Doetry.

ENGLISH CHURCHES. BY MARY HOWITT.

How beautiful they stand, Those ancient altars of our native land! Amid the pasture fields, and dark green woods, Amid the mountain's clouds and solitudes; By rivers broad that rush into the sea; By little brooks that with a lisping sound, Like playful children, run by copse and lea! Each in its little plot of holy ground, How beautiful they stand, Those old gray churches of our native land!

Our lives are all turmoil;
Our souls are in a weary strife and toil,
Grasping and straining—tasking nerve and brain,
Both day and night, for gain;
We have grown worldly—have made gold our god—
Have turned our hearts away from lowly things;
We seek not now the wild flower on the sod;
We see not now the snowy folded angels' wings

We see not now the snowy folded angels' wings Amid the summer skies; For visions come not to polluted eyes!

Yet, blessed quiet fanes! Yet, blessed quiet fanes!

Still piety, still poetry remains,
And shall remain, whilst ever on the air
One chapel bell calls high and low to prayer—
Whilst ever green and sunny church-yards keep
The dust from our beloved, and tears are shed
From founts which in the human heart lie deep; Something in these aspiring days we need
To keep our spirits lowly,
To set within our hearts sweet thoughts and holy!

And 'tis for this they stand,
The old gray churches of our native land!
And even in the gold corrupted mart, In the great city's heart
They stand; and chantry, dome, and organ sound, And stated services of prayer and praise, Like to the righteous ten which were not found, For the polluted city shall up-raise, Meek faith and love sincer

RESTORATION OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN FRANCE BY NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

Better in time of need than shield or spear!

Although the institutions of religion had been abolished, its ministers scattered, and its property confiscated by the different revolutionary assemblies which had governed the country, yet a remnant of the Christian faith still lingered in many parts of the rural districts. When the horrors of Robespierre ceased, and a government comparatively lenient and regular was established under the Directory, the priests obtained leave to open their Churches, provided they undertook to maintain them at their own expense, and a considerable number returned from exile, and commenced from exile, and commenced the control of t from exile, and commenced in poverty and obscurity the reconstruction of religious observances. They were again exposed to persecution and danger after the 18th again exposed to persecution and danger after the 18th Fructidor, and being destitute of any species of property, and entirely dependent upon the voluntary contributions of their flocks, they were totally unequal to the Herculean task of combating the irreligious spirit which had acquired such strength during a revolutionary interregnum of ten years. A remnant of the faithful, composed for the most part of old women, attended the Churches on Sunday, and marked by their fidelity an institution which might otherwise have been totally originate, but they serie hardly observed amidst the crowds who had discarded every species of devotion; and a great proportion of the hardly observed amidst the crowds who had discarded every species of devotion; and a great proportion of the Churches, both in the towns and the country, had either been pulled down, or onverted to secular purposes during the Revolution; while of those which remained, a still greater number were in such a state of dilapidation, from the total absence of any funds for their support, as to threaten speedily to become unserviceable for any purpose whatever. In this general prostration of the Christian faith, the bewildered multitude had sought refuge in other and extravagant creeds; the sect of the Theophilanthropists had arisen, whose ravings, amids fruits and flowers, were listened to by a few hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the credulous or enthusiastic of Paris; while the great majority of the people, educated

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ingly, commenced a negociation with the Pope; the head of the Church, delighted at finding such a disposition in a revolutionary chief, had received the advances with the utmost cordiality. Cardinal Gonzalvi, who with singular ability directed the conclave, had, in the name of the supreme Pontiff, written to General Murat, when advancing towards the Present the Control of Travisco owards the Roman states, after the armistice of Treviso, express "the lively admiration which he felt for the rst consul, to whose fortunes were attached the tranquil-ty of religion not less than the happiness of Europe." the views of Napoleon on that matter were strongly apressed to the counsellors of state with whom he obversed on the subject. "Yesterday evening," said he, when walking alone in the woods, amidst the solitude of lature, the distant bell of the Church of Ruel struck my are the country of the

By this memorable law the Roman Catholic religion "as declared that of the French people. Ten archbishops and fifty bishops were established, the former with a salary thousand francs (600L) a-year, the latter with one of ten usand, or 400l. It was provided that there should be repair, at the expense of the department, of such as were ruinous. Such was the establishment which, in France,

that "it committed the due and honourable maintenance of religion and its ministers to the honour of the French

Although the opposition in the Legislature was not nearly so formidable to the concordat as to the Legion of Honour, a much stronger feeling of discontent was excited by the change in the Revolutionary party and the army. "Bonaparte," said they, "is striving in vain to destroy the remains of the Revolution, and to close every avenue against the anti-production of the Revolution, when he had been destroy the remains of the Revolution, and to close every avenue. against the anti-revolution, and to close every avenue against the anti-revolutionary party, when, by his concordat he opens to the latter an ample gateway, and with his own hands digs the mine which is to blow his edifice into the air." In truth, such was the extraordinary and his own hands digs the mine which is to blow his edifice into the air." In truth, such was the extraordinary and unprecedented extent to which irreligion had spread under the Republican Government, that "two-thirds of the French people," according to the admission of their own historians, "were ignorant of the principles on which such a measure was founded, and regarded it as a strange and dangerous innovation." The opposition which it experienced was indeed almost inconceivable, and afforded the clearest evidence of the pernicious tendency of those measures of extermination which former governments had adopted against the possessions of the established church, and how rapidly the confiscation of ecclesiastical property. and how rapidly the confiscation of ecclesiastical property founded on the pretence of applying it to purposes of beneficence and public instruction, leads to the total destruction of every species of religious belief. Universally the opinion prevailed that the restoration of the altar was but a prelude to that of the throne, and that the concordat was to be regarded as a solemn pledge for the species of the angient religious a manifeste. speedy re-establishment of the ancient *régime*, a manifesto against all the principles of the Revolution. These feelagainst all the principles of the Revolution. These feelings were in an especial manner prevalent among the military and democratic parties. Moreau, Lannes, Oudinot, Victor, and many others, openly expressed their repugnance to the measure, and declined to join the ceremony which took place in Notre Dame on the occasion of its solemn proclamation. "Never," said the soldiers, there the Rambliane area. soldiers, "have the Republican arms been adorned by so many laurels as since they ceased to receive the benedic-

Napoleon, however, remained firm, notwithstanding all the opposition which took place, and the loud discontents of the capital; the re-establishment of public worship was announced by a proclamation of the consuls, and on the following day a grand religious ceremony took place, in honour of the occasion, in Notre Dame. All the great bodies in the state, all the constituted authorities attended, and proceeded in great pomp to the cathedral. On this occasion, for the first time, the servants of the first consul appeared in livery; the foreign ambassadors were invited appear with all their attendants arrayed in the same manner, and a similar recommendation was addressed to such of the public functionaries as had carriages of their manner, and a similar recommendation was addressed to such of the public functionaries as had carriages of their own; but so few of them were possessed of that luxury, that the equipages made a very indifferent appearance.— The military, however, were obliged to attend in great numbers, and the brilliancy of their uniforms more than compensated the want of civil decoration. Such, however, was the repugnance of many of the Generals to the ceremony, that it required all the authority of the first Consul to make Lannes and Augereau remain in the carriage, when they perceived they were going to hear mass. It proceeded, nevertheless, with great eclat in the cathedral of Notre Dame, which only eight years before had been polluted by the orgies of the Goddess of Reason. "What thought you of the ceremony?" said Napoleon to General Delmas, who stood near him when it was concluded. "It was a fine piece of mummery," replied he. "Nothing was wanting but the million of men who have perished in order to destroy what you have now reestablished." It was at first intended to have had the standards blessed by the archbishop, but the government were obliged to abandon the design, from being given to understand, that if this were done, the soldiers would tramper them. eradicate the passions which have been nursed up during the frenzy and convulsions of a revolution, and so obstinately do mankind, under the influence of prejudice, sometimes resist the establishment of those very institutions from which they are themselves destined to receive the most unalloyed advantages.

without any religious impressions, quietly passed by on the other side, and lived altogether without God in the world.

Although patches a first in pressure of history in the utmost efforts to induce the first consul to join publicly in the more solemn duties which the church prescribed; but to this he never could be brought to consent.

"We are very well as we are," said he; "do not ask to the church prescribed; but to this he never could be brought to consent.

"We are very well as we are," said he; "do not ask to the church prescribed; but to this he never could be brought to consent. Although neither a fanatic nor even a believer in Christianity, Napoleon was too sagacious not to perceive that such a state of things was inconsistent with any thing like a regular government. He had early, accordingly, commenced a negociation with the Pope; the head of the Church, delighted at finding such a disposition in revolution to the Church, delighted at finding such a disposition in a revolution of the Church, delighted at finding such a disposition in the Church, delighted at finding such a disposition in the Church, delighted at finding such a disposition in the Church, delighted at finding such a disposition in the Church, delighted at finding such a disposition in the Church delighted at finding such a disposition in the church, delighted at finding such a disposition in the church, delighted at finding such a disposition in the church of the church of the Church of England, following the service, which seldom exceeded ten minutes, in an adjoining apartment, with the door open, looking over papers, or engaged in his usual occupations. He had considerable difficulty in preserving the balance so imperiously required in the head of the state, during the first return to religious observances after the revolutionary fever, yet by great firmness he succeeded, during his whole reign, in maintaining a just equilibrium between the impassioned characteristic of the state of the state of the succeeded of the state of t taining a just equilibrium between the impassioned cha-

in a very different light in the rural districts of France. are, the distant bell of the Church of Ruel struck my ear. Involuntarily I felt emotion; so powerful is the influence of early habits and associations. I said to influence of early habits and associations. I said to myself, if I feel thus, what must be the influence of such impressions on simple and credulous men? Let your philosophers, your ideologoues answer that if they can.—

It is evident, that the Church of Rome, in teaching the vile doctrine, aims only at her own interest and advantage, and hath no regard at all to the house of God, was hailed by millions, as the dove with the olive branch, which first announced peace to the bouse of God, and be absolved the olive branch, which first announced peace to the sound of the vilage bells again calling the faithful to the house of God, and the absolutely necessary, she saith, for a philosophers, your ideologoues answer that if they can.— The peasants beheld with undisguised delight the re-estaimpressions on simple and credulous men? Let your philosophers, your ideologowes answer that if they can—
It is absolutely indispensable to have a religion for the directed by the government. At present, fifty bishops in the pay of England, direct the French Clergy; we must forthwith destroy their influence; we must declare the Catholic the established religion of France, as being that of the majority of its inhabitants; we must organize its of the majority of its inhabitants; we must organize its of the majority of its inhabitants; we must organize its of the pope will induct them. They will appoint the such as a constitution and observances for nine years could not so easily be eradicated. A generation had been educated, who were ignorant of the very elements of the Christian in the case of God, was hailed by millions, as the dove with house of God, was hailed by millions, as the dove with house of God, was hailed by millions, as the dove with house of God, was hailed by millions, as the dove with the dove with the olive branch, which first announced peace to the "green undeluged earth." The restoration of Sanday, as a day of periodical rest, was felt as an unspeakable relief by the labouring population, who had never been able to established religion of France, as being that of the exemption from work on the tenth day, which the Convention had prescribed, and were borned of the established religion of France, as being that it is a doubt a day of periodical rest, was felt as an unspeakable relief by the labouring population, who had never been able to established religion of France, as being that is. That is not necessary for him to be contributed by, a Priest, though God hath no where said so: but it is not necessary for him to be contributed by, a Priest, though God hath no where said so: but it is not necessary for him to be contributed by, a Priest, though God hath no where said so: but it is not necessary for him to be contributed by, a Priest, though God hath no where said so: but it is not necessary fo bishops: the Pope will induct them. They will appoint the fifty the parish priests; the people will defray their salaries. They must all take the oath; the refractory must be of the national domains. He will, appearance the Revolution had descended unbroken from the Apostolic lution. of the national domains. He will consecrate the Revolution; the people will sing, God save the Gallican thing. I was a Mahometan in Egypt; I will become a Catholic here for the god of the specific or the consequences of the consequences of the charman and the consequences of the consequences of the charman and the solution of souls, is the least of their design or business. Indeed it were easy to shew, how the whole frame of the religion and doctrine of the Church of Rome, as it is distinguished cause that we are to ascribe the spirit of irreligion with the salvation of souls, is the least of their design or business. Indeed it were easy to shew, how the whole frame of the Church of Rome, as it is distinguished from that Christianity which we hold in common with Catholic here for the good of my people. I am no believer in particular creeds; but as to the idea of a God, look to the heavens, and say who made that."

Notwithstanding these decided opinions of the first embed with considerable difficulty, and proved very tedious. At length, however, they were brought to a conclusion and all the subsequent tended with considerable difficulty, and proved very tedious. At length, however, they were brought to a conclusion and all the subsequent their government.

Cause that we are to ascribe the spirit of irreligion which has since been so peculiarly the characteristic of the higher and urban classes of French society, and which has worked out its natural consequences throughout all the subsequent periods of the empire and the Restoration. A nation, which in its influential classes at least, has lost all respect for religion, is incapable of freedom, and can be governed only by force. "Natura, tamen," says Tacitus, "infirmitation in purgatory be designed for, but to dis-services, yea, and ruin of those souls that are under their government. What can the doctrine of men's playing an aftergame for their salvation in purgatory be designed for, but to dis-services, yea, and ruin of those souls that are under subsequent periods of the empire and the Restoration. A nation, which has since been so peculiarly the characteristic of the higher in them, is evidently designed and contrived to serve the interest and profit of them that rule that Church, by the dis-services, yea, and ruin of those souls that are under their government. What can the doctrine of men's playing an aftergame for their salvation in purgatory be designed for the periods of the might have been so peculiarly the characteristic of the higher than which has worked out its natural consequences throughout all the subsequent periods of the empire and the Restoration. A nation, which has since been so peculiarly the characteristic of the higher than them, is evidently designed and contrived to serve the interest and profi

deplorable internal effects of this long interruption in re-ligious instruction, the spectacle of France again volun-tarily returning to the Christian faith was in the highest degree acceptable. Contrasting it with the monstrous profanations and wild extravagances of the irreligious profanations are the irreligious profanations and wild extravagances of the irreligious profanations are the irreligious profanations and wild extravagances of the irreligious profanations are the irreligious profanation are the irreligious profanation are the irreligious profanation are they deemed it the harbinger of tranquillity to its districted as many additional ministers as might be deemed it the harbinger of tranquillity to its districted as many additional ministers as might be deemed it the harbinger of tranquillity to its districted people, and peace to Europe. It contributed more than any circumstance to weaken the horror with which appropriate by the first consul; the lishops nominated the parish with the resolutionary Government had so long been regarded, and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of the more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of more kindly and opened the way to the establishment of the way to the establis they deemed it the harbinger of tranquillity to its distracted people, and peace to Europe. It contributed more than any circumstance to weaken the horror with which prointed by the first consul; the bishops nominated the partial partial priests and inferior clergy, subject to the approbation of the same authority. The salary of the priests in the larger parishes was fixed at 1,500 francs, or 60%. a year; in the smaller 1,200, or 48%. The Departmental of Prussia publicly expressed their satisfaction at the companion of the priest, as being alone qualified to offer up an entire sacrifice of Christ's body and blood? The asymptotic properties of the sacrification of the priest, as being alone qualified to offer up an entire sacrifice of Christ's body and blood? The asymptotic properties are properties of the doctrine of Transubstantiation; but interest afterwards confirmed the practice. Nay, their very months. Incils were charged with procuring houses, or lodgings auspicious event; forgetting in their joy at the restoration gardens, for the bishops, priests, and curates. The of so important a member to the Christian family, the inches which had survived the Revolution were placed jealousy with which a change so likely to consolidate the stronger of Transubstantiation; but interest auspicious event; forgetting in their joy at the restoration of so important a member to the Christian family, the afterwards confirmed the practice. Nay, their very montant are consultant at the saushactor at e disposal of the bishops, and provision made for the power of the first consul might possibly have been regarded. The Emperor of Austria styled it, with great serves the same design. fulnous. Such was the establishment which, in France, felicity of expression, "a service truly rendered to all felicity of expression, and service truly rendered to all Europe." And the thoughtful and religious every where provision for the ministers of religion made by the nation justly considered the voluntary return of a great nation Antwerp, 1606.]

which, in the outset of the convulsions, had confiscated the vast possessions of the Church, on the solemn assurance contained in the decree of the Constituent Assembly, that "it committed the law and honourable mintons." bility of living without its precents, as the most signal triumph to the Christian faith which had occurred since t ascended the Imperial throne, under the banners of

The Church of Rome, I say, thevery Church of Rome, teacheth and avoweth such doctine, as evidently and utterly destroys the necessity of a holy life, and encourageth men to hope they shall "rep in mercy," though they "sow" not to themselves "inrighteousness." Such is that doctrine of theirs, "That a man by attrition, or such a sorrow for sin as ariseth only from fear, and is void of charity and the love of God above all things, with the help of the sacrament of Penance, that is, of confession to and absolution from a Priest, may obtain the pardon of the help of the sacrament of Penance, that is, of confession to and absolution from a Priest, may obtain the pardon of his sins, justification, and eternal fife." This dangerous proposition, the Council of Trent doth plainly enough assert, in the fourth chapter of the foureenth session, concerning Contrition. But in the Roman Catechism, (which was allowed and published by the order of the Trent Fathers and Pope Pius the Fifth, and is therefore as much their doctrine as any thing decreed by them in their sessions,) it is so manifestly delivered, that there is no room for contradiction, in the fifti chapter of the no room for contradiction, in the fifti chapter of the second part of the Sacrament of Pename."* The sum of their doctrine there, is plainly this; 'That true contrition, joined with the love of God above all things, is indeed a thing very desirable, and most acceptable to God, even without the sacrament of Pennce; but because very few have this true contrition, the therefore God, out of His infinite mercy and indulgenc, hath provided for the common salvation of men in a nore easy way. They are the very words of the Catechsm, wherein the Fathers seem to have forgotten the wors of our Saviour, "Strait is the gate, and narrow is the say, that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." (Matt. vii. 14.) And that, therefore, He hath appointed the sacrament of Penance, as a help or crutch to a lane and defective repentance, as a supply to their contrition and sorrow for sin, wherein the love of God above all hings, is wanting. Need I now to shew the danger of this doctrine? It is indeed a doctrine so dangerous, so damable, that it seems

of itself sufficient to unchristian and urchurch any society of men that shall teach and maintain it. It razeth the very foundations of the Gospel: it takes away those two great hinges, upon which (as our Saviour Himself tells us) all the Law and Prophets depend and turn; viz. the love of God above all things, and of our neighbours as ourselves, for God's sake. For these, according to this doctrine, are not necessary: the rare device of the sacrament of Penance can reconcile men to God without them; and by this expedient, men that never loved God with all their nearts, in all their days on earth, may for ever enjoy God in heaven. People may expiate their sins at this rate of a servile attrition, totics quoties, as often as they commit them, and so be saved, without ever having loved God above all things in their lives. But the danger of this doctrine will more evidently appear, if we apply it to such as are in agone mortis, at the point of death. Suppose a man to have lived in a course of wickedness for fifty or sixty years, and being now upon his deathied, to be attrite for his sins, that is, heartly to grieve for them only out of the fear of hell, (and he is a bold man indeed that will not in earnest fear hell when it gapes upon him, and is ready to decount him. and is ready to devour him,) and in that fear to purpose amendment of life, if God restore him, and to have a hope of pardon; (and in so comfortable a Church as the Ro man, who hath any reason to despair?) this man, according to the doctrine of the Council of Trent, though he

cannot be saved without the sacrament of Penance, yet If he hath but breath enough to tell the Press and story of his vicious life, and beg absolution, he can do wonders for him, more than God Himself ever promised: he can, by pronouncing only a few words over him, presently translate him from death to life; and make him, that was all his life before a child of the devil, in one

they are interwoven, and men definitions of their Church. It is no wonder so many vicious persons, especially when they come to die, turn Papists, and no visitants are so welcome to them as the Roman Confessors. They find them very easy and comof the Scriptures, durst warrant to them. And what broken plank, yea, what flag or reed, will not a drowning man lay hold on? O how pleasant a thing is that which they call the bosom of the Roman Church! how willingly do those forlorn wretches cast themselves into it! where they are promised, and in their own deluded imaginations enjoy, that rest and security, which they could not any where else, no, not in the word and promises of God, find. But although the opposition which the restoration of religion met with in the corrupted population and revolutionary circles of Paris was very powerful, it was viewed in a very different light in the word and promises of God, find. But, alas! when they thus say Peace, peace unto themselves; behold sudden destruction cometh upon them, and within a minute after they are launched out into eternity, a sad and dreadful experience convinceth them

what a sorry refuge they fled to

conclusion. At length, however, they were brought to a conclusion, and, despite the opposition of a large portion of the Legislature, the concordat with the Pope passed into a law, and the Christian religion was re-established through the Priench transfer of the concordat with the Pope passed into a law, and the Christian religion was re-established through the Prench transfer of the Priest's masses and dirges for the dead? Why must a solitary mass, bought for a piece of money, performed and participated by a Priest alone, in a private corner of a church, but also fanaticism which had prevailed during the Revolution, rists, must the Priest only receive in both kinds, and the

[* Page 223, and the following, according to the edition of

of pardon to the greatest sins and sinners, openly set to sale, and made a trade of? I might pursue the argument farther, if time would permit; but this is sufficient to shew, by the way, that gain, not godliness, is the design of the Roman Church; yea, that their gain is their godliness, as St. Paul said of some in his time. (1 Tim. vi. 5.) And, therefore, that we are concerned to take heed to what follows in the same place, "from such withdraw." Indeed Christianity, the best of religions, is, as they have taught it, truly become what one of their Popes is said to have

called it, only a gainful fable. But I return thither, from whence I have somewhat digressed.

The Church of Rome, I say, falsely glories in her being zealous for good works; seeing, as it appears, she evidently, and many ways, destroys the necessity of them. for he presseth good works; and hence they themselves sit down in an openly vicious, or a careless conversation, in a life either fruitful of wicked works, or barren of good ones; pleasing themselves with I know not what faith, and esteeming themselves the truest Protestants in so doing. But what an honour do they hereby do the Papists! What a slur do they cast on the Reformed Churches! To underective these men in this grand mistake, let me inform them of this one things, that the Papists are the control of the control let me inform them of this one thing; that the Papists are of monasteries and religious houses, as they call them, to a multitude of superstitious fopperies and ceremonies, that require so much time and care for their performance, as to eat out the very heart and life of true piety. And those that will do this drudgery of theirs, (and what will not en do to be freed from the hard task of inward piety?) they can easily excuse from the hard task of inward piety?) they can easily excuse from the truly good and essential works of religion; yea, and persuade them to a presumption of meriting heaven, though in the mean while, they are apparently men of unmortified affections and vicious lives; especially if they are zealous for the [Roman] Catholic cause, and against those whom they are pleased to call heretics. Nay, if they have this zeal, they will forgive them all the rest. This zeal shall be a fiery chariot, to convey even the murderers of their princes, it below they are princed for red as the blood they have spilled. It is true, some good men there are in the Papacy, and, as well as they can, declaring against this wretched corruption of Christianity among them. But the common, current, ruling, and prevailing religion of the Church of Rome, is certainly such

I have described. But now the true reformed religion, (I am sure that substantial works of piety, justice and charity. It teacheth men not to expect heaven and salvation without these; but yet not to think of meriting heaven by them. It Popery, will not serve his turn, unless he equally protest against the sin and wickedness of the world: that to be a member, by profession, of a reformed Church, will not save his soul, unless himself be truly reformed in his life and conversation. And if men after all this, live vicious lives, as too, too many among us do, they have not the least countenance from the doctrine of the Church wherein

A CALL ON THE YOUNG TO PROMOTE CHRIS-TIANITY.

helpless, to the prosecution of some scheme of worldly interest or advantage! Yet even of them, it may be, many are going for then might I have been blessed in seeing thee converted, and into life, only with the indefinite hope, of advancing themselves, their families, and their country; a career, which they may render high and honourable, by consecrating a due portion of their thoughts, and hopes, and desires, to yet higher and more lofty purposes; or which they may make base and selfish, by confining it to the present state of things alone, and by pursuing a course, merely of worldly honour and of worldly glory. Let them remember, that they are soon to sleep in the dust; the name of their families, perhaps, to perish and be forgotten; and the splendour and power of their country, it may be, to fade away. And can they believe, that all their high endowments, their rich gifts and graces of intellect, were given them, only to build up for themselves, and for men and things which may perish with them, a glory and a power, as passing and as ephemeral as themselves? Do they not feel within, the working of an immortal spirit, the spirit of an immortal essence; and, in that germ of immortality, do they not read their own dedication | trust, profitable sermon, upon the comparative estimate formed to immortal ends? Can God have given it, and not intend it by the Laity upon Prayer and Preaching. The subject was to be used, in the promotion of plans and purposes, which, introduced by the text, "My House shall be called the House when the world itself is crumbled into dust, shall live, and grow, of Prayer;" and the position was clearly established, that the and be as immortal as himself? Let them not defeat the gra- laity are guilty of great impropriety and irreverence, in undercious purpose; or, rather, I would say, let them not deprive valuing the services of the Church-the worship of God-and themselves of the honour, which awaits all faithful instruments giving an undue prominence to the preaching of the Word. I of its execution. Let them be true to Him, and to themselves: have long been impressed with the truth of this accusation, and to themselves, I say; for what is it, that generates so much am glad to hear our Clergy fearlessly bear their testimony misery, what is it, that makes life sordid and mean, and robs it against it. There can be no doubt, because it is a matter of of all the joys, which a gracious Creator has bestowed liberally daily observation, that the services are often considered as true contrition as necessary for the honour of God? Yes; divest, of all power to debase and degrade, the daily duties of appears to be listless and unconcerned spectators during the daily life; and even bestow on them an elevated, holy charac- reading of the service, and that the text is no sooner announced, ter? What is it, that makes the daily commerce of man with than the utmost attention prevails; that a popular preacher is man, a dreary intercourse, and robs life of its joys, but this- followed from one end of the city to the other; that the that there is in the world, a great and beneficial plan, pervading inquiry is not, "Who is to lead the devotions?" but, "Who is the whole, and that we shut ourselves out from participation to preach?" that our children even are taught to treasure in

> of harmony, with the universal spirit of good and joy? To the young then, I would say, be not you so deceived, so equally striking and conclusive. conscience satisfied, and God obeyed.

which the angels of God look with wonder and awe; which can be procured at a moment's notice, in order that their own subsisted in the eternal Mind, before the foundations of the strength may be reserved for the pulpit? And it is by no

world were laid; and which shall be accomplished, only when Again; to what purpose is there feigned a treasury of the merits of saints in the Church of Rome, and that under the Pope's lock and key, but to fill his treasury with money? And who hath not heard of their indulgences to consummate all the joy and peace of that scheme, which, in the beginning, his wisdom devised, to bless and exalt an universe? Shall we endeavour, with the weakness of mortal sight, to meet the full splendour of the beatific vision; and not, with the lawgiver, hide ourselves in the cleft of the rock, to see the skirts of the divine glory? Rather, let us, in solitude and prayer, lift up our eyes to behold, our hearts to adore, our hands to supplicate. Yet even here, be the earnest prayer of the full heart uttered. Hasten thy coming, Lord; bring on the years, accomplish the warfare; that we, with all the vast assemblage of departed saints, and with all the countless multitudes, who shall, hereafter, be sanctified by thy Gospel, and shall depart in the faith and fear of thy holy name, may have our perfect con-And yet very many among us are so foolish as to believe the pretence; yea, and to make the preaching up of good works a character of a Papist. He is a Papist, say they, and may there form one fold, under one Shepherd; there meet, and bow before thy throne!

Once was for the death of Lazarus whom he loved, and once indeed mighty zealous for external works, and works of for the destruction of the city which hated him; and therein their own devising, but the most regardless men in the world of those substantial and truly good works, which God hath commanded. They vehemently urge people to their beads, and the repeating of Ave Marys and Pater Nosters, to external abstinences and penances, (if they find them apt to receive their discipline,) to pilgrimages and offerings at the shrines of saints, to the endowment of worners ties are the religious houses as they call them to be cause our efforts are unrewarded, or our talents unpraised.—

It is not because we rise not in our professions and reach not the honours and emoluments at which we aim, that we are not more than the properties and offerings at the shrines of saints, to the endowment of worners tries and religious houses are they call them to permitted to shrink from the duty of loving our country or doing it good. So long as we can be useful to the age and generation and country in which we are born, so long must we labour with fidelity in our appointed station, even though it be through hatred and calumny and scorn. We are not to measure our love to others by their love to us, because even publicans and sinners do the same. I know no political virtue which is more neglected than this. It is the fashion of common patriots to pray for the peace of Jerusalem only whilst they are walking in the sunshine of her favour; only whilst they rule her counsels or are fed by her bounty. When injured they forget her benefits, decry her institutions, and no longer with Elias, to heaven; and make them canonized for saints, and give them a name in the Roman Calendar, as otherwise. "I say unto you, Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you, and persecute you, that ye may be the children of your Father which is in Heaven." These had been the words of Jesus, and by transplanting the graces which he recommended into the works of his life, he shewed that he was indeed the child of his Father which was in heaven. For he did do good of the Church of England,) teacheth men the necessity of works truly good, of true contrition for their sins, of mortifying their sinful and carnal affections, of all the cursed him, and did pray for the people that evil entreated and persecuted him even unto death. He did love the city that hated him-even in her unkindness he loved her, and mourned, as a patriot, over those coming days of vengeance, which, as a prophet, the page of futurity unfolded to his view. He beheld her beauty, he remembered her iniquity, he foresaw her punishment, and tears of pity and of anguish fell from his eyes, when he did think upon her fate. Yet what had Jerusalem done for Jesus that he should thus feel and express for her the tenderness they live, but are continually under her severe reprehensions and reproofs, and are not surfered to live quietly in their sins; so that if they perish, it is purely their own and yet she received him not. Nay, even in that very hour in which he was thus wishing for her conversion, and weeping for her woes, he might almost have seen, from the Mount of Olives, on which he stood, her rulers corrupting the traitor to that was all his life before a child of the devil, in one moment the son of God, and an heir of salvation.

Let not, therefore, the Church of Rome boast any more of the strictness and severity of her doctrine; and that she especially presseth good works, and the necessity of a holy life; when it is apparent, that by such loose propositions as these, she utterly destroys that necessity. Indeed it may be truly affirmed, that there is no society of Christians in the world, where Antinomianism and libertinism more reign, than among the Papists, into whose very faith they are interwoven, and men are taught them by the betray his Master, and almost have heard the workman putting that even thou my persecutor and my murderer hadst known before it be too late, "the things which belong unto thy peace," saved from the evil hour! He looked upon her wickedness and wretchedness, and he wept for her, and warned her of both; and the sadness of his soul may be gathered both from his manner and his language. Thus was the salvation of his country, the desire of the heart, and the prayer of the lips, as it had ever been the labour of the life, of the injured Jesus; and we may search in vain amongst the records of mankind for any equal example of love to the land of our nativity.

> PRAYER AND PREACHING. (From a Correspondent of the Philadelphia "Banner of the Cross.")

The estimable Rector of one of our City Churches lately preached, in St. Stephen's Church, a very instructive, and, I -what, but the want of some sanctifying object, which shall merely preparatory to the sermon,-that the congregation in it; that, in our littleness, we will, for ever, be pursuing our their minds, the text, and perhaps the outline of the sermon, own individual schemes and objects, and thus put ourselves out thus giving them to understand that it is the main object in taking them to Church: and multitudes of other evidences

robbed of your happiness, so misled to your ruin. Remember, But, Mr. Editor, culpable as the laity unquestionably are, I would fain beseech you, that your heavenly Father, in calling | they are not the only ones, in my estimation, who are at fault you to promote his works, calls on you to promote your own in this matter. The Clergy, it appears to me, are, I had happiness, earthly and heavenly. Give yourselves, then, to almost said, equally censurable. Who does not remember to this great object, each of you in his measure and degree. I have seen in one of our Episcopal papers, time after time, the speak not-to those, who are about to bind themselves by a vow, announcement, "Sunday next, being the ---- Sunday in the to serve at the altar of God; and to give thoughts, hope, heart, | month, there will be preaching in ---- Church in the evening, yea, even life itself, to his service. But I call on all, as Chris- at ---- o'clock?" Who has not noticed that the Clergy (at tians, to join in the work; to preach the Gospel of Jesus least some of them) run through the service as though it were Christ, by that most efficacious of all preaching, a Christian something irksome, and treasure up all their powers for the life, and conversation; and to answer, too, with solicitous and pulpit? Who has not observed that the slightest disturbance ready zeal, to every call which the Church of Christ shall make during the sermon is severely noticed, producing, perhaps, a on them, for counsel and for succour. I will promise to those dead pause, or a harsh reproof, evidently occasioning great relations, not only with the governments, but the people of foreign states. The Emperor of Russia and the King of the Priest, as being alone qualified to offer up an entire sacrifice of Christ's body and blood? The who do so, all the happiness in return, which can arise from a mortification in the preacher, as though an insult had been who do so, all the happiness in return, which can arise from a mortification in the preacher, as though an insult had been who do so, all the happiness in return, which can arise from a mortification in the preacher, as though an insult had been up an entire sacrifice of Christ's body and blood? offered to himself; while the same, or a much greater disturb-Would that I could set before you, also, the full lustre and ance during the service, is unnoticed, and treated as a matter of splendour of that plan, whose consummation you will hasten. course? Who has not been struck with the fact that the But shall the feeble tongue of feeble man essay to recount, or Clergy put off the reading of the service upon some young his mind to comprehend, the glorious fulness of that plan, on deacon, or perhaps lay-reader, or indeed upon any person who means rare to hear the notice given from the desk, that upon such and such a day, such and such a person (an eloquent and been refused admittance to the conclave in the Townpopular preacher to be sure) is expected to preach.

Much more to the same purpose might be added, but enough, I trust, has been said to show that the Clergy themselves are all allusion to politics by the clergy, as unfitting their not entirely guiltless of the error of unduly elevating the calling; but the events of the last few weeks had alexercises of the pulpit at the expense of those of the desk; and tered their notions on the subject; for, since it was so long as they give the least countenance to this notion, it likely the Tories would attain power, the same miniseannot be a matter of surprise that the laity should coincide ters had been heard to denounce Sir Robert Peel with them. We all know that actions speak more strongly from the pulpit, and he thought that rather savoured than words; consequently, if the Clergy show, by their conduct, of politics. (Cheers.) He mentioned several inthat they think the worship of God paramount to their own stances where members of the conference had visited teaching of His Will, the laity, I have no doubt, will soon come the dwellings of the poor, and been told of their des-

from the value of the preaching of the Gospel-its sanctions One of them, he said, called on a single woman, and are too high-its authority too unquestionable; it is one of the when informed that she had neither food, nor the means, and a vastly important one, too, designed for the means of obtaining it, he walked away, coolly telling conversion and salvation of mankind. But while I would her, as she was a strong-looking woman he would adgrant all due deference to the sermon, it should ever be vise her to get a husband. (Shame.)" remembered that in visiting the sanctuary, all else is subservient to that sublime and rapturous employment—the worship of angels as they unceasingly bend around the throne of God and the Lamb, rendering worship and glory, and adoration, and

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1841

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 24th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis, attested in the ordinary manner.

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 20th October, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

At the late General Election in England, the Dissenters put forth all their strength against the party attached to the Church and Constitution. Defeated in every direction, and seeing that the Conservatives would inevitably assume the management of affairs, they determined on making one great and united effort to embarrass the administration of Sir Robert Peel, even before its formation, and to convert the prospect of an unproductive harvest to their own political and irreligious purposes. Accordingly the plan was conceived of holding a general meeting of Dissenting Ministers of all denominations, to adopt resolutions against the Corn-laws. Manchester, the hot-bed of radicalism and sectarianism, was chosen as a fitting place for this extraordinary assemblage: and on the 17th August the proceedings commenced in the Town

The contemptuous indifference with which this dissenting effort was regarded by the people at large, may be inferred from the fact that, in the centre of a population of 500,000 souls, only eleven individuals, and six of these women, were present when the chair was taken pro tempore by a Dr. Cox, and that during the first day's proceedings the number of the audience never exceeded forty persons. In one account 650 preachers are stated to have been present, -in another only 300 to 350.

However, the business was commenced. A provifor conducting the proceedings of the conference; and, in the mean while, letters were read from the Rev. W. M. Bunting and Dr. Chalmers, who had been invited to attend: but, their tenor being unfavourable, they were hurried over, and only submitted in part. At this stage of the proceedings, a great uproar arose. A Mr. Gadsby insisted that the meeting should be opened with prayer. A violent debate ensued, which ended in Dr. Vaughan's offering up a long extempore prayer, in which all allusions, calculated to offend Socinian ears, were carefully omitted.

A Mr. Atkins, being the first President selected. then took the chair, which was vacated by Dr. Cox. meetings were to be opened with prayer or not. Ministers of all denominations, including Roman Catholic Priests, helped to swell the tumult: Drs. Vaughan and Cox, and a Mr. East, insisted upon the duty of auspicating their labours with daily prayer: a Mr. Hamilton, of Leeds, was of opinion that all differences might be reconciled, by confining themselves to the use of the Lord's Prayer, and added that, "he thought if they were left to make extempore prayer according to their own discretion, sentiments would be introduced not in accordance with the spirit of devotion, or which would reflect credit on extempore prayer.' A Dr. Hannay observed, that "he was surrounded by several Roman Catholic priests, and fairness to them required that, if extempore prayer was introduced, they should begin with the celebration of High Mass. (Cries of 'horrible, horrible,' cheers and confusion.) He must say that, before he assented to the proposition, he must know who were the parties fixed upon to make prayer. For instance, there was Dr. Beard, of Manchester, a Unitarian, present, and if he were to conduct the religious ceremonies, he (Dr. Hannay) should not think it right to join. (Confusion)."-The Rev. Mr. Archer, a Roman Catholic priest, then liberal compeers, for the violent diatribes which he uttered. The matter terminated in Dr. Vaughan's strong feeling against it.

In the evening of the same day, the conference held another sitting, with as scanty an audience as in the morning. Among those who harangued the assemrealm, the Earl of Ducie,—a nobleman of no very distinguished character. But the puritans acknowledged the infamous Earl of Leicester, in Queen ingham in Charles the First's reign, blasphemously

dress to Her Majesty praying for the total repeal of Catholic population within itself, and to the great inof Dissent had arrived at this conclusion, a charac- cidal liberality of nominal Protestants, who contribute ginated had invited, by advertisement, ministers of frequently to assume an appearance of greater strength every denomination to attend. Acting upon this, than she really possesses, and to build places of worthe working classes at another place, and passed reso- extravagancies, will generally drive men into the oplutions condemnatory of the conduct of the Confe- posite extreme; and Popish and Protestant schism feeling. One of the preachers present, a Mr. Tho- each other.

mason from the vale of Leven in Scotland, who had Hall, said that "some time ago the clergy, [i. e. dissenting teachers] of his neighbourhood had denounced titution, but had gone away saying they were sorry for Let it not be supposed that I would detract one particle it, but had not vouchsafed even the least assistance.

These are some of the principal occurrences of this solemn and disgraceful farce. It has inflicted a vital God-in which, more than in any thing else, we resemble the stab on Dissent, and greatly promoted the cause of the Church, and of true and noiseless religion. The dissenting teachers assembled upon the occasion have drawn upon their heads the jeers of their triumphant antagonists, and the angry remonstrances of their cooler-headed, or better-principled friends. The Quakers and Wesleyans refused to countenance their proceedings. Dr. Chalmers would not lend himself o promote "the delusion." Only one minister from the respectable Kirk of Scotland, a Mr. Brewster of Paisley, disgraced the establishment of his country by being present. Two or three clergymen of our own Church, the Rev. H. Bostock and the Rev. Thomas Spencer, and perhaps the notorious Dr. Wade, are stated to have joined in the proceedings. We record their names that, together with those very few faithless clergymen who voted for Mr. O'Connell and his repealing nominees at the late Irish elections, they may be held up to the just scorn of the whole Protes tant community throughout the British Empire. The Hon, and Rev. W. Baptist Noel, had lately written a pamphlet against the Corn-Laws, and immediately after been appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen: but although he received an invitation, we are happy to say that he did not attend. The part, however, which he has taken in the matter has very justly subjected him to the animadversions of the London Record. Another circumstance that will not raise the character of the Conference in the estimation of the world is their refusal to allow Dr. Sleigh, an agent of the Society for the protection of Agriculture, to be heard in defence of the Corn-Laws.

We drop the curtain over the "fantastic tricks" of these Dissenting agitators, with the expression of our regret that Dr. Pye Smith, whose invaluable writings in defence of Revelation have encircled his name with a Christian renown, should have degraded himself to the level of the turbulent political arena.-We had purposed enlarging on the miserable failure of the whole affair, and the gross inconsistencies with which it was so thickly studded: but this task has been briefly and forcibly executed for us in the suboined two extracts,—the first, from an English paper, the name of which is not given; -the second, from the London Morning Herald :-

"In the first instance the Anti-Corn-Law league nvited by advertisement and circular, Ministers of every denomination to attend the Conference; but in travelling from a distance, they refused to admit them, unless they agreed to coincide with their views. They fell out with their friends the Socialists, whom they excluded; and, although they opened their doors to Unitarians and Roman Catholics, they had the liberality to exclude Christian Ministers because they entertained the principles of Chartism. They admitted parties who deny the divinity of Christ, and yet denied the admission of parties differing from them in politics."

as been from the beginning, notwithstanding the 'showman's' great gong, sounded every morning by in Paradise?" Immediately the question was revived whether the the Morning Chronicle, and the evening squeaking of the Globe's penny trumpet—we see in the absurdity of the thing no excuse for its downright dishonesty. With whatever indignation any member of that conference may be in the habit of declaiming once or twice a-week against the cheats and delusions abetted and sanctioned by the Romish hierarchy, it may be doubted whether that body, on a question of purely domestic policy, ever lent itself to a more arrant imposition than this gathering of ministers dissenting from the Established Protestant Church. On the contrary we verily believe that a conclave of cardinals-with all the abominations of scarlet hats and laced aprons -would, in a matter of economic legislation, where no ecclesiastical interests were at stake, have transacted the business of their conference with a more decent respect for appearances, and a higher regard of reverend agitators in broad beavers, and velveteen unmentionables. The excluded ministers (for we in England, it seems, are to have a 'Strathbogie' littlego, -an 'Auchterarder' faction on a reduced scale) -have certainly demeaned themselves with great arose, but could scarcely obtain a hearing, from his consistent brethren. Of these latter we concur with and useful, and it is very neatly printed at the office our correspondent in thinking that Manchester will of the News. become presently very weary. The hospitality of withdrawing the resolution, as there appeared such a Lancashire may be worn out by wrangling impostors, its career at the District town of Picton. It seems to where instructive and exemplary guests were expected. | profess no particular political opinions. Each master of a house upon whom one of them has been billeted, will be tempted to exclaim 'Edisti blage, were a Mr. Cobden, M. P., and a peer of the has certainly not been spun into yarns, in that great several new features, such as literary reviews, and emporium of manufactures, for many a day!"

We frequently hear apprehensions expressed that Elizabeth's time, as their patron and leader, and their Popery, of late years, has, both in England and on the descendants coquetted with the great Duke of Buck- | Continent, regained some of the ground which it lost at the period of the Reformation. We must confess, calling him the "Saviour, of the country." What however, that we do not share, to any great extent, in wonder then, if the maintainers of schism, in the nine- this natural alarm. It is true that we read of Popish teenth century, are glad to grace their cause with the chapels being erected in various parts of England, and duly appreciated. Mr. Chatterton himself has gone name of an Earl, though he bring little, but his rank, of the establishment of different Popish institutions, such as colleges, schools, monasteries, and nunneries. On the following morning, the 18th, the Conference Part of this awakening of a once prostrate faith, may resumed its proceedings, and finally adopted an Ad- be attributed to the progressive increase of the Roman the Corn-Laws. But before the assembled teachers flux of Irish labourers into England; part, to the suiteristic and most instructive incident occurred. The means to the propagation of Popery; and part, to that Anti-Corn-Law League, with whom the meeting ori- wily policy of the Church of Rome, which leads her some Chartist and Socialist preachers endeavoured to | ship in the hopes of gathering proselytes from the weak gain admission, but were peremptorily excluded. No- among the educated, and the spiritually neglected thing daunted, however, they summoned a meeting of among the poor. Dissent, also, with its thousand the provincial administration. rence, and denying that it represented the national are weeds that grow rankest in the neighbourhood of

our readers in this Jurnal; and to these we now subjoin a few extracts ulled from various quarters, not indeed announcing the conversion of any more priests, but tending to show that scriptural light is illuminating many a soul, which hid been buried in papal darkness:

"The foundation-store of Dunurlin Church, diocese of Ardfert, at the extreme point of Ireland, ten miles below Dingle, was laid on Wednesday. The ceremony was attended by over 700 converts from the toman Catholic religion. It is to be an Irish church, and the service to be entirely conducted in that language.—Londonpaper."
"Portland Chapel, sinated in the parish of Walcot, Bath,

late the Roman Cathole chapel, has been purchased by the Rev. S. H. Widdrington the Rector, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Dioese, and will immediately be converted into a Protestant Episcipal chapel, annexed to the Rectory of Walcot.—Globe."

"Noble Conversion from Popery.—The Leipsic Gazette states that the prime of Lucca has recently been converted to Protestantism, a circumstance which has created a great sensation at Rome, and throughout Italy.—Church Intelligencer. "PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM .- A great religious change is taking place in Germany. The Bible is read with avidity by the Roman Catholics, and the clergy of this religion are in many parts of the courtry making strenuous efforts for the abolition of celibacy, and for liberty to read the Mass in German. In various instances they have turned Protestants with a great portion of their flocks. But the most important event is the formation of an anti-papal Catholic community at Dresden, which is likely to become the nucleus of a very numerous sect. If we couple this with a growing desire among the Protestants of that country to introduce more ceremonies in their religious worship, a re-unionof the two Churches seems not among impossible things .- Indon Morning Advertiser

Yet while we annot concede that Popery is so formidable, or so successful in proselytism, as many persons imagine, we regard her as a foe, with whom no truce is to be entertained, even for a single moment. We would, if anything, rather see her too much, than too little, feared and it would be well were all conscientious Disserters to consider whether the divisions among Protestans do not yield the fullest sheaf to the sickle of the Jesuit and Romish propagandist,whether the corrupted truths, preserved in the Church of Rome, have not in themselves a greater efficacy and a stronger power of attraction than Dissent, which rejects so many vital principles, such, for instance, as the Trinity, Infant Baptism, and the divine and visible nature of the Church, and which, in cutting off many corrupt branches, has removed some sound ones also.

If an increase in the number of newspapers be any sign of advancing prosperity, the Province of Canada is certainly in a happy position. During the last two British North America. Sir Howard Douglas is spoken weeks we have received the first numbers of several of amongst others. He served in this country, while new journals, whose appearance we proceed to

The Catholic,—commenced, we believe, some years High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. In politics, ago at Kingston, and long discontinued,—has been re- he is a Conservative, and a man of vigorous mind and issued at Hamilton, under the editorial management of independent spirit. He understands colonial interests the Vicar General McDonald, and may be regarded as well, and was removed from New Brunswick because the organ of the Romish Church in Canada. In the he was adverse to the reduction of the duties on first number, the Archbishops and Bishops of our foreign timber, by which the North American trade Church, who lately met at Lambeth to deliberate on the would be much injured. His accession to the Goestablishment of Colonial Bishoprics, are represented vernor-Generalship, says the N. Y. Commercial Adas adopting resolutions "to raise a fund, the Mammon vertiser, "will have no good effect upon the adjustment of iniquity, their only primum mobile." The Church of the boundary question. Sir Howard was formerly of England is called, in one place, "a national sect Governor of Nova Scotia, and afterward of New Brunsestablished by an act of the English Parliament,"— wick. Pending the arbitrament of the question before this is a gross and cancer for its time and of Holland, Sir Howard was recalled to this is a gross with the tail of Royalty;"—in another it is manage the question on the part of the English Godesignated "the fashionable sect;" and, in close juxta- vernment—the conduct of the American side of the position, the petitioners for the unmutilated use of case having been confided to Mr. Preble, of Maine, the Bible in the Common Schools, are branded as appointed upon that mission by General Jackson.-"fanatical biblicals." In the second number the Mr. Preble made a sad business of it, and Sir Howard Editor writes, still more strongly in the Bonner and was so far successful as to prevent an award in our Gardiner style, -a single sample will be sufficient: favour." Sir Howard once contested Liverpool, on "But this is not the most objectionable light in which the Tory interest, against Mr. Ewart, but was we view this title of PROTESTANT. We consider it (and defeated. From the fact of his having recently been what believer in the Holy Scripture can deny it?) to gazetted as a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, we "Trumpery and contemptible as the whole affair be the very name of the Devil;—for who protested incline to think that the rumour of his appointment first against the Word of God? Was it not Satan Can Churchmen, after reading these aspersions on their Church and the glorious Reforma- He has the strong recommendations of being a civilian, tion, be so infatuated, as to contribute one inch of an experienced man of business, and a practical statesland, or one farthing of money, to the support of man. He has long represented the town of Bucking-Roman Catholic error?

Wesleyan Conference, and to be published, for the virtue. present, once a fortnight, -has also reached us. Its typographical appearance does credit to the office of the Toronto Herald, where it has been, and is to be, printed: and, under the very respectable direction of confident that it will, in the language of its prospectus, of the prisoner. From a sure hand the information scriptural loyalty to the noblest of earthly governments,—the government of Great Britain.

In the Canadian Farmer and Mechanic, we are glad to find an attempt made to provide the people of the established the fact of M'Leod's presence elsewhere be little to our credit if, after this laudable endeavour, we continue to subscribe to American Agricultural papers, to the exclusion of one of our own, The Farmer and Mechanic is published monthly at temper and moderation, and have acted discreetly, in Kingston, at the rate of one dollar per annum. Mr. drawing up a protest against their intolerant and in- Garfield is the Editor. Its contents appear varied

The Prince Edward Gazette has just commenced

The Cobourg Star, during the absence of Mr. Chatterton, is conducted by Mr. Crofton with great satis-bibisti satis. Nunc abi!' Worse raw material animation and industry, and has lately exhibited sketches of the various Townships of the beautiful District of Newcastle. Several of these latter we had marked for transcription into our own columns, but a press of matter has constantly excluded them. We need scarcely say how sincerely we wish that an increased measure of success may be granted to this unflinching advocate of Conservative principles, and that the valuable labours of its present Editor may be to England, where he hopes to dispose of an improvement in the paddles of steamboats, which he has recently brought to some perfection. A more kindhearted member of society, and a more devoted loyalist does not exist within the Province; and we trust the day is not far distant when he may be restored to his honorary rank in the magistracy, of which he was deprived by a petty and vindictive policy. It is too bad to find men who have been in of the Quebec Classical School, and its junior department, sallies which that venerable patriot indulged in, will hardly be arms against the Queen invested with the Commission about forty of whom were on the steamer with their masof the Peace, while men, who have been in arms in ters, and some of their parents. defence of the Queen's authority, are treated with insult,—just because they happen to be opposed to F.J. Lundy, with the Churchwardens, received the Bishop

But while we know of no other clergyman of the late Session, in compiling our weekly parliamentary Church of England, who, of late years, has apostatized intelligence. The outline of legislative proceedings from the Reformed Fith to the corruptions of Roman- given by the Examiner was always very lucid and sm, except Earl Speicer's brother, we have frequently well-arranged: and the reports of the proceedings in read of Irish and Freign Priests who have abjured the Assembly, furnished by the Colonist, evinced their errors, and joined themselves to our Church. much readiness of comprehension and grasp of mind, Instances of this decription have been furnished to and breathed throughout a strong monarchical spirit.

> In our last we mentioned, that the Duke of Richmond, when Governor General of British North America, had died in Canada, from the bite of a fox, which caused lock-jaw. We have however been favoured, by an attentive friend, with the following extract from the "Annual Biography and Obituary." for 1821, which shews we were in error, and which, also, at this particular period, will be read with some degree of interest :-

> "On the 26th August, while at dinner, his Grace had requested Lieut. Col. Cockburn to take wine with him, but he had no sooner lifted the liquid to his lips, than, unable to controul the violence of his disease, he replaced the glass on the Well, I'll take it when I don't think of it.' The same evening, an assistant surgeon, the only one in the vicinity, was sent for, who bled him; and his Excellency found, apparently, so much relief from it, that he rose early the next morning, and proposed walking through Richmond-wood to the new settlement of that name. He had, in his progress through the wood, started off at hearing a dog bark, and was with difficulty overtaken; and, on the party's arrival at the skirts of the wood, at the sight of some stagnant water, his Grace hastily leaped over a fence, and rushed into an adjoining barn, whither his dismayed companions eagerly followed him. The paroxysm of his disorder was now at its height. It was almost a miracle that his Grace did not die in the barn. He was with difficulty removed to a miserable hovel in the neighbourhood; and, early in the morning of the hovel in the neighbourhood; and, early in the morning of the fatal 28th, the Duke of Richmond expired in the arms of a faithful Swiss, who had never quitted his beloved master for a moment. Whilst in this miserable log-hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire; and his Grace accordingly availed himself of these lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lennox; in which he reminded her, that a favourite dog, belonging to the household, being in a room at the Castle of St. Louis, at a time (five months before) when the Duke, shaving, cut his chin, the dog was lifted up to lick the wound, when the animal bit his Grace's chin. The recollection of this amstance gave his Grace but too sure a presentiment (the dog having subsequently run mad) of his approaching fate; and his Grace, therefore, in his letter to Lady Mary, expressed his conviction, which, indeed, appears an irresistible conclusion, that his disorder was HYDROPHOBIA. His Grace recommended the line of conduct to be observed by his children, in the painful situation in which they would be placed at his death, and, it is said, requested to be buried in Quebec, on the ramparts, like a soldier, there to remain. His Grace's sufferings were extreme; his mind soared above agony. He directed Colonel Cockburn not to attend to his orders any longer; 'for you see said the great man, 'the state I am reduced to:' and, during a paroxysm of pain, he exclaimed, 'For shame, Richmond!—Shame, Charles Lennox! Bear your sufferings like a man!'"

It cannot be known, until the arrival of the next packet, who is to be the new Governor-General of a young officer, and at one time was Governor of New | the Bath Brunswick. He has latterly held the office of Lord

Sir Thomas Freemantle is also named as Governor. ham, on the Conservative interest, and, we believe, The Wesleyan, -officially connected with the British | bears an unimpeached character for public and private

the Rev. M. Richey and the Rev. J. G. Manly, we feel | think the public may make up its mind for an acquittal "teach and enforce the principles of sound and reaches us that the commissions sent into Canada reaches us that the commissions sent into Canada ing them with every calumny? (Triumphant cheering.) have been returned to Utica, and opened, and that What! are those the base and bloody Whigs? (Cheers rethe evidence to prove an alihi is clear and overwhelming. A host of unimpeachable witnesses have so for the interest of the people, than such an assemblage | Province with a journal devoted to the science and on the night of the Caroline affair, that his participation practice of Agriculture, and the useful arts. It will in that affair is out of the question." A company of United States' troops have been ordered to Utica, to keep the peace during the trial.

> Mr. Braham, the eminent singer, has lately given concerts in Toronto, and in various cities and towns throughout the Province. We understand that he still retains the power of entrancing every ear, whether it be in the outpouring of some noble sacred melody, or in the simple but touching notes of some familiar English ballad. Mr. Braham, we believe, has a son in the Church,-a minor canon, if we mistake not, of Gloucester Cathedral.

We copy the following from the Herald:-"An election for an Alderman for St. Andrew's Ward, in the room of John Powell, Esq., resigned, will be holden at Mirfield's, Shakspeare Inn, on Monday next, October 4th. W. B. Jarvis, Esq., is in the field, as a candidate for the vacant representation."

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CONSECRATION OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, NEW LIVERPOOL. We have alluded more than once, to the very pleasing fact of so many new Churches growing up around us on every side, and it is now our welcome task to record the tion with a few ordinary numerals; in other words, the po dedication of one of them to the service of God.

a siven by W. Price, Esq., of Wolfesfield, near Quebec.— A large company of ladies and gentlemen were also on board, and the party was much increased by the pupils

The steamer arrived about 10 o'clock at Mr. Price's wharf, and soon after the Minister of the place, the Rev. at the entrance of the church-yard, and there presente While saying so much about our brethren of the Press, we feel bound to express our obligations to the Colonist and Examiner, for the very great assistance which we have derived from their columns, during the were verses. The forms of signing the sentence of consecrate the Church; posure of himself was absolutely pitiable. Apparently unconscious of that utter debility and insignificance which the conscious of that utter debility and insignificance which the conscious of that utter debility and insignificance which the constitution, praying him to consecrate the Church; to which prayer the Bishop having acceded, the Clergy following his Lordship, walked in procession up the middle aisle of the Church, repeating the 24th Psalm, in alternate verses. The forms of signing the sentence of consecrate still the arbitre between contending parties, and still the ruler

tion, accepting the deed of conveyance, &c. &c. having been gone through, and the Bishop having invoked a blessing on the word preached, and on every religious ceremony which should be performed in the Church, the Morning Prayers were read by Mr. Lundy, through whose exertions, under the divine blessing, the building has been raised. His Lordship was assisted in the Communion Service, by his Chaplains, the Rev. G. Mackie and the Rev. H. D. Sewell. The Bishop then delivered an appropriate and most excellent discourse, from Nehemiah, chapter 10, latter part of 39th verse—"And we will not forsake the house of our God,"-setting forth, in the mos forcible manner, the obligations all Christians are under for the various advantages accorded to them by their Heavenly Father, and concluding by requesting each to contribute to the New Church according to his means; which call was responded to by a collection of more than £22. The Bishop and Clergy then perambulated the Burial-ground, which having been set apart by prayer offered upon the spot, for the sole purpose of interring the dead, the solemn services of the day were then con-cluded by an appropriate hymn and the Episcopal bene-The singing was very good, and its quality much enhanced by the accession of youthful voices from the "Quebec Classical School." The appointed services are in their whole spirit and structure truly scriptural, and in their exterior effect at once strictly chaste and impressively dignified; and every circumstance conspired to favour the occasion. The day was beautiful; and as the voices rose to heaven in prayer and praise, from the place consecrated to receive its deposit against the judgment day, and by the side of the modest yet seemly and substantial temple, built for the use of the living worshippers of Christ, the effect was heightened by the singular beauty and suitableness of the situation.

The site, which occupies the level surface of an em

nence rising from the beach, is encircled by trees, and commands a view, up and down, of the magnificent scenery of the Saint Lawrence. After the close of the service, the steamer departed with his Lordship and some other passengers, while the youth of the party, together with some of their parents and a few of the ladies and gentle men, set about making arrangements for partaking of a cold collation on the lawn before the house formerly occupied by the late George Hamilton, Esq. A hymn was sung, and God's blessing invoked before and after the rural repast, which both old and young seemed equally to enjoy. The whole party returned to town about seven o'clock highly gratified by the events of the day; and it is more than probable that the young who were present will never forget the consecration of Christ's Church, New Liverpool. The steamer was generously furnished gratis by Mr. King, of St. Antoine, as the fare, received on board, made part of the collection. The disinterested liberality of Mr. King, on this occasion, cannot be too highly commended.—Quebec Mercury.

Civil Intelligence.

From our English Files.

From the London Gazette

Downing Street, August 27. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G. C. B., and Lieutenant Genera Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. G. C. B., Governor of the Mauritius to be Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appoint

James Fitzgibbon, Esq., to be Clerk of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

Joseph Cary, Esq., to be Deputy Inspector General of Public Accounts in the Province of Canada.

John Davidson, Esq., to be Commissioner of Crown Lands

in the Province of Canada.

Hamilton H. Killaly, Esq., to be President of the Board of

Works in the Province of Canada.

R. B. Sullivan, Esq., to be President of the Committee of the Executive Council in the Province of Canada.

Thomas Parke, Esq., to be Surveyor General of the Province

of Canada. R. A. Tucker, Esq., to be Registrar of the Province of

The New Ministry.—In correction of, and addition, to our statements of Ministerial appointments, we have to mention the following names.

Sir Edward Knatchbull and Sir Henry Hardinge are to have

seats in the Cabinet, with their respective offices. Lord Granville Somerset, it is now understood, is to have the

Seals of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Earl of Lincoln the Woods and Forests.

The Duke of Rutland, to be Lord Chamberlain. Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice Chamberlain.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, with Sir Thomas Fremantle, Joint Secretaries to the Treasury.

Viscount Canning, Under Secretary for Fareign Affairs. Mr. Hope (Weymouth), Under Secretary for the Coloni -London Standard, 3d September.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S CASTIGATION OF MR. O'CONNELL -"If I felt more acutely than in fact I do, either for myself or the party with which I am connected, the weight of the censure and vituperation of the hon. and learned gentleman O'Connell] who has just resumed his seat, I still could find some topics of consolation (hear, hear); for, whatever may be his present abuse of the Tory party, it falls infinitely short of A few days will determine the fate of M'Leod.—
His trial is expected to take place about the 4th, at Utica. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says, "we like the has lavished upon his beloved Whigs. (Great cheering.) The hon, and learned gentleman has in fact reduced himself to a position in which his praise and his censure are of equal value. (Reiterated cheers.) If these are the men who have so governed the affairs of the country-if these are the men who for ten years have given to the country both hap piness and tranquillity-what could have justified you in load iterated.) When you are accounting for the cause of their difficulties and embarrassment, do you bear in mind, that there is not one distinguished member of that party, I might say without any exception, who has not had the honour of your vituperation? (Cries of 'Hear.') Is there one? You say that for ten years they have governed Ireland, and secured to that portion of the empire tranquillity and order. Why, for four of those years my noble friend (Lord Stanley) was Secretary for Ireland; for four years out of the ten that man, whose advent to power you now deprecate, was the immediate agent of the Whig administration in Ireland. (Cheers.) I ask you now, is it the fact that these men have so well deserved your approbation; and if it is, what were your motives and your object in, night after night, increasing their difficulties and their embar-

(From the Times.)

It has sometimes been supposed that Lord Stanley was the only individual in the House of Commons who could do perfect justice to the character and pretensions of Mr. Daniel O'Connell; but, without at all disparaging his lordship's services in that particular line, the learned gentleman is doubtless of opinion that the flattering distinction recently bestowed upon him by Sir Robert Peel has given the right hon. baronet a paramount title to his gratitude and admiration. At this moment the position in which Mr. Daniel O'Connell finds himself is in all respects an unenviable one. Up to a comparatively recent dates ne was deemed, in certain circles, a person of some conseque As long as the Whigs were prosecuting a selfish struggle for office, their servile dependence upon his aid imparted to his big round figure, and his attendant satellites, precisely the importance which ciphers usually acquire when placed in juxta-positive. less units who constituted the Melbourne Cabinet, received till On Thursday morning, the 9th Sept., at 9 o'clock, the Lady Aylmer steamer left the Napoleon wharf with the Lord Bishop of Montreal. His Lordship was attended by his Chaplains, and went to consecrate Christ Church, a stone edifice, lately erected at New Liverpool, on a site given by W. Price. Esc. of Wells of the late administration, they must needs be objects of some direct, lately erected at New Liverpool, on a site given by W. Price. Esc. of Wells of the late administration, they must needs be objects of some dread to the new one, appears in the course of the late to have beguiled Mr. O'Connell's learned and liberal tongue into rather more than its customary indiscretion. should now reproduce the intemperate and self-condemnatory expected. Like most of his parliamentary effusions, while borately intended to further the peculiar style of Liberalisa which has hitherto been tributary to his purse and power, it was in all respects a deadly stab inflicted upon his own faction. miserable old man was evidently not aware of the political decrepitude and imbecility which have overtaken him. His exposure of himself was absolutely pitiable. Apparently uncon-

humbler tone man of the r baronet proce which proudl mons represe of a vulgar I in short, tha identified wit said Mr. Da During the innounced t ism was tolle which forme purgatory in that can suff the women of Its many m extra fuel. flaming fur effect, Mr. AWFUL election, th rope, fast any risk. in our poss and he told

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of an obsequious ministry. It occurred, therefore, to Sir Robert Peel, that, as Mr. O'Connell seemed totally unaware of his altered circumstances in the present parliament, and of the humbler tone which it behoves him to assume, it was but right in the very outset of the session to apprize the learned gentleman of the real nature of his new position. The right hon. The right hon. The right hon the proceeded at once, therefore, to let him know the difference between a party which hailed his alliance and a party which proudly scouts it—to show him that in a House of Comwhich proudly scouts it—to show him that in a House of Commons representing the true sense of the British nation, the slang of a vulgar Irish bully will no longer be endured—to teach him, in short, that Mr. Daniel O'Connell's political fortunes are identified. identified with those of his quondam Whig fags, and that the said Mr. Daniel is now neduced, as nearly as may be, to the

condition of a noisy nonentity.

During the progress of this exeruciating operation, the learned patient was obviously in great torture; but when the tellers announced the majority of ninety-one, the knell of O'Connellan ism was tolled. Now, it is quite right that the indocile spirit which formerly animated that lifeless carcase should pass into purgatory in the usual canonical way. It has a frightful amount of iniquity to get rid of. We hardly know of any fires that can a first that can be seen to the can be s that can sufficiently purify it. The parliamentary ordeal, however, which still awaits it is a pretty hot one. Its libels upon the women of England will be burnt to tinder. Its calumies upon the "six hundred scoundrels" will be consumed in a blaze. Its many malversations upon the factory question will demand extra fuel. Its venal boroughmongering must crackle in the flaming furnace. Its rent extortions will be reduced to ashes: and after the bellows and crucible have taken their inevitable effect, Mr. Daniel O'Cannell will be delivered to his executors effect, Mr. Daniel O'Connell will be delivered to his executors

in the form of a calcined mummy.

AWFUL DELUSION.—THE CRUCIFIX.—During the late AWFUL DELUSION.—THE CRUCIFIX.—During to the cleetion, the Kilkenny pikemen suspended a large crucifix from a rope, fastened to trees at each side of the road, and every man that approached Carlow was compelled to march under that crucifix, and pledge himself to support O'Connell and Yates, at any risk. A friar from a paid heart and was a many isk. any risk. A friar, from a neighbouring county, whose name is in our possession, harangued the excited multitude at this spot, surrounded by thousands of pikes, which were openly exhibited, and he told them that as the crucifix was the "standard of their religion." religion," they were bound to rally round it, and to fight even to death for that religion. The mob flourished their pikes, and to seath for that religion. The mob flourished their pikes, and cried they were ready to march. At this moment an express arrived that the military, with two field-pieces of cannon, were advancing, when the friar fled; the Kilkenny heroes took to their heels, and the deluded rabble, deserted by, their spiritual and temporal leaders, turned their backs to the town, and retraced their steps homewards, so exhausted and fatigued, that many of them perished on the road that night.—Carlow Senting

A correspondent informs us that in a chapel, not 100 miles from Mullinalaghter in the county Longford, a poor man who yould for Mr. Lefroy was lately assailed by two of the congregation, who spat in his face. The priest identified himself with the county Longford, a poor man who you may be sailed by two of the congregation, who spat in his face. The priest identified himself with the persuasions of an itinerant saint, who used to preach in the

tacks upon Colonel Bruen, and some other Conservative proprietors in Ireland. The Hon. Mr. Lawless is a young gentleman of no mean ability, and his secession from the ranks of the Radicals is looked upon as a serious loss by that party.

NEW WHIG BARONETS .- WHITEHALL, Aug. 23 .- The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz:—
Henry Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, in the county of Lincoln,

Esq.
Thomas Joseph Trafford, of Trafford Park, in the county pala-

tine of Lancaster, Esq.
William Lawson, of Brough Hall, in the county of York, Esq.
Wall in the county of York, Charles Tempest, of Broughton Hall, in the county of York,

William Clay, of Fulwell Lodge, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.
John M'Taggart, of Ardwell, in the county of Wigtown, Esq. Henry Winston Barron, of Bellevue, in the county of Kilken-ny, Eso

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e the

George Gerard de Hochepied Larpent, of Rochampton, in the county of Surrey, Esq. Denis Le Marchant, of Cobham Place, in the county of Surrey,

Esq.

Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, of St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, in the county of Middlesex, and of the Wick, Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex, Esq.

John Easthope, of Fir Grove, in the county of Surrey, Esq.

John Power, of Roe Buck House, in the county of Dublin, and of Sampton, in the county of Wexford, Esq.

Sr. P. 1972 Control of Control of Standard Str.

spectators below mere pigmies. Every precaution has been taken to guard against the possibility of accident occurring to the workmen. From the immense size of the dome, its com-

Plete repair is a work of great labour and magnitude. THE "OVERPAID" ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND .- From the last published report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in Ireland, it appears that the stipends paid to the 36 licensed curates of Dublin amount to 2013l. 19s. 4d.; while the salaries to commissioners, secretary, treasurer, and clerks, are 6262l. 3a, 6d. Thus we perceive that these lay gentlemen, a few hours a-day at their writing desks, appropriate to themselves 4248l. 14s. 2d, more than all the licensed curates in Dublin receive or their toilsome and continual labours. The report of these Irish Commissioners is certainly important in one respect; as her revenues despoiled for the purpose of glutting Popish hatred and the cupidity of Whig-Radical partizans. The entire amount

a former neighour of Margretts—one who emigrated with him—has written to England stating that the reason of Margretts, and immediately, by Divine mercy, return to the paths of life. And as for some of those who were my principal associates, and whose infidelity has even prompted them to oppose the ministers of the truth of God, I pray you to take warning before it is too late. Were you in my circumstances, I trust you would think and feel differently; but I assure you that if you die as you are, five minutes' suffering under the vengeance of an angry God will take away all your infidelity. Take warning: and may the Lord have mercy upon your souls!

(Signed) "WILLIAM MORRIS MOORE. "Tewkesbury Union Workhouse, July 7, 1841."

THE EFFECT OF UNDER-DRAINING.—There is a field on

and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, the procured a whaling-boat, with which they attempted to escape. After a week of very great privations they returned to Hobart Town and surrendered themselves. Notwithstanding the declarations of the others that they had forced him to accompany them, he had been deprived of his appointment, and has been a declaration of the extra penal settlement of Port Arthur. The process and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarhament, and the scene of kicking the Bill, in the Canadata Tarha

of the worthy and estimable Queen Dowager; but never has it fallen to our lot to record a more pleasing case than the following, which has lately come to our knowledge, and for the truth and accuracy of which we can vouch. A gentlemen of the name of Blake, one of the pages to her Majesty was stretched upon a bed of sickness, and was found to be approaching his end. Her Majesty, with that solicitude which she evinces for even the lowest menial in her household, was particular in her inquiries after him day by day, and on learning from his medical attendafter him day by day, and on learning from his medical attendafter him day by day, and on learning from his medical attendant that but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery, she proceeded without delay and unattended to his bed-side, and spoke sweet words of comfort to the dying man, bidding him to rely upon the all-sufficient merits of his Saviour for acceptance with his God, when the things of this world, which were fast fading from him, should have closed upon his mortal sight. She begged him to feel quite comfortable as to his wife and family, for that she would provide for them, and to pass the few short hours that remained to him on earth in preparing to few short hours that remained to him on earth in preparing to meet his God and the coming judgment. Such words of comfort, we may hope, produced their proper effect, and that the spirit of the departed will have reason, through eternity, to praise his Redeemer for sending such a messenger of mercy to comfort him in his dying moments. A few days after his decease, her Majesty sent for the sorrowing widow, who was left with a family of seven children, and announced her intention of allowing the service of \$100 access to the sorrowing widow. left with a family of seven children, and announced her intention of allowing her a pension of £100 a-year, and a residence in Bushy Park, so long as that continued her property. She desired her to send such of her family as were of sufficient age to school in the neighbourhood at her expense, and that as they grew up she would provide for them. What Englishman does not feel a real pleasure in becoming acquainted with such princely acts of benevolence in the widow of our late beloved Sovereign, and in knowing that this nation has placed it within her power to display, by such instances as these, the kindness her power to display, by such instances as these, the kindness and nobleness of her queen-like nature.—Cheltenham Chronicle.

THE "LATTER-DAY SAINT" SWINDLE.

(From the Cheltenham Journal.) We promised last week to present our readers with some further particulars respecting this extraordinary delusion, which has estranged the minds of the old and the young—persons of substance as well as the labouring classes—and induced them to leave their fatherland to become squatters in one of the most unhealthy parts of America, with wild savages for their neighbours, and an uncultivated tract of land for the scene of their operations. The party we alluded to last week is named Margation, who spat in his face. The priest identified himself with the ruffians, extinguished the candles on the altar, and indignantly exclaimed that he would not celebrate mass "so long as that fellow remained in the chapel." We understand that the that fellow remained in the chapel." We understand that the assault is to come under the cognisance of the magistrates at petty sessions.—Dublin Statesman.

The Cloncurry Perrage.—The eldest son and heir of the ultra-Liberal Lord Cloncurry has for some time sllowed the most unequivocal dislike to his father's political principles. The Monitor of this night publishes a letter from the hon. gentleman, stopping his subscription to that paper, because of its attacks upon Colonel Bruen, and some other Conservative protessing the privations of a transatlantic voyage at that inclement season of the year, landed at New Orleans in the latter undergoing the privations of a transatlantic voyage at that inclement season of the year, landed at New Orleans in the latter undergoing the privations of a transatlantic voyage at that inclement season of the year, landed at New Orleans in the latter undergoing the privations of a transatlantic voyage at that inclement season of the year, landed at New Orleans in the latter undergoing the privations of a transatlantic voyage at that inclement season of the year, landed at New Orleans in the latter undergoing the privations of a transatlantic voyage at that inclement season of the year, landed at New Orleans in the latter undergoing the privations of a transatlantic voyage at that inclement season of the year, landed at New Orleans in the latter undergoing the privations of a transatlantic voyage at that inclement season of the year, landed at New Orleans in the latter undergoing the privations of a transatlantic voyage at that inclement season of the year, landed at New Orleans in the privations of the year, landed at New Orleans in the privations of the year, landed at New Orleans in the privations of the year, landed at New Orleans in the privations of the year, landed at New Orleans in the privations of the year, landed at New Orleans in the privations of the year, landed at New Orleans in the privations of the year, landed at New Orleans in the privations of the year, landed at they found thousands of the disciples of Mormonism undergoing the most deplorable privations incidental on a new settlement, badly supplied with the necessaries of life—comforts completely out of the question. Mrs. Margretts, in a short conversation we had with her, said they had not been there more than a week before the flour stock of the colony was exhausted, and her children crying around her for bread. The woman saw through the affair quicker than her fanatical husband; but the cloud which for a time obscured his common sense was soon doomed to pass away. In the numerous conversations he had with the renowned Joe Smith, the father of the sect, the prophet of Mormon upon earth, he found much more of the calculator than the saint about him—he found that worthy and respectable in poster better acquainted with the mysteries of pounds, shilthan the saint about him—he found that worthy and respectable in postor better acquainted with the mysteries of pounds, shiltings, and pence, and the multiplication table, than he was with texts from the Book of Mormon. Instead of feasting our friend the pig-dealer's soul with further descriptions of the promised heaven he was daily dunning him to purchase a "beautiful tract of land" in this town (?) of Nauvoo; instead the property of the Leight the identical beautiful traction. promised heaven he was daily adminish that to purchase a "beautiful tract of land" in this town (?) of Nauvoo; instead of shewing Mr. Margretts of the Leigh, the identical gold plates on which the Book of Mormon was written by the angel from above, he was making daily overtures for taking him into partnership in his store! Joseph told the Gloucestershire man that the angel took the gold plates back again with him into Heaven, and Joseph wanted to extract the gold from the poor deluded man's pocket, to replace them we should suppose. Margretts did not like the explanation, his wife did not like the country, his children did not fancy going without bread, the sense as well as the appetites of the party were sharpened, they opened their eyes and looked about them. They found, by inquiring of some of the deluded wretches who had been there some time, and were unable to move for want of funds, that the legal title of the apostle to the land he was vending to his followers was very questionable—they said that he funds, that the legal title of the apostle to the land he was vending to his followers was very questionable—they said that he had formerly taken possession of a large tract of land in another part of Missouri "in the name of the Lord," but had been dilapidated by age and exposure to the heat of the sun. The plumbers employed in this difficult task are suspended in carriages composed of wood, and which contain their furnace and tools, from the summit of the dome let down by tackle, and from the dizzy elevation at which they work appear to the spectators below mere pignies. Every presention has been on his farm, was all a delusion! This was the unkindest cut of all. However, he was bound to believe it; no land-buying transactions for him—no partnerships in stores could be thought of—flight, "inglorious flight," was his only resource; so, after a three-weeks' peep at the new Jerusalem, he, his wife, and his family, gave Joseph the slip, and halted not until they got to a Christian community, to the town of Port Louis; their reason for this secrecy was that they feared an attempt might be made to stop them. The Apostle, fearing that they would not "settle," had told a confidant of his to say that if they attempted to return through St. Louis they would be mobbed and probably on his farm, was all a delusion! This was the unkindest cut of all. However, he was bound to believe it; no land-buying to return through St. Louis they would be mobbed and probably murdered; but the intimidation had no effect on Margretts and his wife. Arrived at St. Louis, they found hundreds of Mormonites who had escaped the fange of Mr. Smith, compelled to take up their residence there from sheer want of money to carry them further. To show the delusion in its true character it is only necessary to say that Mrs. Margretts told us money was and the cupidity of Whig-Radical partizans. The entire amount of the salaries paid to all the licensed curates in Dublin, gives an average of 55l. 8s. 7d. per annum to each!—a sum less than what the lowest clerk of the commissioners receives; and considerably lower than what a respectable butler or footman costs any of the three salaried commissioners who have entertained. any of the three salaried commissioners who have entertained us with the report from which we extract our figures.

The Death of the Chartist Preacher Moore.—We mentioned a few days since the death of this Chartist, in the Tewkesbury Union werkhouse. Just before he died he made a solemn declaration, from which we extract the more important part:—"I here solemnly declare on what I expect to be soon my dying bed, and before that God in whose presence I expect shortly to stand, a naked spirit, that I repent of ever joining the Chartist Association. Little did I think that I was going to surround myself with men of principles so contrary to those of pure religion. Oh that I had listened to Christian advice! And now I wish it to be known throughout Tewkesbury and the neighbourhood, that I sincerely regret having 80 awfull. Tewkesbury and the neighbourhood, that I sincerely regret having so awfully prostituted the Word of God, as I did, by getting people together on blessed Sabbath days, and preaching sermons three parts politics, and the rest a little less than scepticism. And if I did, as it is feared I did, lead any one astrony by my influence, I hope they may hear these my dying words, and impuliately the Point of the paths with the reason of Marguetts—one who emigrated with him—has written to England stating that the reason of Marguetts—one who emigrated with him—has written to England stating that the reason of Marguetts—one who emigrated with

UNITED STATES.

The Effect of Under-draining.—There is a field on the estate of the Earl of Leicester, at Longford, in this county, which some years ago was occupied by Mr. John Sherratt, and brought forth rushes in such abundance that the occupier gave leave to anybody to carry them away who would be at the trouble to mow them. Three years ago the field was drained, ander the direction of Mr. T. Harper, of Foston, and this year, we are told, the present occupier, Mr. T. Robinson, has cut three tons an acre of as nice herbage as ever grew.—Derbyshire Chronicle.

Political disorganization, and unchecked lawlessness continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United States. The Whig continue to increase in the United S Political disorganization, and unchecked lawlessness continue to increase in the United States. The Whig (i. e. the Conservative) Cabinet have all resigned, except Mr. Webster, in consequence of Mr. President Tyler's second Veto. At various places the President has been burnt, shot at, and insulted, in every possible manner, in after the state of the consequence of the president has been burnt, shot at, and insulted, in every possible manner, in after the state of the president has been burnt, shot at, and insulted in every possible manner. Aronicle.

Representatives, being nothing more nor less than a regular fight with fists and kickings, just as if a gang of pugilists had The Convict Frost.—A gentleman who lately arrived from Van Dieman's Land says—"Frost was, in spite of the assertions to the contrary, an overseer of convicts, but he is no long."

It commenced between a Mr. Wise and a Mr. Stanley, and long.

Can any thing better be expected from demolonger so. About 10 days previous to my informant's departur prost with a gang of his fellow-prisoners, was missing. They had procured a whaling-boat, with which they attempted to established the control of the contr

Canadian Intelligence.

(From the Montreal Gazette.) THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM. FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

The last act of respect has been paid to the late Governor-The last act of respect has been paid to the late Governor-General of Canada, and his mortal remains now "slumber in the silent tomb." At the suggestion of the town authorities, notified some time previous, the whole of this day has been made a "day of mourning," and observed with all the solemnity of the Sabbath. The shops and places of business have been entirely closed, and all trading and mechanical operations were stopped—the flags of the vessels in the harbour drooped mournfulle at half meat, and the people, of the town, every where, stopped—the flags of the vessels in the harbour drooped moura-fully at half mast, and the people of the town, every where, put on, along with the garments, the "spirit of heaviness."— The funeral procession was appointed to leave Government House at 11 o'clock, A. M. The bells commenced tolling at nine o'clock, and continued to do so till one o'clock, when the or clock, and continued to do so till one o'clock, when the ceremony was over. Soon after ten, all the troops in garrison arrived, consisting of the 14th Regiment, the left wing of the 43rd, the Royal Artillery (on foot), Kingston Volunteer Artillery, and the two troops of the King's Dragoon Guards and Major Magrath's Lancers. These lined both sides of Churchstreet, at double distance, extending from St. George's Church a long way up the road by which the funeral was to pass. The only military features in the procession, besides the attendance of officers, were the band of the 14th Regiment, giving to the

Escort of the King's Dragoon Guerds and Lancers,
with Band of 14th Regment.
THE BODY,
On a gun-carriage, covered with black cloth, drawn by six
Artillery horses also covered. The coffin covered
with black silk velvet.

PALL-BEARERS.
The Chief Justice, the Vice Chancellor, And the following Members of the Executive Council, The Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Dunn Ogden, Draper,

Day, Daly, Harrison, and Killaly. MOUNNERS.

The Administrator of the Government, and Mr.
Baring, A.D.C. as Chief Mourner.

The Staff and Suite of the late Governor-General. (Mr. Murdoch, Major Campbell, Mr. Jrey, Mr. Dowling.)
The Staff of the Administrator of the Government. The Medical gentlemen who attended the

late Governor-General. (Dr. Farnden and Dr. Sampson.)
Servants, &c. at Government House.
Members of the Legislative Council present in town. (Hon. P. M'Gill and J. Macaulay.)
Officers of the Legislative Council.

(Justices Pyke, M'Lean and Hagerman.)

Members of the Legislative Assembly present in town.

(Messrs. Parke, Simpson, De Salaberry, Hincks, Small, Roblin, Gilchrist, Robertson, Derbishire, and Dunlop.) Officers of the Legislative Assembly. Major-General Clitherow and Staff.

Major-General Clitherow and Staff.
The Heads and Officers of Departments.

(Including those belonging to the offices of the Board of Works,
Crown Lands, Surveyor-General, Receiver-General, Inspector-General, Provincial Secretary, East and West, Indian
Department, Adjatant-General of Militia.)

Sheriffs and Mayors.
(Sheriffs Macdonell, of the Midland, and Jarvis, of the Home District.)
(Messrs. Counter and Monro, Mayors of Kingston and Toronto.)
Grand Inquest, Midland District.

Officers of the Army and Navy. (Including every Department—Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, 43rd and 14th, Ordnance, Commissariat.)

The Bar. (About thirty to forty Lawyers were in costume.) The Officers of the Frontenac Militia. (About forty Officers, in undress uniform, of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Frontenae Regiments.)
Mechanics' Institute.

Mechanies' Institute.

On arriving at the Church, the coffin was borne up the middle aisle, and placed upon a tressle near the vault, while the burial service proceeded. There were eight clergymen in attendance—the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, Rev. Mr. Cartwright, Assistant Minister of St. George's and Acting Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. Mr. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Council and Lord Sydenham's Family Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Proctor, Chaplain to the Naval Station, and Rev. Messrs. Herchmer, Deacon, Patton, and Harper. The first three named, in surplices and their full collegiate costume, officiated at the obsequies; Mr. Cartwright reading the Sentences and the Psalm, Mr. Adamson the Lesson, and the Archdeacon performing the service at the grave. Never, in this country, did the incomparably-beautiful ritual of the Church of England for the dead, appear with more striking effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect, with its galleries, pillars, pulpit, reading desk, and altar, hung round with the sable drapery of death; the choir and organ channting the requiem over the departed; and the Church of England in more than the control of the sacred effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect, with its galleries, pillars, pulpit, reading desk, and altar, hung round with the sable drapery of death; the choir and organ channting the requiem over the departed; and the Church of England in more than the control of the same effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred effect of the sale and the Churc

even in after years, will never be forgotten.

After the sentences in the burial service were read, the choir sung a hymn. After dixi custodiam was read, the choir chaunted "Domine Refugium," (Psalm xe.) When the lesson was finished, and while the body was lowering into the

The service being completed, large numbers of the inhabitants visited the Church to see the vault and the mourning decorations of the control tions. The vault is built under the floor of the middle aisle, not far from the altar, and near the pulpit and reading-desk .-The body was inclosed in three coffins,—the inner one of walnut, the next of lead, and the outer one of mahogany, covered with black silk velvet. There was no ornament upon the coffin, except a silver plate with the inscription, surmounted by the coronet of the deceased.

by the coronet of the deceased.

Many people came from a distance to the funeral. Among others, the Mayor of Oswego, and several gentlemen from that place and Sackett's Harbour. We also noticed the Mayor of Toronto and Mr. Sheriff Jarvis in the procession. Yesterday it rained all day; but to-day it has been fine weather, affording the crowds from the town and country a good opportunity to witness the funeral.—Montreal Gazette.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Rey. Mr. Cartwright, anticipating the wishes of the very large concourse of spectators, gave orders to admit all such as wished to take a last look of the feet the final resting place of the illustrious deceased; and hundreds accordingly proceeded in files up the centre aisle, returning by the two side aisles; this prevented, I believe, a great deal of confusion—by two o'clock the company had, for the most part, dispersed.—Toronto Herald.

The plate on the coffin was of silver, surmounted by a The inscription was as follows:-THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM,

Of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, And of Toronto, in Canada, ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable

Military Order of the Bath. GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF

IN AND OVER THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND THE ISLAND OF PRINCE EDWARD, VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE SAME:

Died September 19th, In the Year of Our Lord 1841, AGED 41 YEARS. The plate was prepared and engraved by Mr. Stennett, of

[During the day of the funeral, every mark of respect was paid to the deceased in the various cities and towns of the Province. In Toronto, the Mayor's injunctions were strictly complied with. The bell of the Cathedral was tolled every

preached a sermon with reference to the demise of the Governor General. A Hymn of a funeral character was substituted for the usual Psalm; and, in addition to this, Pope's beautiful address of The Dying Christian to his soul, was sung by the address of The Dying Christian to his soul, was sung by the choir, which is weekly becoming more effective, in a very solemn and thrilling manner. The 43rd Regiment marched to and from the Cathedral without the usual accompaniment from the band. In the afternoon, the Rev. H. Scadding also delivered a sermon suggested by the recent conspicuous instance of the uncertainty of life, and the vanity of human greatness.]

uncertainty of life, and the vanity of human greatness.]

The Administrator of the Government was sworn in at Government House [at Kingston after the funeral] at about halfpast two. There were present at the Council, the Chief Justice, Messrs. Pyke, M'Lean, and Hagerman, in robes [the heads of Departments &c.] After the Commission of Lord Sydenham was read by Mr. Murdoch, the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, the Oaths of office of Administrator, of Fidelity to the Laws, and as Keeper of the Great Seal, were administered by Mr. Chief Justice Robinson. A salute of seventeen guns was then fired by the Royal Artillery. salute of seventeen guns was then fired by the Royal Artillery. Several strangers were admitted to witness the ceremony.

A Proclamation was agreed to, announcing the assumption of the Government by His Excellency; and also an order for general mourning for thirty days.—Montreal Gazette.

American Incendiaries.—Parly on Friday morning last an attempt was made to destroy the government steamers Toronto and Minos, which were lying at anchor some distance above Chippawa, by means of two kegs of gunpowder, sent floating down the river on a raft of peculiar construction. One of the kegs exploded about fifty yards from the Toronto without doing any damage; the other sunk. A boat was seen and hailed by the guard on deck, which crossed over to the American side, and it is supposed that the perpetrators of this fresh atrocity were the persons in that boat.—Niagara Chronicle.

Ship Going over the Falls.—Yesterday was a great day at the Falls. Thousands of people assembled there from all quarters to behold what, in the placards, was called the usublime experiment. of a ship going over the cataract, and, judging, by Niagara, we should say that the towns and villages of this region were never, on any occasion, so emptied of their population, thiess, perhaps, it was when the United States soldiery tried the "sublime experiment." of leaping over the precipice at Queenston. Soon after three o'clock the ship began to move from her mooring, and in a short time we could see two small boats leaving her filled with men. As she neared the rapids it was evident that she was too near the American side for the experiment to turn out successful; had she been forty or fifty yards closer to our shore, we have no doubt but she would have crossed the precipice entire, though probably not without the loss of her masts.—On she came at a quick rate and plunged, into the rapids, soon after getting into which she upset and lost two of her masts, then righted, advanced a little further, lost the other mast, and finally struck the rocks, where she was firmly fixed when we left the seene, and will most likely remain there until the ice of next winter knocks her to pieces. The name of the ship originally was Detroit, but with the aid of a spy-glass we could perceive that she had been re-christened Veto, which name was painted on her

just closed session. It will remain undecided till next session, the Chairman and one of the Members of the Committee having left Kingston, when the report of the Commissioners reached that place.

—Ib.

—Ib.

—ISCENITY OF SMUGGLERS.—On the 9th instant, two barrels, marked "Fruit," shipped at Kingston on board the steamer Express, were examined at Oswego, and found to contain potatoes at the ends, and fine Broad Cloth in the centre. About seventy yards fell into the hands of the Custom House Officer at that place.—Kingston Hervald.

It is with deep regret we have to record that the property of Mr. Orange Lawrence, of Trafalgar, was, on the 13th September, entirely destroyed by fire, by incendiaries. No insurance. Loss, the produce of fifty acres good wheat, a large quantity of other grain, and hay for a stock of fifty head of cattle; a threshing-machine, two faming mills, and a large quantity of old grain in a building attached to the barn.—Two men, named Taylor, supposed to be the perpetrators of this atrocious act, are lodged in Hamilton jail.—Pariot.

—INFANTICIDE.—The body of a new born male infaut, bearing evidence of most unnatural treatment, was found on Friday, 17th instant, in the ravine between Government-house grounds and the Parliament-house block. The city authorities have promptly offered a reward of Fifty Pounds, for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.—Herald.

—SUMMARY OF OCCURRENCES.—The village of St. Thomas, London District, was, on Friday week, visited with a disastrous fire, by which 25 houses on the principal street were wholly destroyed. Ancaster has also been the scene of a similar calanity, 7 or 8 houses having been hurned. The Canada Inquirer says that Lieut. McCormick, who was wounded at the capture of the Caroline, has taken his departure for Ireland, his native land. The Assizes for the Western District have been held. William Newson and David Sharp were tried for the murder of Martha, Newson, the wife of the former. Sharp

Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the corps which has been ordered to be formed for permanent service in North America, and directed to be armed, clothed, equipped and trained as a rille corps, being styled the "Royal Canadian Regiment." War affice, Aug. 27.

Royal Canadian Regt.—Asst. Surg. A. M'Grigor, from 32d Regt,
Asst. Surg. J. Millar, M. L. from the Staff, Asst. Surg.

TORONTO MARKETS.—Fine Flour, per barrel, 25s. @ 26s. 3d.; Wheat, per bushel, 4s. 6d. @ 5s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. @ 2s. 2d.; Oats, 1s. 2d. @ 1s. 3d.; Hay, per ton, 60s. @ 70s.; Straw, per ton, 25s. @ 32s. 6d.; Beef, per 100lbs, 22s. 6d. @ 25s.; Geese, each, 2s. @ 2s. 6d.; Turkeys, do., 3s. @ 5s.; Butter, per lb., 8d. @ 10d.; Cheese, per lb., 3d. @ 5d.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils.—Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladles, as Boarders.

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S. Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

IN THE PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Ruthven, Hamilton,) A System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is added a set of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation on Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money. Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Inland and Foreign; Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapted to the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce By G. & J. GOUNLOCK, lately British teachers, of long experience and extensive practice. This is the first of a series, which they intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America.

They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz:—1. A READING BOOK FOR BEGINERS, containing progressive lessons from the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner.

N. BROWN, M. D., SURGERY.

V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to announce that he has opened an Office in King Street, one door east of the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services.

Porcelain Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed Teeth filled with gold and the cements, which will entirely arrest their decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life.

Artificial Palates made upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen:—Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Keilogg, Hamilton; Col. Kingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; Villers Dentis, New York.

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

J. E. PELL, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME

MAKER,

hung with black. In the morning, the Rev. H. J. Grasett FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO, And King Street, KINGSTON, (opposite Bryce & Co's.)

REDUCED PRICES!!

G. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street,

TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

5-1v. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best diouses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-1y

CATTLE SHOW.

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir George Arthur,

late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. THE Autumn Fair and Fat Cattle Show will be held upon Wednesday, the 13th day of October next, at the City of Toronto, on the open space in front of the New Gool and Court-House, when the Society will award the undermentioned Premiums for the following Stock, &c.:—

Boars, best,£1 10s. 2nd.".£1 0s. 3d....15s.
Sows, " 1 10 "....1 0 "....15

Young Horses. Young Cattle.

Bulls (under 2 years) best ... £1 0s. 2nd. ... £0 15s. 3d. ... 10s. Heifers (under 2 years) " 1 0 " 0 15 " 10 Spring Calves, Bulls " 1 0 " 0 15 " 10 Spring Calves, Heifers " 1 0 " 0 15 " 10 Fat Cattle and Sheep. Best pair of Fat Cattle, fed \\ \text{fed} \text{ \ fed} \\ \text{in the Province,....} \\ \text{fed} \\ \text{pen of three Fat Sheep} \\ \text{fed in the Province,...} \\ \text{10} \\ \text{10} \\ \text{conditions} \\ \text{10} \\ \text{conditions} \\ \text{10} \\ \text{conditions} \\ \text{conditions} \\ \text{10} \\ \text{conditions} \\ \te

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE DAY.

I. As an encouragement to those enterprising Farmers who have already imported stock into this Province, and as an inducement to others to follow their example—if any animal entered for competition be deemed by the Judges worthy of the first prize, and if the owner of the same prove, to the satisfaction of the Judges, that such specimen of stock has been imported from Great Britain since the last October Fair, he shall, upon producing certificates of the age and breed of the animal, be entitled to the thanks of the Society, and receive double the amount of the Premium which would otherwise be awarded.

II. The Secretary, George D. Weils, Esq., will be in attendance at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the Exhibition, for the purpose of entering the applications for Premiums, and issuing tickets to competitors. At 11 o'clock the Secretary's list will be closed, after which hour no entry can be made.

tary's list will be closed, after which hour no entry can be made.

III. No person shall be allowed to compete for any of the above Premiums, unless he shall have been a Member of this Society for at least four months previous to the day of the Fair, or pay the sum of 15s. on entering his stock, &c.

IV. The Society have entered into such arrangements in the selection and appointment of Judges, as to prevent any idea of partiality.

V. No person or persons, other than the Officers of the Society, must interfere with the Judges when in the discharge of their duties, by conversation or otherwise.

VI. In order to prevent any idea of partiality in awarding the prizes, each Competitor for a Premium, shall be furnished by the Secretary with a numerical Ticket, to be fastened to the Animal entered for a Prize.

VII. The stock in the Show Yard will not, until the Premiums are awarded, be known to the Judges by the names of the owners or graziers, but solely by the tickets and numbers corresponding to the Secretary's List.

VIII. The stock to be on the ground by 10 o'clock in the morning, and remain till 3 o'clock, P.M. At 12 o'clock the Judges will commence their duties of inspection and decision—the names of the successful Candidates—the Premiums they shall have commence their duties of inspection and decision—the names of the successful Candidates—the Premiums they shall have received and for what adjudged, will be publicly announced by the President, at Mr. Wesley's Tavern, New Street, immediately after the Dinner, and afterwards published in several newspapers in the District.

IX. The Fat Cattle and Sheep must be offered for sale to the Butchers before any Premium for the same shall be awarded to their owners.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,

A THOROUGH BRED BULL, (THREE YEARS OLD,) (By an Imported Bull, out of an Imported Cow)—a credit of fifteen months will be given, upon the purchaser furnishing approved endorsed notes—for pedigree, &c. apply to George D. Wells, Esq., 150, Kingstreet, Toronto. Immediately after the Fair, (at 3 o'clock, P.M.) a large number of very superior stock will also be offered for sale at Public Austrian.

GEORGE D. WELLS, Secretary.

12-3 N. B.—Tickets for the Dinner (to be prepared by Mr. Wesley, New-street,) can be procured for half a dollar, from Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Wesley, and several of the principal Hotels in the City of Toronto.

BIRTHS. On September 24th, the Lady of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, of At the parsonage, Guelph, on the 14th September, the Lady of the Rev. Arthur Palmer A. B. Rector of Guelph, of a son.

MARRIED. At Quebec, on the 23d September, at the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. G. Mackie, the Rev. John Gamble Geddes, Rector of Hamilton, to Susan

Davidson, daughter of the Hon'ble John Stewart. At Wesleyville, on the 14th September, by the Rev. John Torrance, of Mascouche, William Cleghorn, Esq., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Daniel Mathews, Esq., both of the former

At Goderich, on the 18th September, by the Reverend Fran-

intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America.
They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz:—1. A Reading Book for Beginners, containing progressive lessons from the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner.

2. An Explanatory Introduction to English Reading, to succeed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest departments of reading or speaking.

3. A Promouncing and Explanatory Vocabulary, upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for three important elements of a good education.
Their fifth will be a Geography, and will be proceeded with as quickly as possible.
Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841.

Denoty lie, on the 18th September, by the Reverend Francis Campbell, Hugh Johnston, Esq. to Matilda, third daughter of William Bennett Rich, Esq., both of Goderich.

In Lennoxville, on the 18th September, by the Rev. L. Doolittle, Mr. W. H. Dame, Merchant, to Miss Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Mann, all of Sherbrooke.

At Wolford, on the 24th of August, by the Rev. Ebenezer Morris. Mr. Geo. Hanna, of New Boyne, to Miss Catherine Rathwell, of the Township of Wolford.

At Chippawa, on Thursday the 23d Sept. by the Rev. W. Leeming, James McGlashan Esq. to Miss Mary McMicking, daughter of Gilbert McMicking Esq. all of Chippawa.

DIED.

On Thursday, 23rd September, at his late residence, Barton, Ephraim Land, Esq., aged 67 years.

At Toronto, on the 19th September, Joseph, youngest son of the late Wm. Binley, Esq., of Kingston, aged 18 years.

In Kingston, on Sept. 17th, William Dawe, Esq. Solicitor in Chancery, and late Clerk of the Common Council, aged 57.

—The deceased was a native of Exeter, England, were he was regularly bred to the legal profession, and admitted an attorney of the Court of King's Bench. He afterwards practiced in Newfoundland, where he attained the rank of Crown Officer; Newfoundland, where he attained the rank of Crown Officer; but political troubles compelling him to leave that Colony, he came to Kingston in 1829, where he remained until his death.

came to Kingston in 1829, where he remained until his death.
At Compton, on the 14th September, Emily, infant daughter
of the Rev. C. P. Reid, aged 2 months and 23 days.
At Sherbrook, on the 16th Sept. Frederick, youngest son of
Mr. William Footner, aged 3 years.
At Bertie, on the 11th Sept. Mr. Peter Haun, aged 63

LETTERS received during the fortnight ending Friday, Octo-

MAKER,

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plates on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the latest London fashions.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

ber 1st:—

F. B. Morley Esq. P. M., rem.; Rev. W. Dawes, add. sub.; Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. W. H. Norris, add. subs.; S. Phillips Esq. P. M., rem.; Rev. W. Leeming, add. subs.; Rev. J. Ramsay; Rev. G. M. Armstrong [next week]; Rev. A. N. Bethune; Dr. Low, rem. in full to end of vol. 4; H. C. Barwick Esq. P. M.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, add. subs.

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English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S .- We briefly announced in our last that the Bishop of St. David's held a confirma-tion at St. Peter's Church in this town, but as we went to press whilst the rite was being administered to the catechumens, we could not, of necessity, touch on any of the incidents of that interesting ceremony. The number confirmed in this town was about 350, something above the usual average, and we have no hesitation in saying that now the rite is administered by the bishop in the Welch explained, in both languages, as to their future conduct, and the fresh responsibility they incur thereby to lead a "godly and a Christian life," that the next confirmation, come when it may, will present a much more numerous attendance than the last. It is now upwards of a hundred years since a Protestant bishop addressed the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain in the language of their fathers.—alanguage spoken in this country these states. language, as well as in the English, and its nature fully of the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain in the language of their fathers,—alanguage spoken in this country a thousand years before the "Sun of Righteousness" had risen with healing on his wings, and illumined the gross darkness that then enveloped our benighted country. Those who know the all but insuperable difficulties attending the acquirement of the Welch language, by those who are not natives, may perhaps imagine that the charge which our diocesan addressed to the catechumens in Welch, was characterised by those imporfactions of style and propun characterised by those imperfections of style and pronunciation which in Anglo-Welch preachers make the judicious grieve, and operate injuriously as regards the interests of the Church, and their ministerial usefulness; but the very reverse is the fact. The bishop's address was unexceptionable in style, and his lordship's pronunciation had more of the ore rotundo than we ever hoped for from any other than a native. His articulation was distinct, and his pronunciation upon the whole richly vernacular, whilst the appropriate placing of the emphasis proved that he understood, and the impressive solemnity of his manner showed that he felt, the force of what he uttered. The eatechumens listened with evident interest and deep attention to the truly apostolical exhortation delivered to them by the head of the Church in this diocese; and many of by the head of the Church in this diocese; and many of them departed, doubtless, with the silent confession—"it is good for us to have been here." The progress made by the bishop in Welch—unquestionably the most difficult of acquirement of any of the European languages—on account of the variety and intricacy of its mutations, and the difficulty of pronunciation, by means of which most illiterate Welchman is able to detect a naturalised stranger, who may have get un the language, as easily ised stranger, who may have got up the language, as easily as an Athenian flower-girl could detect a provincial by the same test—is certainly extraordinary. It is the prerogative of genius of a high order, combined with perserogative of genius of a high order, combined with perseverance and an aptitude for acquiring languages, to vanquish difficulties which to ordinary talent are insuperable. We may, therefore, now felicitate ourselves on the possession of a Welch bishop, who, by mastering the distinctive Shibboleths of the ch—lls, and the other difficulties that lie in the way of the acquirement of the language, prefers a legitimate and undeniable title to be admitted into the great Welch family, and to all the immunities of naturalisation. All English appointees, however, may not be endowed with the immense talent and perseverance of Dr. Thirlwall, nor impressed with the same conviction of Dr. Thirlwall, nor impressed with the same conviction of the necessity of a bishop's being conversant with the lan-guage of the country over which he is appointed overseer in things spiritual; and, therefore, his successful acquisi-tion of the language, so far from weakening the argument in favour of the selection of natives for vacant Welch histoprieks supplies the strongest practical confirmation hishopricks, supplies the strongest practical confirmation possible of the expediency of such a selection in future. We cannot close our remarks without acknowledging the we cannot close our tenants without condensation to bligation the Church in this diocese is under to the present bishop, for devoting his attention to the language of Welchmen, and triumphing over the enormous difficulties of acquiring a correct knowledge of its orthography and grammatical structure. This is no ordinary task, and one under which ordinary minds, and ordinary perseverance must have sunk, or from which they must have withdrawn in despair. We hope, however, that a new era is now about to dawn on the Church in this diocese, and that the Welch confirmation service heard, as it will be, through-out the length and breadth of the diocese, will inspire the Church with fresh energy, and enable her to make head against her many and virulent foes. His lordship will have confirmed in 28 places, in the course of the present month, and his physical activity, it will be confessed, is scarcely inferior to his mental, when the vast territorial extent of the diocese is considered, for its extreme length is about 120 miles, and its extreme breadth about 80.—

Scottish Episcopal Church.—The annual Synod of the Diocese of Aberdeen was held in St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, on Wednesday last. Morning prayer was said by the Reverend Alexander Low (deacon); the sermon was preached by the Reverend William Robertson, of Oldmeldrum. After sermon, the Right Reverend the Bishop, from his chair within the rails of the altar, delivered his annual charge to the clergy. He expressed his gratification at the manner in which he had been received by them during his late triennial visitation of the diocese, and the great satisfaction with which he had observed the marked increase in the number of those brought to him persons of adult age. He alluded to the recent union of St. Paul's Chapel with the Church—to the gratifying position which the Scottish Episcopal Church Society now held and to the increasing support which the scott state of the scott state for confirmation-a considerable number of whom were held, and to the increasing support which it was receiving—to the contemplated establishment of an Episcopal College, which, through the exertions of the able and excellent men who had projected it, was now all but certainto the lamented decease of the late Primus, on whom he pronounced a just and well-merited eulogium; and he concluded by calling on all, whether of the clergy or of the laity, to increase their zeal and devotion for the Church.

political Dissenters of this town last week agitated against the proposed church-rate with their accustomed virulence. They attended the vestry, made seditious speeches, moved amendments, and tried other modes of obstructing the business and defying the law. A poll was proceeded with, the result of which was the signal defeat of the Church-haters. The numbers were—For the rate, 1226; against it, 897: majority in favour of the rate, 320. The rate was only one halfpenny in the pound!

At the late church-rate meeting in Cheltenham, a gentleman present stated that he paid 6*l*, every year to a cons dissenter for his sitting in the parish church!-Gloucestershire Chronicle.

HACKNEY CHURCH-RATES .- On Thursday, as already announced, at a meeting of the inhabitants, a church-rate for the ensuing year was refused. The poll then demanded by Mr. Roper, the church-warden, immediately commenced, and closed at five o'clock on Saturday, when the rector, the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, announced the numbers to be—for the rate, 771; against it, 454; giving the supporters of the rate a majority of 317 votes.

NEW CHURCHES IN MANCHESTER.—We have great

pleasure in communicating to our readers that the committee for building and endowing ten churches in five years, in the boroughs of Manchester and Salford, have hitherto been crowned with the most encouraging success. The funds subscribed for this important object since February last, a period of little more than five months, and that a period also of perhaps unparalleled depression of business in those districts, amount to upwards of 25,000l., a very striking instance that where there is a will, with the Divine blessing, there is a way. It is evident it is the wish of the committee to make the best use of the means exists that no fewer than four churches will be in very advanced progress by the close of the year. The foundation stone of the first of these Christian edifices, called St. Bartholomew's, was laid on Monday morning last in Regent-road, Salford, by Mr. W. Egerton.

Churches.—The present appears quite an era for building, repairing, and renovating those venerable and stately fabrics, so justly described by the celebrated Presbyterian Dr. Watts:-

"These temples of his grace, How beautiful they stand! The honours of our native place, And bulwarks of our land."

And bulwarks of our land."

Or themselves, what they should eat, and what they should No less than five churches, within a short distance of drink, and wherewithal they should be clothed!" Waltham (which we desire now to notice more particularly), have lately undergone considerable repairs. At the first stone of which was laid by Mrs. Smith Child, on the time when England was threatened with an invasion by the usurper Bonaparte, Waltham Church, from its elevated and commanding position, was selected, amongst others, as a "landmark;" and the flag which was fixed on the spire after some time was blown down, taking with "finial," or topmost stone, and in this dilapidated state it has remained up to the present time. At length the spirited inhabitants resolved to restore it to its former beauty, the worthy rector having kindly undertaken the superintendence thereof, besides putting up the new finial,

Socialist Proceedings.—On Sunday the Socialists of Socialist Proceedings.—On Sunday the Socialists of Oldham had the hardihood to hold a camp-meeting, after the manner of the Ranters. They assembled in considerable numbers in a close on Oldham Edge, where they sang Socialist hymns, and several of their missionaries held forth to their deluded followers. Rain coming on they adjourned to their chapel in Grosvenor-street, where they took refreshments, consisting of tea and coffee, and afterwards commenced dancing to music. The assemblage consisted chiefly of youths of both sexes.—Manchester Chronicle.

"THE ROBIN OF OUR CATHEDRAL."-In our journal of the 14th February, 1835, we inserted some beautiful verses under the above title, contributed by a valued correspondent. The opening lines were these:—

Bird of the bright and crimson vest, why hast thou left thy home, Amid the ambient fields of air, to seek a cloistered dome? How canst thou tame the bounding wing, through heaven's blue vault

that sped,
Within the narrow space that holds the mansions of the dead? Within the narrow space that holds the mansions of the dead?
How canst thou leave the sunny skies, thy blossoms and thy bowers,
To court the awed and solemn air that wraps these sombre towers?
How canst thou shun thy feathered tribe, and thus in wayward mood
Quit all thy sweet companionships to dwell in solitude?
And yet along the lofty aisles thou speed'st as light a wing
As ever met the morning star, or heraided the spring?
And thy sweet notes, as oft they rise the organ swells among,
Are blithe and clear as ever tuned the woodland's choral song.

Inquiry was made the other day, what had become of the little songster, which for a period of nine or ten years had taken up its abode within the sacred walls; and the answer elicited the following anecdote, far more worthy of being perpetuated that many a record inscribed on marble.—
The bird had been missed from the church for some time, and was supposed to have sought again "the ambient as more congenial to its nature than the "cloistered dome;" but on removing the altar screen, two or three years ago, for the purpose of erecting the present handsome one of stone, the remains of the redbreast were found behind it. Perhaps, warned of approaching dissolution, having attained the venerable age of some nine or ten summers, it had retired there for a last resting-place. From long enjoyment of security, and a constant meal supplied by its protector, Mr. Phillips, the subsacrist, the bird had become so tame, that it was frequently seen perched on the choristers' desk, peering over their books, and seeming to rebuke with grave look the merry smile ever ready to brighten up the face of boyhood, and which its presence excited; or, seated on a pinnacle of the organ, swelling the chorus of praise with the music of its own mellow pipe; at other times, stationed on the canopy of the pulpit, a more attentive listener than many of God's creatures more deeply interested in the preacher's message. The remains of the poor bird were deposited by a friendly hand in the precincts of the cathedral, and Bobby has as yet found no successor in his honours and immunities.—Bristol Journal

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN.—In conence of the Hon. and Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne, the Vicar of Stoke, near Slough, being on the eve of leaving that neighbourhood for a living in Dorsetshire, the inhabitants of the adjoining district of Wexham determined apon presenting the reverend gentleman, who is universally beloved by his parishioners, with a testimonial of respect previously to his departure. Accordingly, a few days since, a deputation, consisting of Major Bent, and several other of the parishioners, waited upon Mr. Osborne with an elegant piece of plate, upon which was engraved, "A Tribute of Regard from the Inhabitants of Wexham to the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, 24th July, 1841." Major Bent, in addressing Mr. Osborne, observed, that "the inhabitants of Wexham, who have long enjoyed the privilege of joining in the worship of Almighty God with your congregation, and through your kindness and liberality have been permitted to partake of the benefits of the several institutions established in your parish for e comfort and advantage of the working classes, being anxious to testify their gratitude, beg your acceptance of the simple, yet sincere, token of their regard, which they now present to you." Mr. Osborne expressed his acknowedgements in a most feeling and affectionate address.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning a sermon was preached by the Rev. Alexander M'Caul, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, [and brother of the learned and reverend Principal of U. C. College,] at the Church of St. Mary, Battersea, on behalf of the above charitable institution. The reverend gentleman took his text from the gospel of St. Luke, chap. xvi. v. 25, and throughout decline the gospel of St. Luke, chap. xvi. v. 25, and throughout a most fervid discourse, warmly advocated the interests of the hospital. The sum collected amounted to 371.10s., together with one annual donation of a guinea. It appears that since the opening of King's College Hospital, in that since the opening of King's College Hospital, in that since the opening of King's College Hospital, in instead the people, and they are seconded in the most mischievous manner by Mr. Neilson, of Quebec. But although the successful in imposing on the credulity and many distressing cases of accident and emergency, have participated in its benefits. 1,460 have been received as in-patients. To maintain the hospital in an efficient state,

an annual income of not less than 3,500l. is requisite. an annual income of not less than 3,500t. Is requisite.

Dr. Scoresby, of Queen's College, and Vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire, has been for some time in the metropolis, and we understand that he has made known to the Royal Institution and the United Service Club, his recent important by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the provinces of Canada, having never been experience of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experience of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experienced by the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experienced by the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experienced by the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experienced by the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of tant discovery in improving magnetical instruments, by So highly have his communications been esteemed by the latter distinguished body of officers, that a vote of thanks has been conveyed to Dr. S. from their council, accompanied by a diploma conferring the distinction of honorary member in that society. During his stay in London, Dr. Scoresby had the honour of an interview with Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of communicating to his Royal Highness these important discoveries.

THE REV. W. M. BUNTING AND THE GOWN QUESTION. Cheltenham Church-Rates.—The "conscientious" the Rev. W. M. Bunting to the editor of the Manchester Guardian, in reference to the late anti-corn-law confe rence:—"Before I quit your columns, probably for ever, suffer me to rectify a mis-statement of one of your reporters on a very different subject. The curious and credulous portion of your readers have been amused to satiety by your consecutive reports of the proceedings of the Weslevan conference during the session which has just closed. Their amusement being by this time exhausted they will not deem me malicious in informing them, that the most piquant particulars of the report were pure romance, in some instances not even 'founded on fact.' The two statements, for instance, that the conference had ecided that none of its ministers should in future wear the gown without its express sanction; and, next, that Dr. Bunting had, at the request of its committee, admonished Mr. Waddy and myself in reference to our past assumption of it, were entirely and elaborately untru The first exhibits only a clumsy guess at the facts; for by no person present, during the inquiry, could the sponta-neous resolutions of an individual minister to waive his acknowledged right (every sound principle which 'the gown' had been made the occasion of contesting, having been distinctly affirmed by the conference), or the genera agreement among his brethren, by which his exampl was followed, have been mistaken for the mock solemnit of a legislative decision against the use of the costum As to the fantastic conception, that had the con ference had any reproof to administer to me, it would have imposed the office on my own father, that must have been designed to demean the conference even more than its imagined delinquent; while he, who could describe Dr. Bunting as accepting such an office, could only be desirous to pourtray one of the most illustrious ministers placed at their disposal, and we understand that no doubt of modern times, as a pattern of the severity of a Roman rather than of the tenderness and delicacy of a Christian, virtue. The whole account, like most of the democratical gossip on the same subject, is a compound of impertinence and untruth. I am not in a temper to debate or cavil.— But I do regret the coincidence (as a sign of the spiritual tendencies of the age) that the same assembly of Christian ministers, met to promote the holiest interests, and by none but the holiest means, should have been formally importuned by three different parties, opponents successively of home-grown corn, the moderate use of a Scriptural beverage, and the more general adoption of a decent distinctive costume, to 'take thought' either for their people

> CONSECRATION OF GOLDENHILL CHURCH.—This church the 3d of August, 1840, was consecrated for Divine Worship on Wednesday last, by the Lord Bishop of the dio cese. The want of church accommodation in the rapidly increasing and populous village of Goldenhill has long been felt and lamented, being situated more than a mile from the parish church of Tunstall, and containing a population of about 1300 persons, composed principally of miners and labourers. The building, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a neat plain structure, in the Norman style of architecture, built of brick, with a

of 100l. When the proposed alterations to the organ (now in hand) are completed, we have little doubt that Waltham Church will be one of the most finished in the county.—Nottingham Journal. considerable amount raised by public subscriptions, leaving a deficiency in the whole cost of about £200. Smith Child, Esq., has most liberally given an endowment of £1000, in addition to a very handsome subscription. The site was generously given by Mrs. Sparrow, of Bishton, and Miss Moreton, of Wolstanton. It is in contemplation to erect a parsonage-house also.

The little parish church of Redberth, near Tenby, in the county of Pembroke, was re-opened for Divine Ser-vice, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., after being entirely re-built. From a complete ruin it is now a beautiful little Gothic structure, and will seat about 240 persons. Its cost has been under £220, produced by subscription, the collection of the whole of which, with the exception of a grant of £20 from the Church Building Society, together with the planning and superintending the building, has been accomplished by one lady resident in the rillage. Does not this say to others, "Go thou and do like-£20 were collected on the day of the re-opening. which will be appropriated to the erection of a school

The Bishop of Durham and Viscount Dungannon have respectively given the liberal sum of £50 towards the funds for the restoration of the Abbey Church at Hex-

ham, Durham.
CHEPSTOW CHURCH.—The restoration of this church, the finest relic of Norman architecture in England, is now completed. The chancel and transepts, which were de-stroyed by the fall of the tower about 150 years since, have been rebuilt, and the church, which was originally built in the form of a cathedral, is now restored to its former dimensions, and contains 1800 sittings, 800 of which are free. On entering through the richly-decorated western doorway, the interior has a most imposing effect; the nave, with its grand range of semi-circular arches reposing on massive piers, having a venerable and solemn ppearance; two lofty arches divide it from the transepts and chancel, through which are seen the noble east window, beautifully ornanented with stained glass, giving a rich and splendid effect to the whole. The inhabitants of Chepstow are principally indebted to the Lord Bishop of Llandaff for this desirable improvement.

Civil Intelligence.

CANADA.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA, 1841.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable Lord Sydendam to Lord John Russell.

Government-house, Montreal, Sept. 27, 1840.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform you that I returned to this city on Thursday last, the 24th inst.

I shall transmit to your lordship, by the next mail, copies of the various addresses which I have received during my tour, and of my replies. In the meantime, it affords me the most sincere satisfaction to be enabled to say that, throughout the very extensive district of country which I have visited, comrising nearly the whole of the province of Upper Canada, the

best possible spirit prevails. From the province line to Amherstburg and Sandwich, from oo long neglected in the struggle for party and personal objects. At Toronto, even, where party spirit reigns with more violence than in any other part, the general feeling of the province at last prevailed over the opinions of the extremes,

Canada, I am also happy to say that the same good feeling reigns, and the same confidence in the principles upon which I have conducted my government, and in the exertions I have forwardness. made to introluce improvement.

The citizens of Montreal had prepared a public entry for my

return, which I have reason to know would have been most numerously attended, but this I was compelled from illness to

they may be successful in imposing on the credulity and ignorance of the habitans so far as to obtain the return to the United Legislature of a small party of violent men opposed to British connexion, I am satisfied that they will not again Majesty, that the Inhabitants of the now Province of Canada,

It is really impossible to say too much of the advantages which nature has bestowed upon it, especially that part of the country which lies between the three lakes—Ontario, moters, may be fully realized. If these great advantages be properly used, Erie, and Huron. I foresee that in the course of a very years that province must become one of the most valuable possessions of the British empire. Its population may be trebled, and its products inhabitants will, I am satisfied, become the most loyal, intelligent, and industrious subjects which Her Majesty can number. SYDENHAM.

I have, &c. The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, &c.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO LORD SYDENHAM. Copy of a Desputch from Lord John Russell to the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham.

Downing-street, July 6, 1841. My Lord,-Her Majesty's government have received with much regret the account which your recent communications to me convey of your severe bodily indisposition, and I have eceived the Queen's commands to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction your return to this country, on a leave of absence for six months, as soon after your receipt of this despatch as the exigencies of the public service in Canada may admit.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham, &c.

RESIGNATION OF LORD SYDENHAM. Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell.

Kingston, July 21, 1841. My LORD,-As it is probable that the sittings of the legislature will be protracted till the end of next month, and the state of my health, as your lordship is already aware, renders it of great importance to me that I should be able to quit this country early in the autumn, I think it right, without actually waiting for the termination of the session itself, to enable Her Majesty's government to take the necessary steps for the future conduct of affairs here, by formally requesting your lordship to place at the foot of the throne my resignation of the office with which the Queen has honoured me, and my humble prayer, in order to meet the possible contingency of the arrival of my successor being delayed beyond the period to which I have referred, that I may receive Her Majesty's gracious permission (if it should not already have been accorded to me) temporarily

to devolve the government upon the officer next in command.
The task which, by Her Majesty's commands, I undertook
two years ago is entirely completed, and I have the satisfaction
of feeling assured that the great objects of my mission are answered. The union of the two Canadas is fully perfected, and the measures incidental to that great change have been successfully carried into effect. Effective departments for every branch of the public service in this province have been constituted, and the future harmonious working of the constitution is, I have every reason to believe, secured.

I have likewise the gratification of learning, that in another of the provinces of British North America, comprised within my government, the endeavours which I made whilst I temporarily assumed the direction of affairs there, confirmed as the have been by your lordship's directions, which have been so ably carried out by Lord Falkland, have been completely successful in restoring harmony there, and in producing the best practical

I can, therefore, with perfect confidence in the future working of the great change which it has been my good fortune to assist in bringing into operation, surrender into other hands the powers with which I was honoured through the gracious confidence of my Sovereign, although, from the deep and heartfelt interest which I take in the welfare of these magnificent possessions of the Queen, I shall do so with feelings of deep

Copy of a Despatch from Lord J. Russell to the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham.

THE QUEEN'S ACCEPTANCE OF LORD SYDENHAM'S

RESIGNATION.

Downing-street, August 18, 1841. My Lord,—I have received and laid before the Queen your ordship's despatch of the 21st July, tendering to Her Majesty your resignation of the office of Governor General of the British provinces in North America; and I avail myself of the opportunity of this day's mail to inform your lordship that the Queen has been pleased to accept your resignation. Her Majesty has further commanded me to express to your lordship her intention of conferring on you the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, as a proof of Her Majesty's gracious

Cross of the Dath, as approbation of your services.

I have, &c. J. RUSSELL. The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham, &c.

PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT. Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham to Lord J. Russell.

Government-house, Kingston, August 4, 1841. My Lord,—I had the honour to receive via New York, by the Great Western, your lordship's despatch (No. 397) con-veying to me leave of absence from my post for six months, in consequence of the serious indisposition under which I have suffered, and I lose no time in requesting your lordship to be good enough to lay at the foot of the throne my humble acknowledgments to the Queen for this mark of Her Majesty's

It will be my anxious endeavour that the interests of Her Majesty's service should not suffer through this, or through the resignation of my office, which I had the honour to transmit to your lordship last mail.

I shall not avail myself of the Queen's gracious permission to absent myself until I have entirely completed the work which I have in hand, by bringing the present session of Parliamen to a close, and by taking all the steps incident to the measure which will have then probably received their completion; and with regard to some of these even, namely, the financial arrangements to be made for the province, in accordance with my instructions, my presence in England may, I hope, not be altogether without value.

I expect to be able to complete this by the middle or end of September, when I shall proceed home; but of this I shall be able to judge more exactly in the course of a short time, and I shall then apply to the officer commanding the naval station at Halifax to furnish me, if he conveniently can, with a vessel which may convey myself and my suite to England, of which I

Thave in the meantime great satisfaction in stating that the anticipations which I expressed in my confidential despatch of the 26th of June last have been fully realised.

The proceedings of the House of Assembly were at first retarded by the necessity of making arrangements and laying down new rules and regulations for the conduct of business, and by the proceedings in the matter of election petitions, in which the laws of the two provinces were different, and great confusion and embarrassment naturally arose; but this delay was rather productive of advantage than otherwise, as the members from different parts of the province had thereby the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with each other's views and opinions, and the difficulties inherent to the union of the representation of two countries hitherto so distinct and separate gradually wore off.

But latterly the Legislature has been able to devote itself to the practical business of the country, and, I am happy to say, has made great progress and with great advantage.

Many measures of public utility have been gone through,

Lake Erie to Penetanguishine, I have every where found a determination to forget past differences and to unite in an endeavour to obtain, under the Act of Union, those practical measures for the improvement of the country which have been establishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of the sta sive powers upon that department, and thus enabling us to proceed safely and securely in whatever may be undertaken on the public account, or with public aid; another for the establishment of district Courts of Justice; and a third for the and I met there with a most cordial reception from all parties, and I had the opportunity, of which I was glad to avail myself, of doing much to soften down the asperities which had existed.

Amongst the British inhabitants of this part of Lower Canada, I am also happy to say that the same good feeling committee, and will, I have little doubt, be shortly passed; and the carpe confidence in the principles upon which I have the carpe confidence in the principles upon which I have the carpet and the carpet of the deepest interest to many of the inhabitants of the province. A bill for the establishment of District Councils in Upper Canada, similar to the ordinance which I passed in the Lower Province, is in committee, and will, I have little doubt, be shortly passed; and the carpet of the deepest interest to many of the inhabitants of the province. A bill for the establishment of District Councils in Upper Canada, similar to the ordinance which I passed in the Lower Province, is in committee, and will, I have little doubt, be shortly passed; and the other measures are all, more or less, in a state of great

I have, &c. SYDENHAM. The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, &c.

Address of the Assembly to the Queen upon the subject of the Seat of Government. TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We Your Majesty's Most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed expressions of our devoted attachment to Your Royal Person and Government.

We would most respectfully beg leave to represent to Your ourselves, now that it has taken place, with expressing our

That the Inhabitants of these Provinces did not anticipate from the adoption of the Union, that the vital interests of any portion were likely to be jeopardized, as recent events seem to mpire. Its population may be trebled, and its products threaten, because there is no principle in Legislation more fully acreased in an immense ratio; whilst, if properly governed, its established than that when a Law, though necessary for the good of the community, bears severely on particular sections, and causes serious loss and inconvenience—such loss and in-convenience should be as fully remunerated as possible, at the expense of the public for whose benefit it is sustained.

That in considering the union of the Provinces, the inhabi-

tants of the Cities of Quebec and Toronto did not conceal from themselves the possibility of being called upon to make greater sacrifices than the Inhabitants of any other part of the Province, but they did not anticipate any greater disadvantage than what might arise from holding the Provincial Parliament alternately at Toronto and Quebec; for they assured themselve that their Most Gracious Severeign the Queen, in the exercise f Her just prerogative, would be entirely directed, in selecting the place for convening the Legislature, by a due regard to existing claims and interests, as well as the general convenience

That while the question of the Union was under discussion, only two places seemed to offer any just claims to become the Seat of Government—Quebec and Toronto; both had been the Capitals of their respective Provinces from the very first; they possessed all the necessary convenience; and the great interests which had grown up in each respectively, from the fact of their being the Seat of Government, required favourable consideration.

That the vast extent of the United Province (sufficient in the

practice of our neighbors to constitute six or seven Sovereign States) seems to render any position, however near the centre undesirable as the permanent place for the meeting of Parliament, for the following among other reasons:—

The great object of the Union is to amalgamate as soon as pos-

sible into one people the population of both Provinces; gradually but gently to assimilate their laws and customs, their hopes and interests. We respectfully beg leave to express our sincere conviction that no measure can with equal facility quicken such happy results, as causing the Legislature to meet four years in the midst of one population and four years in the midst of the other. The Representatives of Eastern and Western Canada would

thus become acquainted with the respective inhabitants, their habits and views, their wants and expectations; and become able to meet their just desires, and to adopt such measures as will, without violence to any feelings or even prejudices, transform them in a reasonable time into one people.

That the measure of alternate Parliaments, in like circum

stances, is not without many precedents, and, in the present case, will be attended with many essential and paramount advantages. The only objection that can be raised confined to a small matter of expense, which will bear no proportion to the interest of the very large sums required for erecting such buildings to accommodate the Legislature and the several public departments as already exist at Toronto and That although these may be deemed among the leading points

in favour of alternate Parliaments at Quebec and To there are other reasons, to which, though somewhat of a local nature, we would respectfully pray Your Majesty's considera-tion. Toronto, from the change of the Seat of Government, is threatened with greater loss than even Quebec, from the removal of the Superior Courts; now such removal would be of great and serious disadvantage to Western Canada. Toronto very nearly in its centre, being about 280 miles from the Point au Baudet, the eastern extremity, and 270 from Amherstburgh, the western; and therefore convenient above all other places for transacting the public business of the Province. It has all the public buildings required, and

the loss and inconvenience of managing their business will be

greatly increased, should the Courts be removed from Toronto, and all this without the slightest equivalent.

That many of the inhabitants of the late Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, relying on the emphatic language of His late Most Gracious Sovereign King William the Fourth, "That a Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was not a measure fit to be recommended to Parliament," and therefore not anticipating any such enactment, did, under the conviction that Toronto and Quebec would continue the Seat of Covernment in their respective. Provinces agreed the of Government in their respective Provinces, expend the greater part of their means on fixed property, and will therefore be impoverished and many of them exposed to the greatest sacrifices, should the Seat of Government be wholly removed.

Indeed the loss to merchants and to tradesmen begins already to be felt, and to some it will prove utter ruin. All must suffer should there be no remedy: for the depreciation of real property cannot, under such a disastrous event, be less than several hundred thousand pounds.

Wherefore we most earnestly entreat that Your Majesty, in the exercise of your royal prerogative, will be pleased to order that the Parliament of Canada do hereafter assemble alternately that the Parliament of Canada do hereafter assemble alternace, at Quebec and Toronto, the respective Capitals of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or should such prayer be thought unadvisable, and any other measure be adopted, that adequate and just remuneration be granted for the loss sustained by the inhabitants of Toronto and Quebec.

In compliance with the request of the House of Assembly, the Governor General will transmit to the Secretary of State in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne, the address adopted by the House on the subject of the Seat of Go-

Government House, 16th September, 1841.

Advertisements.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British Manufactures, suited for the coming Season; and by the middle of this month they will have a more extensive and better assorted stock opened out, than they have ever before held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months.

These Goods were selected with great care in May last, when Dry Goods, generally, were unusually low in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents and to the Trade generally, at very low prices, for Casu, or for short and definite credits.

definite credits.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.
Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841.

Co.
B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western part of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm.
BUCHANAN HARRIS & Co., who hold equally large and attractive assortments of Dry Goods, besides a general stock of Groceries and Linuors.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—

100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar

40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do.
40 do. double and single refined London Sugars

300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchous Teas
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities
400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines
Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.
25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and
Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

A L S O,
Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a
general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Metchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

ALEX. OGHLVIE & Co.
No. 197 King Street.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
20 do. French Capers,
30 do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mushroom Catchup,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
10 do. Caronne Peppe

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co., 197, King Street. Toronto, 29th July, 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildir NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARB in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

Toronto, October 30 1840 NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 137, King Street,

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the publication that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of

STATIONERY, &c. and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers! The Subscriber will also died to the Subscriber will also died to

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. Mr. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG,

Toronto, July 10, 1841. AXES! AXES! AXES!! THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CASTSTEELAXES, of a superior quality, which he car recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storckeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW,

SAMUEL SHAW, Torento, 10th October, 1840.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, 144, King Street, Toronto.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841. STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday commencing the state of the state Toronto, 2nd April, 1841. SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the hand and seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the respective lots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Essä, Etobicoke, Flcs, Georgina, North Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Mone, Mulmur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District, as being in arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and sixpence per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots.

W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841.

W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

as the laws, customs and habits of the two Provinces differ essentially at present, many years may elapse before they can be assimilated so as to unite the Judiciary. Add to all this the fact, that seven-tenths of the population of Western Canada must always he found west of the Bay of Quinté, and to them Manager Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence, Sterling, per annum.

AGENTS—The Clergy in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Esq'1.

31, Cheapside, London. weathercock, and gilt cross, at his own private cost; and square tower at the west-end, contains 567 sittings, 204 I have, &c. in addition to this, he has put in a beautiful new Gothic of which are free. The cost of the erection, including window at the east end of the chancel, at a cost of upwards the spacious school-rooms, which are adjacent, and are The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, &c.

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