great these of the cheapest description. Among the Printed Books own way with respect to them, and indeed with respect to every thing besides. Yet even then there were not wanting careful observers who saw the possibility of the very shock which has occurred. I am speaking now of those who said, that perhaps the Ministry was "a little too strong." These, while they acknowledged Crown that the bulk of the measures promised by the Ministry were tion? ely to be of service to the country and agreeable to the peo. e, perceived nevertheless that some of them had been prepared without regard to circumstances of great importance which no statesman would have overlooked. Believing that the downfall of the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry has been mainly occathe incompetency and measures of the late administration are moderate and constitutional advisers, will ere long right itself; but the bad effects of the latter can only be prevented by your choice of men of different principles." Results or THE LATE SESSION OF THE LATE SESSION OF THE LATE Metals to the land, and that, for reasons but the bad effects of the latter can only be prevented by your choice of men of different principles." Results or THE LATE Session of the land, and that, for reasons the bad effects of the latter can only be prevented by your choice of men of different principles." Results or THE LATE Session of the land, and that, for reasons the bad effects of the latter can only be prevented by your choice of men of different principles." Results or THE LATE Session or THE LATE Session or THE LATE Session or THE LATE Session or THE LEGISLATURE.— It appears that fifty-six measures have received the Royal assent and are now the law of the land, and that, for reasons but the bad effects of the latter can only be prevented by your choice of men of different principles." Results or THE LATE Session or THE LEGISLATURE.— It appears that fifty-six measures have received the Royal assent and are now the law of the land, and that, for reasons been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. The grand result of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-ments—inst about the original state of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-ments—inst about the original state of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-ments—inst about the original state of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-ments—inst about the original state of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-ments—inst about the original state of the labor of the session is sixty five enact-the gilla definition of th PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The following is the list of Previous to His proroguing the Provincial Legislature; and also of those reserved for the consideration of Her Majesty's An Act to repeal an Ordinance of Lower Canada, intitled, "An Ordinance Can In Act to repeal an Ordinance of Lower Canada, intitled, "An Ordinance concerning Bankrupts and the administra-tion and distribution of their Estates and effects," and to make provision for the same object, throughout the Pro-vince of Canada. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> tain cases, the other for establishing a system of Bankruptcy. Mr. Boulton's bill will do away with a practice which has been very common of late, namely, that of citizens of the neighbor-

Turnpike Koads, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
An Act to provide for the summary trial of Small Causes in Lower Canada.
An Act to repeal certain Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada.
An Act for the Establishment of a better Court of Appeals in Lower Canada.
An Act to establish the District of Gaspé, and to provide for the daministration of the daministration due to the daministration of the daministration of the daministration of Justice of Lower Canada.
An Act for the Establishment of a better Court of Appeals in Lower Canada.
An Act to establish the District of Gaspé, and to provide for the daministration of a better Court of Appeals in Lower Canada.
An Act to establish the District of Gaspé, and to provide for the daministration of a better Court of Appeals in Lower Canada.
An Act to establish the District of Gaspé, and to provide for the daministration of the daminis they had offended their adherents in Parliament by a degree of reserve with respect to contemplated measures, and of arroganec in personal intercourse, which nothing could excuse, nor any

tates force a quarrel on them. War with England, is in America a popular measure; the Nor General, so as to let the more important measures of the Session pass into law? The true answer is obvious : because

We have been favoured with a copy of a Pamphlet with the lowing title, which gives, we have no doubt in more point to be properly termed honest or conbelieves him when he says, that he cares little for power, and nothing at all for office. Now, this gentleman's position in the late ministry was by no means an agreeable one for a man o his peculiar temperament. He was brought into power in September, 1842, not as a leader of an important party in

described in the last paragraph but one, a large majority of the Assembly (including most of my old friends, the "loose fish," who always swim with the stream), were hurried into support in personal intercourse, which norming could excuse, nor any thing explain, save the supposition that they were intoxicated by the novel enjoyment of almost unlimited power. Thirdly, one of the members of the Government, Mr. Hincks, had managed to render himself so very unpopular by a curiously offensive method of exercising authority, that the Assembly could no longer listen to him with patience. Fourthly, this Sould no longer aster to an enter parent parent discourage- sonal demeanor throughout this "Ministerial crisis" has been Ministry had received "a severe blow and great discourage-ment" in the defeat of an attempt, which they appeared to view with favour, to fix upon one of their colleagues, Mr. Daly, a charge of peculation and gross delinquency, which a Select Committee of the Assembly declared to be utterly without foundation. And lastly, the secession of a number of Upper Canadian Members of the Legislative Council (or Upper House) occasioned, as it would be easy to show, by a course of general disrespect towards that House on the part of the Executive, and the mention between the mattern of the secentiation and intemperance towards them displayed tration. An Act to empower the Seigneurs of the Fiefs Nazareth, Saint Augustin, and Saint Joseph, in the City and County of Montreal, to empower the said Fiefs respectively. An Act to detach the Township of Chatham Gore, otherwise called the Gore of Chatham, from the County of Terrebon-Re, and to annow it to the County of the Terrebon-Re, and to annow it to the County of the The Annow it to the County of the The Memory it to the County of the The Annow it to the County of the The Memory it to the County of the The Memory it to the County of the The Memory it to the County of the The States with regard to County of the The Memory it to th Market of the problem of the standard and states of the problem of t

Hy. PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, Dec. 4, 1843.

WESTERN CANADA

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of Messrs. H. & W. The Church, an Instalment of Five per cent., or Five Shillings with them. per share, upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the 10th of January next.

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163, King Street, Toronte. December 1, 1843. 334

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Toronto, October, 1843.

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326-3m

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A N ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, resident in Toronto, who has conducted the education of her own children, is desirous of taking charge of a few Young Ladies, Rowsell, Toronto, or (where more convenient) of the Editor of or of an entire family who have lost their mother, to EDUCATE

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asurer. 335-6w A N ENGLISH LADY, accustomed to Thition, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches are, English, French, Music, and Drawing. Apply at the Office of this Paper. -December 1, 1843. 333-5

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. AT COBOURG,

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Governor and his Council! Where is now Responsible Gov-ernment, as interpreted by Mr. Baldwin? Where the responsibility of the governor to change his Council at the vote of the Assembly, leaving the Governor no discretionary power?]

"The difference between the Governor General and his late "The difference between the Governor General and his late advisers appears to have arisen on the construction of the Re-solutions of the House of Assembly, of the 3rd. September, 1841, wherein it states distinctly, "That the head of the Gov-ernment is responsible to the Imperial authority alone: but that nevertheless the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial administration under him, ought to possess the confidence of the representatives of the neople." These principles I readily recognize, and I cannot the people." These principles I readily recognize, and I cannot see where room lies for difference, unless when men of *extreme* party opinions assume an undue control of the Royal Prerogative therein so clearly admitted. This I take to be the case in the present instance, and can therefore unhesitatingly say, that I shall support His Excellency the Governor General should he appeal to the Country to maintain him in the position he has taken. Gentlemen, we must bear in mind that the Gover-nor General can be impeached for his acts of misgovernment while his Advisers cannot. They can retire with the profits of their salaries and at any time laugh to scorn the complaints of the Country

"Coming under the same head, and forming one of the reasons for the resignation of the Ministry, is the right of Her Majesty's Representative to reserve Bills for the Royal Assent. Notwithstanding the permission of the Governor General for their introduction for Legislation in the Provincial Parliament, I assert his clear and undeniable Prerogative so to do; which to be despoiled of, would be one and a great security less to the Bain British subject.

. "I would earnestly impress upon you, that although the cause of the dissolution of Parliament, if immediate, undoubt-edly will be the question of the Prerogative of the Crown, yet the immediate of the the second second

Company. An Act to alter and amend the Act of Incorporation of the An Act to alter and amend the Act of Incorporation of the Midland Kingston Marine Railway Company. An Act to authorize the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and the Bank of the Niagara District, to open Books for the transfer of their Stock in the City of London,

and to set aside certain portions of their Stock for that pur-

pose. An Act for Incorporating and granting certain powers to the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company. An Act to Incorporate the Kingston Mineral Wells Company.

An Act for the better securing the Independence of the Legis-

An Act for the secting the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province. An Act for the discouragement of Secret Societies. An Act to Incorporate the Church Societies of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto

An Act to Incorporate certain persons carrying on the business of Banking in the City of Montreal, under the name of "La Banque du Peuple."

An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Bank of the Nia-gara District by providing for the extension of the time limited for the paying up of the Stock of the said Bank. An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned and to make

better provision respecting the admission of Land Surveyors, and the Survey of Lands in Upper Canada. An Act for vesting the Market Block in the Town of Niagara, An Act for vesting the harver block in the further purposes. in the Council of the said Town, and for other purposes. An Act to alter and amend certain parts of an Act therein mentioned, relating to the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, in so far as the same relates to the Port of Quebec.

Mark of the principle of "justice to the French Canadians : Mr. Baldwin has broken it up on that of "responsible govern everybody's mouth: he is now the observed of all observers.-The Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry has become the Baldwin Lafontaine Opposition; and Mr. Baldwin's smiling countenan in the Assembly has expressed his satisfaction at the change. But the main reason of all for believing that the ex-minister Such the matter way to pick a quarrel with the ex-ministers went out of their way to pick a quarrel with the Governor General, is to be found in the dispute itself. According to their own statement of the facts (see the written communicaons between them and Sir Charles Metcalfe) there existed at the time no one subject of difference between the Head of Government and themselves-no case of an appointment just

House of Commons that he had resigned because he found Her Majesty unwilling to proclaim the Crown subordinate to the Cabinet! Would not all the world believe in that case, that the Minister had other reasons for wishing to retire from

I cannot doubt, however, that Messrs. Baldwin and Lafon-I cannot donot, nowever, that Messrs. Baldwin and Lafon-taine had managed to get upon bad terms with the Governor some time before their resignation. No Governor of a Colony, most assuredly, ever carried out the principle of "Responsible Government," so far as Sir Charles Metcalfe has done in Cawanted to play the part of masters over the Governor; that they carried on their whole intercourse with him in an exacting nineering spirit; that they perpetually whipped and goaded the willing horse. Such monstrous impolicy may be account-ed for in Mr. Baldwin by reference to his boundless good opinion of himself : in Mr. Lafontaine it probably and from a habit of suspicion and opposition engendered by the long subjection of his people to every species of injustice, but still more from a haughty and overbearing temper which is matter

THE RULES OF COURT, AND Statutes relating to Practice & Pleading, IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH. TOGETHER WITH THE CRIMINAL, & OTHER ACTS OF GENERAL REFERENCE. AND A FEW PRACTICAL POINTS BY JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON,

Barrister at Law, and Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench. PRICE, £1. 5s. H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto, Dec. 8, 1843.

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that the Minister had other reasons for wishing to retire from office, and had made an utterly inadmissible proposal to the Crown for the purpose of retiring on the ground of its rejec-November 16, 1843 332

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HAS returned to Cobourg, where he designs making his permanent residence. He may be consulted at his Rooms at the ALBION HOTEL, where he is prepared to perform every operation appertaining to the TEETH in the most skilful and durable manner. Terms moderate. Ladies attended at their residence. Column November 21, 1843. 332-4ft 332-tf H. Rowsell Esq. ; F. Griffin Esq.

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The Hon. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. The Rev. DR. MCCAUL, Vice-President of King's College

The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, A. M., Examining Chaplain to the

Lord Bisbop. The Rev. J. WILSON, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to GEORGE S. BOULTON, of Cobourg, Esquire.

The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. J. Wilson, in whose family the Misses Crombie will reside. 5th October, 1843. 325 325

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT,

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO:

OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf

THE YONGE MILLS PROPERTY, TO BE RENTED.

TO BE RENTED. THOSE well known FLOURING MILLS situated nine miles above Brockville, called "Yonge Mills," belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. Charles Jones, containing four between the state of the late Hon. to the same of the late Hon. Charles Jones, containing four run of Stones, with elevations to discharge cargoes of Wheat from Vessels, and every convenience complete, --to be put into proper repair by the Landlords; --together with a Saw Mill, Fulling and Clothing Works, Merchant's Shop, Potashery, Warehouses, Cooper's Shops, and a number of Dwelling-houses. Tenders will be received until the Fifth of January next, for a Lease of this Prometty for a torm of these sets. a Lease of this Property for a term of three years, from the first day of March next.

The Property would be SOLD upon favourable terms. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber. D. B. O. FORD,

Managing Executor, &c. Estate Charles Jones.

Brockville, 10th Nov. 1843. 332-7

LOAN WANTED. WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

June 8, 1843. 309tf MARRIED.

At Niagara, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Niagara, W. B. Winterbottom, Esq., Barrister, to Marion, daughter of the late Capt. William Sibbald, of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot.

DIED.

At Thorab, on the 29th ultimo, aged 63 years, Ensign Wil-liam Gibbs, late of the 1st Battalion 50th Foot, much regretted. The deceased had seen a great deal of hard service—having been present at the Battle off Cape St. Vincent; in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby—at the bombardment of Copen-hagen; at the battles of Viniera and Corunna; at Waleheren, hagen; at the battles of Vimiera and Corunna; at Walcheren, and at Fuentes d'Onor. At Toronto, on the 15th inst., George Albert, aged 3 years and 4 months, and Joseph Edward, aged 1 year and 10 months, sons of Mr. Peter Paterson, Jun'r. of that city. Both died of scarlet fever, and expired at the same moment. They were interred in one grave on the Sunday following, and attended by a large and respectable portion of the inhabitants,—testifying by this Christian attention, their respect for the bereaved, and deep sympathy in the distressing loss they have sustained.— *Communicated*,

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

[We are requested to publish the following documents, ion with as containing information much desired in conne the conveyance of Land or Real Estate for Church pur-Doses.

TRUSTS AUTHORIZED BY THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES

proper construction be divided, as the preceding head, into two; namely, to be applied towards the support of that Church in such manner as the Bishop to whom the deed shall be given may direct; or to be applied towards the support of such Church otherwise than at the discretion of the Bishop, and under such par-ticular direction as may be inserted in the deed.

4th. For the use of any particular Church to be after-wards erected in Upper Canada, to be applied towards the support of such Church, as the Bishop to whom Sec. 16.) the deed shall be given and his Successors may direct; or to be applied towards the support of such Church otherwise than at the discretion of the Bishop, and under such particular direction as may be inserted in

the deed. 5th. For the endowment of a parsonage, rectory, or living, to be applied (as it is conceived) to that object, under the direction of the Bishop, unless other pro-vision for the appropriation of the rents and profits shall be made in the deed.

6th. For other uses, or purposes appurtenant to the Church in Upper Canada; that is for some specified use or purpose, or uses or purposes pertaining to the Church generally,—the proceeds to be applied in promoting that object in the discretion of the Bishop, unless other provision shall be made in the deed.

unless other provision shall be made in the deed.
7th. For other uses or purposes appurtenant to any par-ticular Church (in Upper Canada,) to be named in such deed; that is, for some specified use or purpose, or uses or purposes pertaining to such particular Church,—the proceeds to be applied in promoting such uses or purposes, according to the discretion of the Bishop, to whom the conveyance shall be made, unless other provision shall be made in the deed.
8th. For some use or purpose appurtenant to some par-

8th. For some use or purpose appurtenant to some par-ticular parish (in Upper Canada,) which use or pur-pose should be specified in the deed, and should be some use or purpose connected with the Church, in that parish,—the rents and profits to be applied in promoting such use or purpose in such manner as the Bishop to whom the deed is to be made shall appoint, unless other provision shall be made in the deed.

The same Act, 3 Vic. ch. 74, in the same Section, makes valid any deed or conveyance of land, or of personalty, that may be made to any Parson or Rector, or other Incumbent, and his successors .-

1st. For the endowment of such parsonage, rectory, or living.

2nd. For other uses or purposes appurtenant to such Parsonage, Rectory, or living, (which uses or pur-poses are to be expressed in the deed, or may be left to the discretion of the Incumbent, or left to be pointed out and promoted through the agency of some third party, as may be directed in the deed.)

FORMS OF CONVEYANCES to be made to the Bishop, or to the Rector or other Incumbent of any Church or living, are subjoined,-and also,

FORMS OF TRUSTS to meet the several objects specified in this minute, and marked with corresponding numbers.

FORM OF CONVEYANCE TO THE BISHOP, WITH BAR OF DOWER.

THIS INDENTURE, made the ---- day of ---- in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ______ Between _____ of the _____ of _____ in the ______ District ______ in the Province of Canada, ______ and _____ his wife, of the one part; and the Right Reverend John, Lord Bishop of

[Here insert the Trusts.]

And the said ---- doth hereby for himself, his Heirs,

TRUSTS AUTHORIZED BY THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT. The Church Temporalities Act (Statutes of Upper Ca-nada, *3 Vic. ch. 74.) in its 16th Section, makes valid any deed, or conveyance of land, or of personalty that may be inade to any Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Canada, and to his Successors, for any of the following purposes:— Ist. For the general uses of the Church in Upper Ca-nada, as the Bishop to whom the deed shall be given, and his Successors may appoint; or as may be ap-pointed otherwise in the deed, (that is, for the gene-ral uses of the Church in Upper Canada,) to be applied ral uses of the Church in Upper Canada, to be applied under such particular direction as may be given in the

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, in the presence of -

PROPOSED FORMS OF TRUSTS

To be inserted in Conveyances of Lands to the Bishop of Toronto and his Successors, to the use of the Church of England, made in accordance with the Church Temporalities Act, (Statute of Upper Canada, 3 Vic. ch. 74,

[Nore.-The following Forms are intended to suit respectively some one of the purposes expressly authorised by the 16th Section of the Statute. But where the donor desires to convey land "to the general uses of the Church," or "for the use of any particular Church erected, or to be "erected," if, instead of leaving the proceeds of the estate to be applied "as the Bishop may appoint," it shall be his wish to provide some other mode of appropriation, the Stawill precisely and effectually meet his object.

So also, where the donor desires to convey land "for " some specific use appurtenant to the Church in general, "or to any particular Church or Parish," the Statute allows him to do so; but he must be careful to specify the particular use or purpose in the deed, in such terms as will express his object clearly and precisely; and in deeds of this latter description, he has in like manner the option of leaving the proceeds of the estate to be applied to the specific use "in such manner as the Bishop of the Diocese may "appoint," or to make some other provision in regard to the mode of appropriation, in which case also great care must be taken so to express the direction in the deed, as to leave no ground for doubt or controversy hereafter.

As these specific uses, and specific modes of appropria-tion, depend entirely on the will of the donors, no forms can be given for them; but it is earnestly recommended that whenever the donor may desire to point out some specific use or some specific mode of appropriation, in pre-ference to adopting any of the forms which have been framed to meet the general purposes of the Act, he should be careful to see that the use is one which the Statute

for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

for the general uses of the United Church of England and Ireland, within that part of the Province of Canada which formerly composed the Province of Upper Canada; to the intent and upon the trust that the rents, issues, and profits thereof may be appropriated and applied to the general uses of the said Church * in such manner as the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his Successors, shall from time to time appoint.

(See the note at the head of these forms.)

No. 3.

Upon trust to hold the same for ever hereafter, for the use of that certain Church of the United Church of Eng-Toronto, in the said Province of Canada, of the other Parcel or Tract of Land and Premises hereinafter particu-Church for *if the Church cannot be otherwise dis*-- Church, [or if the Church cannot be otherwise dis-

the said Rectory, [*Church, Mission, or Living.*] to the said D. 1 uses, and upon the trusts hereinafter declared, according to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of the Pro vince of Upper Canada passed in the fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act

to make provision for the management of the Temporali-ties of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Now this Indenture witnesseth, that the said A. B. for the purpose aforesaid hath given, granted and conveyed, and by these presents doth give, grant and convey unto the said E. F., Rector of the said Rectory of _____ [describing it in full as before]; or if it be not a Rectory, (serving and doing duty as aforesaid in the Church called — situated upon Lot number — in the — Conces-sion of the Township of — in the said District of — within the Diocese of Toronto, and to his Successors for ever, being Incumbents of the said Rectory, (or if it be under such particular direction as may be given in the deed, and not in the general discretion of the Bishop. 3rd. For the use of any particular Church (in Upper Canada,) erected at the time of the deed being made, —and this, it is conceived, may by reasonable and proper construction be divided, as the preceding head, Township of _____ in the County of _____ in the District of _____ in the County of ______ in the District of ______ in the said Province of Canada, containing _____ be the same more or less, and being composed of Lot numr ---- in the ---- Concession of the said Township of --, which said parcel or tract of land is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: ----- subject to the reservations and conditions expressed in the original grant

of the said Land from the Crown. *Together* with all and singular the appurtenances to the said Parcel or Tract of Land belonging: to have and to hold the said Parcel or Tract of Land and Premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said E. F., Rector of the said Rectory of — [describing it in full as before]-or, if it be not a Rectory, (serving and doing duty as afore-said in the Church called — situated upon Lot number tute gives him the power of doing so; and he must be cate-ful in that case to insert in the deed, such a provision as will precisely and effectually meet his chiest and to his Successors forever, Incumbents of the said Rec-tory, (or if it be not a Rectory) of the said Church, Mis-sion, or Living, being in full communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, and serving therein in

accordance with the doctrines and discipline of the said United Church of England and Ireland,) to the uses and upon the trusts following, that is to say :-

[Here insert the Trust.]

And the said A. B. doth hereby for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, covenant with the said E. F. and his Successors, as aforesaid, that he, the said A. B. and every person rightfully claiming, or to claim, any interest at law or in equity in the said premises, or any part thereof, under or in trust for him or his heirs, shall at all times hereafter, on every reasonable request, and a the sole expense in all things of the said E. F. or hi Successors, make and do, or cause to be made and done all such further acts and assurances in the law for more fully and satisfactorily assuring the said premises, with the appurtenances, to the said E. F. and his Successors in manner aforesaid, and according to the intent of these Presents, as by him or them, or his or their Counsel in clearly authorises, and that it is declared in such terms as the law, shall be lawfully and reasonably advised and

clearly authorises, and that it is declared in the propose intended, or the mode of applying the funds. In deeds which are to contain such specific directions in regard to the mode of applying the proceeds, the forms hereafter given may be followed as far as the (*) asterisk.] No. 1. Upon trust to hold the same for ever hereafter for the ndowment of the said See, or Bishoprick of Toronto, and or no other use or purpose whatsoever. No. 2. Hereafter to hold the same for ever hereafter, to and Upon trust to hold the same for ever hereafter, to and the said the same for ever hereafter, the said the said the same for ever hereafter, the said the sa or claim, either at common law or otherwise howsoever, of, in, to, or out of the lands, tenements, hereditaments In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have

hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, in presence of ----

THE SAME WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

THIS INDENTURE, made the ---- day of ---- in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and — Between A. B. of the Township of — in the District of Byron's Life, Letters and Journals, in 1 vol...... And the Reverend E. F. of the Township of _____ in the District of — in the said Province, Clerk, Rector of the Rectory of — in the said Township, and within the Diocese of Toronto, in the said Province of Canada, of the Parcel or Tract of Land and Premises hereinalter particularly described, to the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and to his Successors, to the uses and upon the trust described, insert after the words "Dio-ard to his Successors, to the uses and upon the trust here are true and to his Successors, to the uses and upon the trust hat been erected upon Lot "number — in the — Concession of the said I number — in the said Township, and within the "ship,"—to the intent and upon the trust that the rents, issues, and profits of the said land and premises may be appropriated and applied to the use of the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned." name) situated upon Lot number — in the — Conces-sion of the Township of — in the said District of — within the Diocese of Toronto.] Whereas the said A. B. is desirons of conveying the No. 4. Upon trust to hold the same for ever hereafter, for the use of a Church of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be hereafter erected upon Lot number — in the — Concession of the Township of — in the Dis-trict of — within the said Diocese of Toronto; [adding any more particular description that can be given] to the intent and upon the trust that the rents, issues and profits thereof may be appropriated and applied to the use of such Church, * in such manner as the said John, Lord Bishon of Toronto, and his Successors, shall from time to the such Church, * in such manner as the said John, Lord Bishon of Toronto, and his Successors, shall from time to the United Church of England and to the provision for the management of the Temporali-ties of the United Church of England and Ireland in this thereof may be appropriated from time to such Church, * in such manner as the said John, Lord Bishon of Toronto, and his Successors, shall from time to the Successors the United Church of England and Ireland in this province and for other purposes therein mentioned." such Church, * in such manner as the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his Successors, shall from time to time appoint. (See the note at the head of these forms.) Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned." Now this Indenture witnesseth, that the said A. B. for the purpose aforesaid, hath given, granted and conveyed, and by these presents doth give, grant and convey un the said E. F., Rector of the said Rectory of - [d Upon trust to hold the same for ever hereafter, for the scribing it in full as before]; or if it be not a Rectory endowment of the Parsonage [Rectory or Living, as the case may be,] in the Township of — in the said District of — within the said Diocese of Toronto; [describing the same either by its name or boundaries, in such manner as may sufficiently and accurately distinguish it] to the intent and upon the trust that the rents, issues and profits of the said not a Rectory), of the said Church, Mission, or Living, and in full communion with the United Church of Eng land and Ireland, and serving therein in accordance with Bishop of Toronto, and his Successors, to the support of the Incumbent of the said Parsonage, [Rectory or Living, as the case may be,] for the time being.

Together with all and singular the appurtenances to the said Parcel or Tract of Land belonging, to have and to hold the said Parcel or Tract of Land and Premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his Successors, for ever, to the uses and upon the trusts following, that is to say: —

[See Note at the head of the Forms of Trusts to be inserted in Deeds to the Bishop. The same caution will be necessary to be observed in specifying any particular object of appropriation in these Deeds to the Rector, &c.]

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The Church.

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of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE or MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf

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hel. ____With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the nost delightful of saline drinks. Physicians will please specify MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA in their rescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

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Cobourg, 7th Nov., 1843.

Toronto, 1st Nov. 1843.

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Toronto, March 11, 1842.

Toronto, July 1, 1841.

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Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Toronto, February 5, 1842.

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

December 1. 1842.

PHYSICIAN'S

July 14, 1842.

Solicitor, Cobourg Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. 313

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(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

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purposes therein mentioned.

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that the said -- for the purpose aforesaid, hath given, granted, and conveyed, and by these presents doth give, grant, and convey unto the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and to his Successors, for ever, all and singular that certain Parcel or Tract of Land and Premises situate and being in the Town — of — in the County of — in the District of — in the said Province of Canada, containing — be the same more or less, and being composed of — which said Parcel or Tract of Land is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: ----- subject to the reservations and conditions expressed in the original grant of the said Land from the Crown. Together with all and singular the appurtenances to the

said Parcel or Tract of Land belonging, to have and to hold the said Parcel or Tract of Land and Premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said John, Lord Bisbop of Toronto, and his Successors, for ever, to the uses and upon the trusts following, that is to say: -----

[Here insert the Trusts.]

And the said — doth hereby for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, covenant with the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his Successors, that the said — and every person rightfully claiming, or to claim, any interest at law or in equity in the said Premises, or any part thereof, under or in trust for him or his Heirs, shall at all times hereafter, on every reasonable request, and at the sole expense in all things of the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, or his Successors, make and do, or cause to be made and done, all such further acts and assurances in the law, for more fully and satisfactorily assuring the said premises, with the appurtenan-ces, to the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his Successors, in manner aforesaid, and according to the intent of these presents, as by him, or them, or his or their Counsel in the Law, shall be lawfully and reasonably

advised and required. And this Indenture further witnesseth, that the said with the approbation and consent of her said husband, in consideration of the Premises, and in further consideration of the sum of — of lawfal money of Canada, to her by the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, in hand paid, at or before the sealing and delivery of these pre-sents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath remised and released, and by these premises doth remise and release, unto the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his Successors, all Dower, and right and title to Dower, which she, the said — now hath, or in the event of her surviving her said husband, can or may have,

Between ---- of the ---- of ---- in the ---- District in the Province of Canada, ---- of the one part; and the Right Reverend John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the said Province of Canada, of the other part: Whereas the said —— is desirous of conveying the Parcel or Tract of cessors, to the uses and upon the trusts hereinafter declared, according to the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, passed in the fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, initialed, "An Act to make provision for the management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in this Province, and for other purposes therein (See the note at the node of these forms.) mentioned.

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that the said --- for the purpose aforesaid, hath given, granted, and conveyed, and by these presents doth give, grant, and convey unto the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and to his Suc-THIS INDENTURE, made the — day of — in the

No. 5.

and and premises shall be from time to time appropriated and applied, * under the direction of the said John, Lord

as the case may be,] for the time being. (See the note at the head of these forms.) No. 6. Upon trust to hold the same for ever hereafter, for the use of the United Church of England and Ireland, within that part of the Province of Canada which formerly com-posed the Province of Upper Canada; and to the intent and upon the trust that the rents, issues and profits of the said land and premises shall be appropriated and applied from time to time, towards defraying the charge of _____ [hree specify the particular object connected with the Church in Upper Canada generally, for which the donor wishes to pro-

No. 7.

Upon trust to hold the same for ever hereafter, for the and his Successors, all Dower, and right and tide to Dower, which she, the said — now hath, or in the event of her surviving her said husband, can or may have, or claim, either at Common Law or otherwise howsoever, of, in, to, or out of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premises hereby conveyed. In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first and Premises hereby conveyed. In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereanto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written. Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, in the presence of — THE SAME, WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER. THE SAME AND THE SAME OF DOWER. THE SAME AND THE

No. 8.

use of the Parish of — in the Township of — in the District of — within the said Diocese of Toronto; to charge of — [here specify the particular object connected with the Church in the parish mentioned in the deed, for which the donor wishes to provide]* in such manner as the which the donor wishes to provide]* in such manner as the hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first

(See the note at the head of these forms.)

A LIVING, WITH BAR OF DOWER. The said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and to his Suc-cessors, for ever, all and singular that certain Parcel or Tract of Land and Premises situate and being in the Town — of — in the County of — in the District of — in the said Province of Canada, containing — be the same more or less, and being composed of — which said Parcel or Tract of Land is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: — subject to the reservations and conditious expressed in the original grant of the said Land from the Crown. — The Strict of Land from the Crown. — The Strict of the Church is not the Church of a Rectory care-fully in accordance with the Patent constituting the Rectory or Pain or, where the Church is not the Church of a Rectory or Pain — Strict Church is not the Ch

specify the particular object connected with the Church in Upper Canada generally, for which the donor wishes to pro-wide.]* in such manner as the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, or his Successors, shall from time to time appoint. (See the note at the head of these forms.) No. 7. No. 7. and to his Successors, for ever, Incumbents of the said Rectory, (or if it be not a Rectory), of the said Church, Mission, or Living, being in full communion with the United Church of England and Ircland, and serving therein in accordance with the doctrines and discipline of the said United Church of England and Ireland), to the uses and upon the trusts following, that is to say: —

at all times hereafter, on every reasonable request, and at the sole expence in all things of the said E. F. or his Successors, make and do, or cause to be made and done, Upon trust to hold the same for ever hereafter, for the all such further acts and assurances in the law for more Land and Premises hereinafter particularly described, to the said John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and to his Suc-profits of the said land and premises may be appropriated presents, as by him or them, or his or their Counsel in presents, as by him or them, or his or their Counsel in profits of the said land and premises may be appropriated and applied from time to time towards defraying the the law, shall be lawfully and reasonably advised and The Gospel History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, in presence of ----

PROPOSED FORMS OF TRUSTS,

To be inserted in Conveyances of Lands made to any Parson, Rector, or other Incumbent, in accordance with the Church Temporalities Act, (Statutes of Upper Canada,

Upon trust to hold the same for ever hereafter, for the endowment of the said Rectory [or Church, Mission, or Living, as the case may be] hereinbefore mentioned and

Upon trust to hold the same for ever hereafter, for the The statute is here referred to as a Statute of 3 Vic. Section 76, because it is numbered with the Statutes of the Session in that year; but it is truly referred to in the Deed, as passed in the 5th Vic., in which year it received the Royal assent. If ally in accordance with the Patent constituting the Acctory of a Rectory or Parish, say—a Clergyman in holy orders of the United Church is and benefit of that certain [Parsonage, Rectory, or Living, as the case may be,] hereinbefore particularly mentioned and described, and to the intent and upon the called — (where the Church can be described by a parti-

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