"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS.—JEREMIAH VI. 16.

VOLUME III.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1839.

[NUMBER XXVI.

#### Original Poetry.

For the Church.

A STRANGER'S TOMB. [In Grantchester churchyard, near Cambridge, is a tomb with this inscription :- "Sacred to the memory of William Jauncey, of the city of New York, in the United States of America, and Fellow-Commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge. He died Nov. 19, 1830, aged 19 years."]

Life's school stern lore for earliest pupil hath,-Death's strange abyss oft yawns across his path While earth yet smiles o'er earth of cloudless sky, Its girdle promise, hope its canopy.

Youth! thou didst pass the agony alone,— No lip to cheer, no car to catch each moan; Thy fever'd cheek by friendship's care unfann'd, Thy throbbing brow unpress'd by kindred hand. Sad visions throng'd the night of thy clos'd eye; Sad visions throng'd the night of thy clos'd eye;
The eloquent scenery of thy home went by—
There was thy bright broad Hudson flowing still
Glassing his islets green; each tremulous hill
With Spring's young foliage quivering;—there one nook
Yet wore its own, its calm domestic look;—
Thou saw'st thy mother with her known fond smile
And thought-arrested eye—perchance the while And thought-arrested eye—perchance the while Some quick vague yearning o'er her absent son Passing like summer-cloud her soul upon—(Such whisparings of health angula in their flip (Such whisperings oft breathe angels in their flight Did we but read the tale they tell, aright) Did we but read the tale they tell, aright)
And thou—yet better far Truth's one stern pang,
Than vain surmise and Fear's long-lingering fang—
Wast stretch'd beneath the death-grasp all unblest,
Above thee frown'd the turret's battled crest,
And thro' wreath'd mullions breath'd the evening air
Telling how far the skies thou loved'st were.
—The strife is o'er—oft as spring's flowers return
Here England's primrese blows around thine urn,
And here when wakes the Sabbath's gentle hour
Floats quiet music from you modest tower; And here when wakes the Sabbath's gentle hour Floats quiet music from you modest tower;
And here full oft youth's guily-glancing eye.
That bright approach'd, wends durily madden'd by,
As the brief legend of a stranger's tomb
Bids start the tear 'neath study's tassel-plume.
—Choice spot! be mine such resting place as this!
My grass-mound thus let pensile willow kiss!
Granta belov'd! thou wreath'st the school-man's brow,
But wisdom's wealth for this would I forego,

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S CHARGE—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH IN THE

But wisdom's wealth for this would I forego, One quickening draught of Siloa's sacred wave,

A heart regenerate, and such a grave.

We copy the following from "The Charge delivered sitation in the months of August, September, and October, 1839," just published:-

Reverend Brethren,—In meeting you again, after an interval of three years, in an age of more than common Church. anxiety to every faithful minister of Christ and every attached member of the Church, I have the gratifying duty of calling on you to join me in humble and thankgood or ill, to the cause of true religion.

In looking, with this object solely in view, to the prethe other, which hardly less concerns the same interests ting them: at home. Both involve the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to "In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and the same principle in the same principle in

Within the last few years a course of policy has been instituted, and pursued, in respect to the colonies of of that have ever yet proved effectual." Great Britain, which is wholly unexampled, not only in our own history, but also, if I mistake not, in the history of any other Christian nation. Not only has equal protection (for God forbid that we should ever repine at equal protection!), but equal encouragement has been given by government to every description of religious faith, and every denomination of professing Christians, in said every denomination of professing Christians, a some of the most important dependencies of the Bri-

In Australia—a region which seems destined by Providence to open a wider field to British enterprise, and to be to open a wider field to British enterprise, and to be the future scene of grander results, whether to our honour or our shame, than the last generation would have contemplated as possible,—in Australia, a system has been for some time pursued, which would to indicate an utter indifference, on the part of lose who dispense the national treasure, whether truth or falsehood shall characterize the religious creeds of any of the colonists. The production of a certain sum money, and the signatures of a certain number of hames, are all that is requisite for obtaining from government enment aid in the construction of places of religious

worship, and in the payment of religious teachers. In order that this matter may be fully understood, it is necessary to state, that, until within the last few years, a seventh part of the waste lands in this colony was reserved for the endowment of the Church. In 1829 and 1830 it was directed that a portion of these lands should be sold sold, or alienated under quit-rents; but the produce e sales and the quit-rents, reserved, were still to be pplied in aid of the Establishment to which they be-Ih 1831, and not before, it was communicad to the Governor of Van Dieman's Land, by the goament at home, that it was not intended to approprie lands in aid of the Church and schools, but to mainthem out of the ordinary revenue. These new indections (which, however, did not cancel the appointformerly made, but still left to the Church the right of retaining property in the waste lands—in particular, the t, the quit-rents—which, though far short of what was originally contemplated by government, was still by

\* From the St. James's Chronicle of Nov. 14.

NADA

ett, to

no means inconsiderable)—these instructions were, un- ing such laws, for the distribution and appropriation of going, either he or a successor of his is still there as vicar ture to realise these wild views: thus diverting the ensertion of the Church by the Crown. The charge of and education."-p. 14. supporting the Church, being now cast on the ordinary But how does this apply to Van Diemen's Land? I nefit of the produce of the Church lands), soon afforded Governor-I will now state those of the legislature. a pretext for maintaining, that, as all the colonists of all In the dispatch of Col. Arthur of 14th October, 1833. religious persuasions contributed in equal proportion to he writes that "the Legislative Council had advised the the public revenue, it was but just that the establishment appointment of six new chaplains"-and on the 16th of of the religion of all should be equally provided for by May, he states (p. 62), that the same body had "unanithe public. The Governor of New South Wales, Sir mously voted the necessary advances" for the contem-R. Bourke, in a despatch of the 30th of September, plated building of six churches—and that there had been 1833, pressed this consideration strongly on the atten- expressed the earnest desire "of the Legislative Countion of the English government. It would be "impossi- cil, and of the community generally, for an extension of ble," he said, "to establish a dominant and endowed the Church Establishment, so that the ordinances of re-Church without much hostility, and great improbability ligion might be placed within the reach of the more reof its becoming permanent; as the inclination of the mote settlers, and also be brought home to the convicts colonists, which keeps pace with the spirit of the age, is labouring on the roads and in the chain-gangs."-p. 61. decidedly adverse to such an institution." He further gave it as his opinion, that "in laying the foundation of ling to attend to the judgment and the feelings of a colothe Christian religion" (such are the words of Sir Richard Bourke) "in this young and rising colony, by equal to a Church Establishment—but decidedly opposed to encouragement held out to its professors in their several them, however strongly expressed, when in favour of the churches, peace, loyalty, and good morals would be alike extension of the Church promoted.

dispatch to Sir R. Bourke from Lord Glenelg announced, founded, as applicable to New South Wales, her Majesty's government entirely concurred."-p. 14.

between Col. Arthur, Lieut. Gevernor of the kindred and neighbouring colony of Van Dieman's Land, and the government at home; but conducted in a very different spirit. Col. Arthur, though certainly very liberal, fell an answer to any of them, he had sanctioned votes of the in this respect far short of Sir R. Bourke. He avowed himself to "incline strongly in favour of the Established in erecting places of Divine Worship, and recorded his Church, notwithttanding its imperfections in some parti- reasons for so doing on the books of the Council in the culars, into which I need not (he says) now enter"-and following terms:he gave a proof of his preference by "bringing up his own family in connection with that communion." -p. 71. until much more extensive assistance is afforded to the This, I submit, is not the language of a bigoted Church- Established Church, such advances as these, in aid of man. Still he professed, as we see, a strong inclination other religious communions, must recessarily be made, in favour of the Church; and, so far, he probably was or a large class of the community wil be without any rethought less worthy of attention than Sir R. Bourke, who, ligious or moral instruction whatever A state of things in all his numerous and voluminous dispatches, so far as exists in this colony, unknown in other communities; to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter by the Right I can discover, does not appear in a single instance to in-Rev. Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter, at his Triennial Vidicate the slightest preference of any Church or any instruction, the lowest orders, and specially the convict creed whatever; the only feeling on this subject ex- population, all other measures to relaim them will be, if pressed by this representative of the Sovereign, in New not wholly inoperative, at least of very transitory advan- raised."-p. 77. South Wales, being that of hostility to an Established tage."-p. 73.

government the absolute necessity, for the welfare of the can think of to supply, at a trifling charge, the lamentacolony, that the number of clergymen of the Church of ble want of a more extensive Chrich Establishment." ful acknowledgment of God's mercy, in hitherto preserling to no the Land Revenue—which has been credited with ving to us those institutions which have been the best October 1833 (nearly the same date as of that which I on the Land Revenue—which has been credited with Support of our national greatness, and the surest founda- have cited of Sir R. Bourke), he reminds his Majesty's the proceeds of the sale of the lands originally reserved tion on which to rear any structure of real improvement, whether in Church or State. Our peculiar duties will limit our action of State. Our peculiar duties will necessity" of that measure; and he intreats that he may limit our action of State. Our peculiar duties will necessity of the macular or state of the sale of limit our active exertions to the concerns of the Church; be "permitted again to urge the paramount importance for, while while we cease not to claim the common rights of of this point. Sir," said he, "I pointed out, several ship, it is proper I should state, that the lands were re-British subjects, we shall best prove ourselves worthy of continuing the continui continuing to enjoy them, by exercising them with a penitentiaries, treadwheels, flogging, chain-gangs, and land."—p. 69. ole view to God's honour, and to the advancement of penal settlements, would all prove ineffectual, either to his kingdom among men. Political events will interest prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, which is a prevent or to punish crime, and the prevent or to punish crime, which is a prevent or to punish crime, and the prevent or to punish crime, and the prevent or to punish crime, and the prevent or to punish crime and the prevent

sent aspect of political contention, there are two partiulars which especially challenge our observation—one, himself, and so very appropriate to the circumstances of supplying that want—even though it rooted up the very

similar results: both, in my judgment, demand the vigilant circumspection, and the zealous and energetic, sity which exists, notwithstanding the present expense of though the standard of the standard through th though discreet and temperate, exertions of us, the ministers of C and temperate, exertions of us, the mithe ecclesiastical establishment, for an extension of the
the ecclesiastical establishment of the ecc nisters of God's Holy Word, in appealing to the fidelity number of chaplains; a subject which perhaps I cannot number of chaptains; a subject which perhaps I cannot number of chaptains; as the ministrations of reof a Christian people, for an effectual resistance to innovations: vations in our national policy, which would level the dis-lion are everywhere, but more especially where, in addi-lion are everywhere, but more especially where, in additinctions between truth and falsehood, even in those tion to the natural proneness of the human heart to evil, matters in which the highest spiritual interests of men those there is also to be combined that moral pollution, which are involved. is the necessary result of the unbridled wickedness in ted to exercise episcopal authority in the colony, but also I begin with what immediately concerns our brethren which so large a proportion of the population must have which so large a proportion and which it rioted habitually, before their expatriation, and which it is our duty to counteract, by the only means I am aware tive of the prevailing policy, that I will briefly narrate it

To select all the passages in which Lieutenant Gover-Establishment on the government at home, would be to Wales, with an annual stipend of £150 to each. One exhibit portions of almost every despatch from him, of of these was Dr. Polding, who, like the others, "was inwhich we are in possession. But the question presents tended only to officiate as chaptain; but, as it was subseitself-What success had these honest, these repeated, quently considered advisable by the church to which he these warm remonstrances, on the government to whom belonged, that he should be permitted to exercise episthey were addressed ?-It was long before any answer copal authority, the sanction of the government was given terval, will account for much of the delay. At length, paid by the British government in the character of bion the 31st of January, 1836, a permanent Colonial Se- shop, that, in the dispatch which announced the appointcretary, Lord Glenelg, informs the Lieutenant Governor | ment to Sir R. Bourke, he distinctly said, that, although patches on the subject of the extension of the means of Ullathorne, who, as vicar general, received £200 per religious instruction in Van Diemen's Land" (of which, annum, he "was not prepared to sanction the augmentahowever, he takes no special notice whatever); but he tion of Dr. Polding's stipend," even to that sum, unless adds "that he had given much attention to the same sub- Mr. Ullathorne were transferred to Van Diemen's Land. ject as respects New South Wales, where he had precise This being arranged, Dr. Polding was to receive £200 information of the relative numbers of the different de- per annum; but with a distinct intimation that no higher nominations of Christians from Sir R. Bourke" (namely, that "the members of the Church of England are the However, before Dr. Polding's arrival in the colony, a most numerous—the Roman Catholics are one-fifth of change of government had taken place in England—and the whole population—and the members of the Church immediately Sir R. Bourke scrupled not, in despite of of Scotland form a smaller proportion)."—p. 3. "Assuming, however," says he, "the general similarity, in of the Council upon the amount of stipend which they this respect, of the two colonies, the documents which I would be willing to assign to Dr. Polding, if her Majes now transmit to you will place you in possession of the ty's government consented to enlarge it."—p. 28. The principle, which her Majesty's government are prepared Council recommended £500 per annum, which was proto sanction in any future law which may be passed by posed to the government at home, and forthwith assented the Legislative council in the colony for the appropria- to, although it was in direct contradiction to the princition of so much of the colonial revenue as may be appli- ple established five months before, and acted upon in all cable to this general object" (i. e. for the support of reli- cases of the Church of England, that "the amount of gion).—p. 85.

vernment were prepared to sanction any law passed by private contribution whatever. the legislature of Van Diemen's Land? The principle Established Church—and, in adopting which, Lord Gle- per annum to Dr. Polding, if the vicar general remained nelg had expressly said that he did so in deference to the in New South Wales, having a stipend of £200 per an-

happily, the cause, or the occasion, of a very speedy dethe funds applicable to the general purposes of religion general with a stipend of £250 per annum—and this, downents of true religion to the maintenance of every

revenue (though that ordinary revenue received the be- have stated both the judgment and the feelings of the

Thus, it appears that the British government was wil-

Even this is not all: Lieut. Governor Arthur reminded That this reasoning did not convince the minister to the government at home, that there was no longer the whom it was addressed, Mr. Stanley, will not be surprisame financial objection to this great measure which had sing. It seems to have equally failed with all subsequent heretofore prevented its adoption. "I the more eargovernments, until 30th of November, 1835, when a nestly," says he, "press upon your attention this most interesting subject, as it does not appear that the obstathat "in the general principle upon which his plan was cles, which formerly prevented her Majesty's government from acquiescing in an extension of the Church Establishment, need now be taken into consideration, the re-Meanwhile, a similar correspondence had been passing venue having within the last five are so exceedingly in-

vernor Arthur on this subject. Before he could obtain Legislative Council, for and to other bodies of Christians

"I should wish to record my deliberate opinion, that,

Again, in reference to this matter, in his despatch of Colonel Arthur was very earnest in pressing on the Jan 26, 1836, he says, "It is the lest expedient that I

That, under so pressing a want of the means of any In the following year, 15th October, 1834 (p. 63), he received with acquiescence, and ever with pleasure, the bit of attending the Established Church."\*—p. 70. equal to what is pledged to the other two specified deannouncement of any mode sanctioned by government of which respects the interests of religion in our colonies— the other othe can hardly surprise us.

Such is a brief outline of the cours which has been pursued in Australia, in establishing the most novel and sufficient to say, that by it not only very variety of Protestant Dissent is fostered and patronised, but the Romish Church itself is installed with equal honour, and recognised as of equal purity with our own. It is notorious that a Roman Catholic bishop is not only permitreceives a stipend of £500 per arnum from government

In February, 1835, Lord Aberdeen appointed four nor Arthur urges the duty of an increase of the Church additional Roman Catholic Chaplains for New South seems to have been given; and, indeed, the frequent to the arrangement."-p 27. Lord Aberdeen, howchanges in the Colonial Office, which occurred in the in- ever, was so fully satisfied of the unfitness of his being that he has had under consideration his several dis- his powers would be superior to those of the Rev. Mr. private contribution should be the condition and mea-

judgment "of the Governor and the Legislative Council, num. It was arranged, therefore, that he should be

too, without any private contribution.

was there the sum of £1500 was voted by the council gion except the clergy of the churches of England and towards the erection of a Roman Catholic chapel. No Scotland. The government did this, even though they private contribution was made, and the vote was trans- expressly made their confidence in correctness of this addition, that the council was ready to increase the the prayer of the bishop and clergy of Upper Canada, grant. Lord Glenelg found the case rather hard of di- that the question of the appropriation of the clergygestion; but he managed it: he "saw no reason for de- reserves to any other clergy than the selves, should be parting in the case of any other religious denominations referred for judicial decision either to the judges of Engfrom the rule which had been laid down with respect to land, or to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Counthe members of the Church of Eugland. From the cil.\* amount of the grant, he apprehended that it had been made without stipulating for any corresponding contri- willing compliance with the policy thus recommended bution; a proceeding which he should much regret, as by government, actually passed a bill, by which a Poopen to serious objection." He tacitly, however, al- pish bishop was to be endowed with an annual stipend. lowed the grant, expressing only this proviso:—"Should out of the produce of those lands, which were granted a further sum be required for this purpose, you will not by King George III., and confirmed by a solemn act of propose any additional grant, unless a moiety of the British parliament, for the maintenance of a Prowhole estimated expense, including the original grant of testant clergy! And, though the other branch of the £1500 be provided by the voluntary contribution of the colonial legislature was less accommodating, and refused parties applying for assistance."-p. 67.

14th October, 1835, at which the grant for £1500 was perial parliament. remarked upon as having been made "for Roman Catholic purposes, on more favourable terms than in cases of Protestant applie to "a The rural dean," (the cases where one-half was subscribed."-p. 72. In a be equally found to demand. subsequent minute, transmitted to the government in Meanwhile, it is painful to contemplate the effects

Is anything more wanted?

the Colonial Secretary, dated the 25th of January,

"The Roman Catholics have hitherto been a ber of any other denomination. very inconsiderable body in this community, possessing There is another official return, viz., of "Annual us, mainly, as they tend to produce results, whether of sold or ill to the short large and having been himself compelled been in the hard sold of recalling some persons who had been in the hard sold of recalling sold of expedients so questionable, he should have, at length, of recalling some persons who had been in the ha- Clergy of the Church of Scotland," and more than

> learning, from the highest official authority, that the of Upper Canada," and the "British Wesleyan Methoenergies of government, and the treasures of the state, dists;" though the number of these two exceeds that are employed in the goodly work of giving fresh life and of the Roman Catholics by more than half! activity to Popery, even in those regions where it was on the point of expiring by reason of its own weakness.

But Australia, the great seedplot of future nations, English by name (God grant that they may be truly English too in principle and feith!) is not the only region inwhich we have to deplore this seeming abandonment of those ancient principles of national policy, which hallowed our political institutions by combining them with the establishment of true religon.

In the Canadas, provision was made by the liberality of King George III. for the future support of the Church, of which he was, not in words and by office only, but in heart and affection, a nursing father. He endowed with Crown lands, the increasing value of which, it was intended by him, should bear a due proportion to the increase of the wealth and population of the colony, "a Prostestant clergy."

What may be the strict meaning of that phrase in legal construction, as high legal authorities have differed, or seemed to differ, it would ill become me in this place, or on this occasion, to affect to pronounce a judgment. It is enough for my present purpose to state, that on the supposed vagueness of this phrase has been built a claim not only for all sorts of teachers of all varieties of religion calling itself Protestant, but also for the clergy of the Church of Rome itself. The government at home (I lament to say it) has most unhappily sanctioned and encouraged this most mischievous and unprincipled agitation. With unfairness, which, unless on the plainest evidence, ought to be incredible, it has directed Sir G. Arthur to arge the provincial legisla-

lin, at which "his Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Murray officiated nearly double that of any other body. The report proceeds:as high priest, attended by upwards of 100 clergy, in their suris so remarkable." One sentence I subjoin: "It must be allowed the Presbyterians, and the (Roman) Catholics, claim to be indithat a fair opportunity is given us at present by the ruling powers; vidually more numerous than the Church of England, should ac-, that the government, instead of being, as formerly, marked by quiesce quietly in the supremacy thus given to it." the strongest animosity against us, is now ready to show us jus-Now, what was the principle, on which alone the go- sure of public aid."—p. 15. In this case, there was no prayers to God to continue this favour to us. As far as they have not a member of the Church, nor very friendly to it:—"The pre-This was not all. Lord Aberdeen, I have said, had shortly come when they will be induced to grant us a due propor- "from various parts of the province, amount to more than 100.which Sir R. Bourke had recommended, that of having no refused to sanction any greater allowance than £150 tion of the favours which they lavish on other denominations of There is, indeed, scarcely a settled township in the Province, in Christians."-The Weekly Freeman's Journal of the 21st of which a pious and active clergyman would not find ample employ-

to whom he committed the task of suggesting and enact- transferred to Van Diemen's Land: instead, however, of 445; Lord Glenelg to Sir G. Arthur, 26th Dec., 1837. See equally between the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians."

species and form of error, in contravention of the ex-The case is not yet complete. Dr. Polding, in his press provisions of the constitutional a . d. 1791, even bassage to New South Wales, landed in Van Diemen's as declared in the opinion of the law officers of 1819, and; and upon his urgent representation, while he who excluded the claims of all other ministers of relimitted to England for confirmation or rejection, with that opinion the ground of their refusa. ... comply with

One of the legislative bodies of Upper Canada, in its consent to that measure; yet a bill has passed both To give full effect to this case, one thing alone seems those houses, and will be laid before our own parliawanting, that aid to a Church of England application ment, previous to its receiving the Royal assent, by should be withheld because of insufficient contribution which all the clergy-reseve lands are to be sold, and the and that deficiency is supplied. We are presented proceeds invested in the Crown, and applied to purposes with some extracts from the minutes of the council of of religion, generally, under the direction of the im-

of Protestant apple.

The clony after observing that, "as the Roman Catholics would now be more the purase a rotestant clergy" in the act which was than ever disposed to proselytise, he wished that assist- designed to give effect to the pious munificence of her ance should be given to such communities as were less op- Majesty's Royal grandfather; and as little can we doubt posed to the Church of England than the Roman Catho- that, if it be found that the phrase in that statute ics were"—proceeded to say, that "in reference to the means, as we trust it means, clergy of the Church of erection of churches generally, and more especially in England, no false liberality, no readiness to sacrifice Trinity parish, where the inhabitants were poor, he principles to supposed expediency, will prevent the Brithought it desirable government should not limit itself to tish legislature from doing what religion and justice shalf

England, Lieut. Governor Arthur says, "It is with ex- produced by the protracted conflict on this most motreme regret I inform you, that the sums voted in aid of mentous subject, and the difficulties which in consethe Church, so much required in Trinity parish, have not quence have obstructed the operations of the Church yet been appropriated (although an aid of £500 has in spreading the knowledge of Divine Truth through been received from England), in consequence of the re- the colony. By a return made to government, and laid quisite funds, by private subscription, not having been before parliament, of the result of a census now in progress (so far as these results were known,) it appears that of between 200,000 and 300,000 persons, includ-The whole is wound up with the following very edify- ed in that return, almost a ninth were of no profession ng communication from Lieutenant Governor Arthur to of religion whatsoever,-and this, although sufficient latitude was taken: for, under the title of religious bodies, there is a column not only for each of several un-"With regard to the proposed chapel at Hobart Town | couth denominations, such as Tunkers, Mennonites, (to which the £1500 was granted,) there is, I may ob- and others, and also one for Deists, and another for serve, a very unfortunate schism between the priest and Freethinkers; yet the number of those who are of no his congregation; so that I apprehend there is little religious body, or profession, is nearly equal to the probability of their contributing towards a new place of number of Roman Catholics. Thank God in spite of worship," i. e., they will give nothing to meet this large all discouragement, the Church nearly doubles the num-

one very rude chapel in Hobart Town, and a school in Payments to Religious Bodies, to which the faith of her connection with it. The arrival of Dr. Polding, how- Majesty's Government is pledged." In it we find that Thus the British people have the satisfaction of nominations, the "Presbyterians of the united Synod

In reading an official return of an "Annual Payment to the Roman Catholic bishop, to which the faith of her Majesty's government is pledged", it is not easy to forbear asking ourselves, what would have been, in other times, the feelings of the British people on such an outrage, if, indeed, in other times, such an outrage

also Lord Glenelg to Sir F. B. Head, 7th Sept., 1837, (Dispatches to and from Sir F. Head, p. 93.)

\* Copy of dispatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir G. Arthur, K. C. H. of the 15th Nov. 1838:—"As her Majesty's government see no reason to doubt the correctness of the opinion delivered on this subject in 1819 by the law officers of the Crown, they do not consider it necessary to originate any proceedings on the subject before the judges of England or the Privy Council."

† In reference to this important particular, I may be permitted to notice the statements, and opinions, contained in two docunents of rather an authoritative character :-

1. The Report of Committee of the House of Commons. ordered to be printed 22d July, 1837, says-" With regard to the other religious sects, the committee have found much difficulty in ascertaining the exact numerical porportions which they bear be to the other; but the evidence has led them to believe, that neither the adherents of the Church of England, nor those of the Church of Scotland, from the most numerous religious body within the Province of Upper Canada."

2. The Report of the Earl of Durham, &c., has the following passage, p. 63. "The Church of England in Upper Canada, by numbering in its ranks all those who belong to no other sect."-I stop here to remark, that, in the census just taken, the Church (which is not a sect) does not number these nondescripts "in its \* The Papists are not slow to act on the vantage-ground thus ranks:" for not only is there a distinct head for persons of "no regiven to them. "An Association for Propagating the Faith" ligious body," as has been stated above; but there is also a return has been recently established, the first anniversary of which was of a large number, of whom nothing is known, whether they are held on the 18th September of the present year, with great magnificence, "in the metropolitan church of the conception," Dub-"The Church of England, &c., represents itself as being more nuplices and soutans." The preacher, "the Rev. Dr. Kenny, S. J. merous than any single denomination of Christians in the coun-(President of the Jesuit College at Clongowes) delivered an ad- try. Even admitting, however, &c. it is not therefore to be exmirable discourse in the bold and striking manner, for which he pected, that the other sects, three at least of whom, the Methodists

I will subjoin an extract from the Toronto Almanac and Royal tice and favour, and 40 aid our prelates in sending missionaries to | Calendar for 1839-compiled by Mr. Fothergill, the editor of a foreign countries. I feel grateful for the benefit, and I offer Liberal journal, called the Palladium-who is understood to be shown kindness to us, we feel grateful, and I trust the time will sent applications for clergymen" (of the Church of England) ment amongst our people, who are everywhere to be found in great † See dispatches on creation of rectories in Upper Canada, p. number; except, perhaps, in Glengarry, which is divided almost

on those feelings could have been attempted? and, even in these our days, we are tempted to ask, what will be the feelings of the British people, when they read, in the dispatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor of Upper Canada, that the expedient suggested for redeeming the faith of government pledged to Popery, is, to throw into hodgepodge, for the support of religion of every name and phase, the funds given by a truly Protestant Prince for the maintenance of his own Church?

The Roman Catholic bishop, who thus holds "the faith of government" in pledge, has recently presumed so far on the favour which he enjoys, as to set at defiance all the statutes which were designed by our forefathers to guard the supremacy of the Crown. During many years he called himself Bishop of Regiopolis, a designation which revealed at once the object of his wish, and his consciousness that it was unlawful. But on the arrival of the Earl of Durham, as Governor General of the North American Colonies, Dr. M'Donnell addressed a letter to him, "respectfully, but fearlessly and unhesitatingly submitting such information as his opportunities had enabled him to acquire;" in particular, that the Irish Roman Catholic emigrants, and the Scotch Highlanders (who are also Roman Catholics) "feel greatly disappointed at being excluded from their share of the clergy reserves." Nay, he has the confidence to speak of their exclusion, as withholding the "clergy reserves from the purposes for which they were intended." This letter, containing these monstrous claims, was subscribed by him no longer Bishop of Regiopolis, but "Bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada;" and the illegal title was not only admitted by the Earl of Durham, who, in his Report, p. 65, refers to this very letter, as full attendance of both Houses of the Legislature:the letter of "the Venerable Roman Catholic Bishop of CHARLES POULETT THOMPSON. Kingston;" but it is printed and laid before parliament, by order of the government, in Appendix A. to that report, p. 65, and noted in the margin as the "letter from the Right Rev. A. Macdonnell, Catholic Bishop of Kingston.'

Upon the whole of the important matter, which we have here reviewed, there are two questions which force themselves upon our minds :-

1. How this active, manifold, and hourly increasing encouragement of the Church of Rome is consistent with the principle which displaced a Popish for a Protestant dynasty? How the equal support of all to the utmost of ne profession of the her power, the laws of Go

Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by the law, and the doctrine, worship, and discipline thereof," not only "within England and Ireland," but also "within the territories thereunto belonging?" These are questions which are prompted by the truest loyalty to the Crown, and demand to be answered on higher principles, than official convenience, or the fleeting interests of a party, can supply.

I cannot leave the subject of the Church in the Canadas without saying that it is to me a matter of great gratification to recognise in you, my reverend brethren, and not only in you, but in the laity of these counties, some of the most strenuous and ardent asserters of the right of your fellow Protestants and fellow churchmen in those provinces, as was proved by your energetic petitions to parliament. Communications with those who are most immediately interested in the welfare of the Church, there, enables me to say, that they are deeply sensible of the value of your exertions, and grateful for the feeling which called them forth.

# THE CHILD CHIL

COBOURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1839.

We offer no apology to our readers for the length of the article which precedes these remarks, as they will be abundantly repaid by a careful perusal of it. "The Bishop of Exeter," as a leading London paper justly observes, "has long stood before his countrymen as one of regarded with an anxiety commensurate to our just estimate of his character and genius, and to the magnitude of the cause of which he is the champion." The Bishop of Exeter is a masterly reasoner; but it required no laborious course of argument to prove how studious the present Administration in England is to inflict "heavy blows and a great discouragement" upon our common Protestantism, and especially upon its great bulwark the Established Church: a simple detail of staring facts, such as the learned prelate has furnished us with, is amply sufficient to establish this conclusion. Our readers will be struck with the cool disregard of common justice which they evinced, in dispensing, in the case of Roman Catholics, with the conditions upon which it was announced that grants for religious purposes should be made; while in the case of all denominations of Protestants those terms were so rigorously insisted upon. It was in vain, too, that his Excellency Sir George Arthur urged the extension of the Established Church, and reminded Ireland have terminated almost universally against them, the Queen's Ministers that the basis of all civil subordination and public prosperity was a deeply grafted and election must inevitably give a large majority to the constraining principle of religion: to these reiterated appeals a deaf ear was turned, while a ready concession was yielded to any proposal which might elevate popery and dissent to the same position which the Established

Church enjoyed. We are glad that the able and excellent Bishop of Exeter has so unequivocally denounced that scheme, which tion owing almost entirely to their own fostering of the would grant to every shade and form of error, under a Christian name, the same encouragement as to the National and Established religion, -extending the government bounty to every sect and party calling itself Christian, in proportion to the amount which they may be enabled to raise by voluntary contribution. This is a system which would seem effectually to settle the question which a London contemporary asks,-" Shall the British empire remain Christian and Protestant through all its branches, or shall it be shivered into a heterogeneous mass, -Protestant in part here-entirely Popish there-Mohammedan elsewhere, and Atheistical through a wide district?" The acts of the present Government would appear to settle that question on a principle to which our fathers were strangers, and for which not a shadow of authority or countenance can be discovered in the ually." The observation of Lord John Russel, during Word of God.

It is a matter for congratulation that this project, so effectually exposed by the learned Bishop of Exeter, was treated as it deserved by our Legislature last winter. We are not sure, however, that an attempt will not be made to reverse that decision, and that the sanction of was absurd enough to term the Birmingham Unionistsauthority will not be yielded to the resuscitation of a was not to be silenced by "the whisper of a faction," as strife which our wily agitators are so desirous of perpe- he was pleased to denominate the House of Lords. The tuating. We hope we may be mistaken; but perhaps the triumph of the Union project will be regarded as incomplete without an accompanying settlement, on what are styled "liberal principles," of that question which so discussion: they have developed their real principles in large a body of her Majesty's subjects have presumed to the recent insurrection; and punishment in its most agview in a constitutional light, -with a becoming regard gravated form must be inflicted by those who encouraged to the prerogatives of the crown and to the sacredness of the outrages which demand it. private right. It may not be deemed sufficient that the

sention and rivalry must be fostered by an equal countenance and encouragement-involving in its most "liberal" exercise the manifest spoliation of the Established Church—not simply to the forms of existing error, but England cannot brook; and sooner or later it must efto every wild and revolting variety which may hereafter feet their downfal, together, we believe, with that of the

We confess that we are not without our apprehensions upon this subject,—our apprehension, at least, that the trial will be made to strip the Church of England of her property and, if possible, of her influence in this Province; but no apprehension for the final result. Our sacred cause has gained and is daily gaining fresh advocates both here and in the mother country; and we have little fear that the principle upon which it rests shall be surrendered, until at least it can be demonstrated that the maintenance and extension of the Church of England, without exacting an involuntary shilling from any other religious body or depriving them of a solitary privilege, is adverse to the diffusion of sound morality, social happiness, and loyalty to the throne!

Since writing the above remarks, we have received the following Message transmitted by his Excellency the Governor General to the Legislature on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. If there was any thing really unconstitutional in the manner of passing the Act of reinvestment, it is much to be regretted, and we hope the informality may speedily be remedied, without any departure from the spirit of the measure which was then decided upon. We trust, however, that antecedent to a renewed parliamentary discussion of this long vexed and much abused question, there will be a call and consequent

In answer to the Address from the House of Assembly of the In answer to the Address from the House of Assembly of the 13th instant, respecting the Bill passed during the last Session of the Legislature, but reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, entitled "an Act to dispose of the Lands commonly pleasure, and the support of the Lands commonly the state of the support of the called Clergy Reserves, and for other purposes therein mentioned,'
the Governor General has to inform the House, that by an accithe Governor General has to inform the House, that by an accidental delay in the transmission of the Address from the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, required by the 42nd clause of the Act 31, Geo. III. ch. 31, it became impossible during the last Session of the Imperial Legislature to comply with that provision of the Statute, which requires that a Bill of this description should be laid before Parliament for Thirty days, before the decision of the Crown that it is pronounced.

fore the decision of the Crown con it is pronounced.

But had this difficulty not arsen, there were other considera-

But had this difficulty not arisen, there were other considerations which would, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, have prevented the acceptance of the measure by her Majesty.

Dalliance designated to the local Legislature the right of appropriating the Clergy Reserves, and the effect of the Bill was to transfer that duty from the local Legislature to Parliament, with a particular restriction. Her Majesty's Government were advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that such a proceeding is unconstitutional, and it appeared to them to be evidently liable to inconvenience. Her Majesty could not assume that Parliament would accept this delegated office, and if it should not be so accepted, the confirmation of the Bill would have been productive of serious prejudices and of no substantial advantage. It would have post-pared indefinitely the settlement of a question, which it much ned indefinitely the settlement of a question, which it much neerns the welfare of this Province to bring to a close. The

Subjection of form, therefore, was insuperable.

Nor could it be assumed by her Majesty's Government that there exists in England greater facilities than in Upper Canada for the adjustment of this controversy. On the contrary, in their opinion, the Provincial Legislature bring to the decision of it an extent of accurate information as to the wants and general opin of society in this country, in which the Imperial Parliament is

oidably deficient. Under these circumstances her Majesty's Ministers felt themelves compelled to advise her Majesty not to give her assent to this Bill. They adopted that course with regret, but they trust that the failure of the attempt thus made to effect the settlement of so merature of matter, will be but temporary, and that the opportu-nity will, at no distant period, be found for arriving at a wise and satisfactory adjustment of it.

satisfactory adjustment of it.

The Governor General will probably feel it to be his duty shortly to call the attention of the House of Assembly specifically to this

We should suppose that the most simple method of disposing of this question would be by the adoption of Resolutions in both Houses, confirming the decision implied in the Act of re-investment passed last spring .-If the passing of a Bill, containing restrictive provisions, be informal and unconstitutional, that objection cannot apply to a series of Resolutions, embracing a recommendation in the terms of such restrictions. This, our readthose great men, vouchsafed by Providence in times of ers will recollect, is the course pursued in the question trial and danger for the protection of the best interests of the Union: the sense of the Legislature is conveyed our race; and his exertions, when he comes forth, are to the Imperial Government in the form of Resolutions, admitted that a similar course will be equally feasible, and eventually the most satisfactory, in the case of the Clergy Reserves. We trust that honourable members in both Houses, who are sincerely desirous of the settlement of this question on terms most advantageous to the great interests involved, as well as most conducive to the tranquillity of the country, will be induced to give their hearty support to this plan, and not to depart from the course which, in the late Act of re-investment, they felt it on every ground most expedient to pursue.

From the recent intelligence from England, it would appear that every thing is conspiring to effect the speedy erthrow of our present anti-Protestant Ministry, and the substitution in their room of those who will be conservators of the honour and integrity of our great and glorious Empire. The Registries in Great Britain and so much so that, by the admission of all parties, a new Conservatives: the Municipal elections, a specimen of the result of which will be found under our head of news, testify with ominous distinctness the bias of the public mind, -proving that in their late strong-holds, the towns and boroughs, their influence is rapidly on the decline; and their reception at the Lord Mayor's dinner, a receprecent insurrection in Wales, shews that in an assembly the most promiscuous, as respects parties, that could be gathered in London, their name could not be mentioned without the most overwhelming marks of disgust and reprobation. "The crime and blood of this agitation," says the London Morning Herald, "is on the head of the Whigs. Frost was their selected magistrate, and Chartism is the offspring of their own system of profligate agitation. Indeed, the thing called 'the Charter' was drawn up by some of their own myrmidons, and, among others, O'Connell has been publicly declared to have been one of its framers. If he meant, in so doing, to throw a firebrand into this country, which would cause the 'Saxon' troops to be withdrawn from his Milesian dominions, he could not have done the thing more effectthe progress of the Reform bill, while it can never be forgotten by his political opponents, has been very faithfully acted upon by his political allies. He reminded the deputation of agitators who waited upon him from a manufacturing town, that the voice of the nation-as he agrarian malcontents have taken due courage from those seditious words, -heightened more recently by a dinner Speech of the same noble lord in favour of Chartist free

This it is which causes the tide of popular opinion to elements of civil discord should exist in the Provinces turn with such violence against the Ministers of the

which are now proposed to be united, but religious dis- Crown. But the worm which is gnawing most effectually at the root of their strength, is their open encouragement of Popery and their manifest hostility to the Protestant Established Church. This is what the spirit of whole vicious system which they are so studiously endeavouring to prop up and extend.

Some weeks ago we gave insertion to an eloquent passage from the Rev. Dr. Croly,—shewing, from historical facts, the misfortunes which, under a Popish domination, England has always endured: we have lately met with some further remarks on this subject from the same animated writer, and we subjoin them as an appropriate conclusion to our own observations:-

clusion to our own observations:—

"Those remarks were originally published on the eve of the the year 1829. The Bill of that calamitous year replaced the Roman Catholic in the Parliament, from which he had been expelled a century before, by the united necessities of religion, freedom and national safety. The whole experience of our Protestant history had pronounced that evil must follow. And it has

"From that hour all has been changed. British legislation has "From that nour air lost its stability. England has lost alike her pre-eminence abroad, lost its stability. England has lost alike her pre-eminence abroad, and her confidence at home. Every great institution of the State and her confidence at home. has tottered. Her Governments have risen, and passed away, like shadows. The Church in Ireland, bound hand and foot, has been flung into the furnace, and is disappearing from the eye. The Church in England is haughtily threatened with her share of the Church in England is haughtily threatened with her share of the fiery trial. Every remonstrance of the nation is insolently answered by pointing to rebellion, ready to seize its arms in Ireland. Democracy is openly proclaimed as a principle of the State. Popery is triumphantly predicted as the universal religion. To guide and embody all;—a new shape of power has started up in the Legislature; a new element at once of control and confusion; a central faction, which has both sides at its mercy; holding the country in contempt, while it fixes its head on. Cabinets, trembling for try in contempt, while it fixes its heel on Cabinets trembling for existence; possessing all the influence of office without its responsibility; and engrossing unlimited patronage for the purposes of unlimited domination. Yet those may be 'but the beginning

"But, whatever may be the lot of those to whom error has been "But, whatever may be the lot of those to whom error has been an inheritance, woe be to the man and the people to whom it is an adoption. If England, free above all other nations, sustained amidst the trials which lave covered Europe before her eyes with burning and slaughter, and enlightened by the fullest knowledge of Divine truth, shall reuse fidelity to the compact by which those matchless privilege have been given, her condemnation will not linger. She has already made one step full of danger. She has committed the capital error of mistaking that for a purely political question, which was a nursely religious one. Her foot alhas committed the capital error of mistaking that for a purely political question, which was a purely religious one. Her foot already hangs over the edge of the precipice. It must be retracted, or her empire is but a nane. In the clouds and darkness which seem to be deepening upon all human policy, in the gathering tumults of Europe, and the feverish discontents at home, it may even be difficult to discert when the power yet lives to erect the fallen majesty of the Constitution once more. But there are mighty means in sincersy. And, if no miracle was ever wrought for the faithless and despairing; the country that will help itself—the generous, the high-hearted, and the pure, will never be left destitute of the help of heaven."

Not many hours after the remarks in our last, relating to the Rev. William Cogswell, were committed to the press, we had the leasure of observing in the Colonial Churchman an account of the safe arrival of that gentleman at Halifax, and his resumption of his important duties as curate of &. Paul's in that town. We are also informed, in the same paper, of the safe return of the Rev. William Gra; who, we understand, is to succeed his venerable fathe, the Rev. Dr. Gray, as Rector of St. John's in New Bruswick. The Rev. W. Godfrey, who was lately ordained under the authority of letters dismissory from the Vin. the Archdeacon of Halifax, by the Lord Bishop of Motreal, is appointed to labour in conjunction with the By. Edwin Gilpin at Annapolis, who, we learn from our steemed contemporary, has no less than four churches inder his care. We observe in the same number of the Colonial Churchman, a very interesting letter from he Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia to his clergy in that Iocese, -explaining the causes of his long absence and asuring them of its necessity in order to carry out the objets, in behalf of the Colonial church, which were the caue of his visit to England. His Lordship, in reminding his clergy of the exertions making throughout the Brish isles in aid of the Church in the North American Glonies, suggests to them the necessity of co-operatin with their brethren in the mother ountry in this behlf by the transmission of earnest and respectful petitios to the Queen and Imperial Parlia ment. We have often, in this journal, taken occasion to make the same uggestion as respects our own branch of the Colonial Curch; and we are glad to observe it so impressively used by one so well qualified to judge of its importance ashe Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

We cannot coclude these remarks without renewing our congratulatins to our fellow-labourers of the Colonial Churchmanapon the steady progress and happy influence of their sound and well-conducted journal; and we trust that the Churchman and the Church will long be permitted tego hand in hand in inculcating the principles of true eligion and the duty of loyal attachment to our Queen and country.

We are much gratified to observe, from the Bytown Gazette, that the ladies of the congregation of the Rev. W. F. S. Harper in the township of March, have presented to that gentleman a 'surplice of the finest French cambric," in token of ther estimation of his zeal and attention to their spiritual welfare. This gift was presented by Mrs. Commissary General McNab with a neat and appropriate address, to which the reverend gentleman nade a suitable and mpressive reply.

The following Address to the Lord Bishop of Toronto was agreed upon by the members of the Niagara Clerical Association at their last meeting, and presented through the senior member of the Association, the Rev. James Clarke. This address, with his Lordship's reply, we have much pleasure in subjining; and we take occasion, at the same time, to amounce that the next meeting of that Association will be held at St. Catharine's, at the residence of the Rev. J. Clarke, on the first Wednes-

day in February next .-To the Right Rev. the Bishop of Toronto : To the Right Rev. the Bisnop of Toronto:

My Lord,—We should feel ourselves as deficient in gratitude as respect, did we not formally express our congratulations on your Lordship's assuming the Episcopa duties of the Province of Upper Canada. We rejoice that you tale nts and zeal have been rewarded at length, in that way, which would have been conducive text that the state of our church is a constant degree, had you to the prosperity of our church in a much greater degree, had you to the prosperity of our attained the high dignity you now possess many years ago. It has been well said, that "the severest test of any principles or it to be found in their practical results." Now, in this policy, is to be found in their practical results." way, your Lordship has given too many proofs of the soundness way, your Lordship has great too many proofs of the soundhoss of your principles and the wisdom of your policy, and we ourselves have experienced too many instances of your friendship, hospitality and kindness, not to believe us sincere when we say, we are thankand kindness, not to believe us sincere when we say, we are thankand kindness, not to believe us sincere when we say, we are thankand kindness, not to believe us sincere when we say, we are thankand kindness, not to be sound and kindness, not to believe as sincere when we say, we are thankful to the wise Disposer of all events, that a person has been appointed to watch over us, who has always had at heart the temporal as well as the spiritual interests of our church, and who has suffered so much "evil report," in defending our just rights. expressing our unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction at having your expressing our unlegated pressure and satisfaction at naving your Lordship for our Bishop, we should at the same time as sincerely lament, if the division of the diocese of Quebec should separate us from the affection and parental regard of our late highly esteemed Diocesan, the Bishop of Montreal, whose labours in this Lordship. teemed Diocesan, the Disnop of Montreal, whose labours in this province, before your Lordship was consecrated, were as highly appreciated by your Lordship as by us.

That ye both may continue long united in love, as well as in usefulness, for the building up of our temple in Zion, is the sin-

cere and uniform prayer of Your Lordship's very obed't faithful servants,

JAMES CLARKE, Rector of St. Catherines.
WILLIAM LEEMING, "Chippewa.
THOMAS CREEN, "Niagara.
JOHN ANDERSON, "Fort Erie. THOMAS CREEN, JOHN ANDERSON, GEO. R. F. GROUT,

REPLY. Toronto, 10th Dec. 1839. MY REVEREND BRETHREN, -I have derived the highest sa-

tisfaction from your affectionate address, and your kind congratulations on my assuming the Episcopal office, in this new and important diocese. The cordial welcome it contains, and in which my clergy, from all parts of the Province, seem heartily to join, affords me much encouragement; and, notwithstanding my great deficiences, justifies the hope, that our united efforts will, under the Divine guidance, build up the Church of Christ, and extend her refreshing influence through the whole of this rapidly extend her refreshing influence through the whole of this rapinty advancing colony. Having lived among you for a long series of years, in the most friendly intercourse, and seen you labouring and flourishing around me, I feel assured, that, as heretofore, so will you continue, "through good report and bad report," "to spend and be spent," in promoting the work of our blessed Lord and Master—the salvation of souls. Your expressions of respect for my friend and brother, the Bishop of Montreal, and your contributions of this Lordship's valuable services, while exerpect for my friend and brother, the Bishop of Montreal, and your just appreciation of his Lordship's valuable services, while exercising Episcopal authority over this Province, are honourable to you, and dear to me; nor can the mutual good offices with which his Lordship's temporary connexion with you was attended, fail to call up many pleasing recollections, and increase the warm interest which he still takes in the prosperity of this diocese—in truth, I am daily receiving the greatest benefit from his Lordship's enlarged experience, and friendly causel. It is my brother enlarged experience, and friendly counsel. It is, my brethren, to cordial union, and concurrent exertion, in humble dependence on our Saviour's presence, that we must look for maintaining and extending the efficiency of our holy church, in dispensing the truth of the gospel through this still destitute Province; and in-excusable should I be, now that, by Divine Providence, the affairs of the diocese are placed under my immediate care, were I to shrink from the faithful performance of my duty, whatever perils may threaten, when sanctioned by your approbation, and strengthened by your prayers.

JOHN TORONTO.

It is with great satisfaction that we announce to our readers the re-opening of the Cathedral Church of St. James at Toronto, on Sunday the 22d inst. On this occasion the installation of the Lord Bishop of this Diocese took place; for the particulars of which we are indebted to a correspondent of the Toronto Patriot:

"The procession, which consisted of the Lord Bishop and the neighbouring Clergy, attended by the Sexton and Verger, formed at the outer door, and proceeded up the middle aisle, to the altar, in the following manner:

THE SEXTON. Rev. H. Scadding, Rev. C. Mathews, Rev. Geo. Maynard, Rev. J. Magrath, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Rev. Dr. McCaul, Rev. H. Grasett. The Verger

THE LORD BISHOP. "The Clergy having taken their places, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, apported by the Rev. Dr. Phillips and the Rev. J. Magrath, holdg the Seals, read the Queen's patent, and the certificate of con-eration. The Rev. H. Grasett, (his Lordship's Chaplain) administered the oath to the Bishop; after which he addressed his Lordship and conducted him to his Throne, and the Clergy took heir seats in the Rector's pew. The service was read by the Rev. Mathews, and an appropriate and eloquent discourse was after-vards delivered by his Lordship, from ii. Corinthians, 3rd chapter, and 2nd verse: the congregation, notwithstanding the stormy

weather, was very numerous.

"I cannot let pass this opportunity of noticing the present appearance of the interior of the Church; and which I consider to be wonderfully improved. There is more light and a better distribu-tion of sound, than in the old Church; and the substitution of a racile style of pillar, has contributed to relieve the obscurity so nuch felt before. The rest of the interior is literally restored, much left before. The fest of the interior is iteratly RESTORED, so much so, that each person's pew, as it originally existed, was readily found; and when the short time which has clapsed since the conflagration occurred is considered, it must forcibly strike every one, that great praise is due to both the architect and builder, for the successful result, by which, under Divine Providence, the congregation of St. James is again enabled to assemble under one roof, and with one heart and voice, to return thanks to the Almighty for his manifold mercies, and to implore his blessing for

We take the present opportunity of acknowledging the following additional contributions in aid of the rebuilding of the Cathedral Church of St. James :-

Sept. 20 .- Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay, Collection at Trinity Church, Williamsburg, - - - - - £5 -The Lord Bishop of Montreal, Collection in the Cathedral Church at Quebec, - - £24 5 9 do. Trinity chapel, 11 1 8 do. St. Paul's chapel, 3 9 9 do. St. Peter's chapel, 2 5 0 do. St. Matt.'s chapel, 5 11 7 -Collection at Three Rivers, - 7 0

do. at Dunham, L. C. - 2 do. at Nicolet, L. C. - 1 do. New Carlisle, Bay of Chaleur, - - - --Rev. J. Hallen, Coldwater, U. C. 1 Dec. 27.—Rev. A. N. Bethune, remaining moiety of his donation,

A Collection in aid of the funds for the rebuilding of the Church recently destroyed by fire at Chippawa, will be made in St. Peter's Church of this town on Sunday the 5th January next.

# Civil Antelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Albion, Dec. 21.
The South America arrived last night, with London

apers to the 21st ult. Money affairs in England appear to be getting better. The exchanges in London upon Paris were turned in favor of England, but upon Hamburgh, they were yet against London. The London stock market is decidedly better. American matters were much talked of,-but there appeared to be no panic, and the nature of our difultics appeared to be generally understood.

The Duke of Wellington had been seriously ill, and there was great alarm and anxiety respecting his life, but the latest accounts represented him to be out of danger. The Pique frigate arrived at Plymouth, after a passage of 22 days from Quebec, with the late Governor Gene-

ral Sir John Colborne and suite on board, all well. There was no doubt of the Queen's intention to marry Prince Albert, and the marriage was to take place soon. A Ministerial paper has the following paragraph upon the subject:

"The whole of the Privy Council has been summoned to attend her Majesty on Saturday next. The communication which will be laid before the Council relates to an event in which the whole of her Majesty's subjects feel the deepest interest, not only because it affects the personal happiness of the Queen, but materially relates to the future destinies of the empire. We need not more distinctly allude to the important subject. A few days will enable us to speak more plainly on it, and its earing on the interests of this great nation.'

Walmer, Wednesday, Nov. 20 .- The Duke of Wellington is reported something better to-day, having had several hours' sleep during the night. Dr. Hume and Sir A. Cooper were in attendance on him at the Castle. Lord Alfred Paget, equerry in waiting to her Majesty, drove up to Apsley House yesterday afternoon, in one of the royal carriages and four, with a special message from Wellington. The noble Loid was informed that Col. strength, and to this point all their energy and no small shared Gurwood, who was then at Appley Horse, had just to Gurwood, who was then at Apsley House, had just remuch better, and out of danger. Apsley House was thronged throughout the day by the nobility and gentry auxious to learn the day by the nobility and gentry and gentr anxious to learn the state of the illustrious Duke.

Dr. Taylor had been arrested and admitted to bail, on a charge of having delivered a seditious speech in Carlisle on the 24th Aug. last.

Among the deaths announced is that of Prof. Hamilton, of the University of Edinburgh.

Chartist Riots in Wales .- An examination of the perons concerned in the late disturbances at Newport, Wales, were going forward in that town. Many arrests had been made. A letter of the 20th states that on the previous day Samuel Etheridge, formerly a printer in London, was fully committed for treason and sedition. John Llewellyn, for whom £100 reward was offered for his apprehension, was liberated on bail to appear at the assizes—that part of the country remained tranquil.-Consols 905.

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#### THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. From the St. James's Chronicle.

The municipal elections generally run in the same current in which all expressions of popular feeling have been of late so rapidly carried—to the Conservative side. We cannot help regarding this as a more unequivocal symptom of the "righting" of the public mind than even the enormous gain of the Conservatives upon the late parliamentary registration. The municipal electors constitute that class of the people upon which, and which only, the Whigs, Whig-Radicals, and Radicals, could ever confidently count; and for that reason it was that the municipal elective franchise was conferred upon them by Lord Melbourne's administration. These electors are townsmen, and townsmen, the majority of them, not of the highest rank; and when they abandon the Whig-Radicals, where are the ministers representing the latter to find any resting place ?--- among the farmers, we suppose recommended to those farmers by coquetting with the repeal of the corn-laws - among the agricultural labourers, perhaps with the new Poor-law Bill in their hands-among the manufacturers, conciliated by the hundred Chartist convictions, which the Attorney Ger neral calls lenity—among the men of profession and education, and the mer of property—all of whom were three years ago confessed to be Conservatives! Finally, do they hope that the credentials furnished by Mr. O'Connell, and the vouchers of their right honourable Papist mainpernors, Messrs. Sheil and Wyse, will win for them the confidence of the Protestants of Great Britain? No, the game is up with the administration, as far as this island is concerned. Their last chance has departed with the Whig-Radical ascendancy in the municipal corporations; and things are brought to a pass as comfortable to our rulers no doubt as it is flattering to the British nation—to that pass, when the experiment is to be tried, whether the United Kingdom can be governed by a part and that the worst and most savage part of Irelandmillion of Protestants, the most intelligent of the human race—by some five or six millions of more than half-barbarous Papists. We have no fears as to the result of the experiment, nor do we apprehend that the process of trial will be a tedious one; we are neverthe less bound in prudence to prepare for it.

WEYMOUTH.—A triumph of Conservative principles has taken place; in Melcombe Regis ward three Conservatives and one Radical had to go out of office, and four Conservatives have been elected. The following is the state of the poll:-

Mr. Robinson (C), 267; Mr. Flood (C), 248; Mr. Ellis (C) 199; Mr. G. R. Voss, new candidate (C), 191; Mr. Benson (R) 187; Mr. Pope (R), 119; Mr. Young (R), 72.

Weymouth ward was not contested, and Mr. Besant and Mr. Harris were again elected; and Mr. Joseph Tizard, Sen., and Mr. Samuel Penny were chosen to fill the vacancies occasioned by the de ath of Mr. Luckham, and Mr. Devenish being appointed a man gistrate by the government. This borough has now the honour of having all Conservative aldermen and three-fourths of the council Conservatives.

WISBEACH.—On Friday last three Radicals were replaced in the South Ward by three Conservatives. The numbers being for the latter 108, 104, 103; and for the Radicals 61, 56, and 56. In the North Ward the Liberals experienced another defeat numbers being for the Conservatives 126 and 103, and for the dicals 84 and 54; and one solitary Whig 123. This man not elected solely by the Conservatives, they not having brought and ther candidate forward.

Wallingford.-Wells (C), 87; Clarke (C), 74: Hedge (C), 69; Ponking (moderate Whig), 62; Owen (R), 33; War lis (R), 1; Morrell (R), 1. First four elected.

EXETER.—St. Sidwell's.—Mr. W. Hooper (C), 235; Mr. v. Land (C), 199; Mr. Discombe (R), 160; Mr. Trimble (R), Mr. St. David.—Mr. S. Langston, an old member (C), 156; Mr. J. Carew (C), 144; Mr. C. Sclater (R), 99.

St. Mary Major. - Mr. J. Daw (C), 157; Mr. Cuthbertso (C), 152; Mr. J. Skinner (R), 0; Mr. N. Tuckett, (R), 0. Trinity.—Mr. B. Salter (C), 181; Mr. C. Davy (R), 158; Mr. Strong (R), 152.

St. Paul's.—Mr. T. E. Drake (C), 177; Mr. P. Hannafor (C), 166; Mr. Tremlett (L), 144; Mr. T. Besley (R), 102-St. Petrock's.—Mr. J. Golsworthy, Mr. Evans. No opposition in this ward, the two candidates being the old members on the Liberal side.

NEWCASTLE.—As compared with the last year the result 4 the elections is exceedingly cheering and satisfactory, the sion of Mr. Gray, Mr. Ingledew, Mr. Hawthorn, Capt. and Mr. Radford, being a clear gain of five votes to the Conservation tive party in the town council, which upon a division will count

Wigan.—For the Radical borough of Wigan, of which Mr no less than 10. William Ewart, the rejected of Liverpool, Marylebone, Kilkens, and various other places, is the misrepresentative (by a msjo of two), there were ten councillors to be elected. Ten of side contested the honour, the result of which was that the

Conservatives were elected. PRESTON.—In this town the triumph of Conservative principal ples has been great; all the councillors returned are Conserva STAFFORD.—The number of councilmen to be replaced six. The Conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal to the conservative party selected six candidates and the conse number was put forward by the Reformers. The six Conset

tives were elected. SHREWSBURY.—The cause of Conservatism is working st ously in this most loyal of all towns. The Radicals have completely defeated, and the Conservatives have now a in the town council, and, of course, the corporation is one under their control. There were ten councillors going out Radicals and two Conservatives—out of which eight Conservatives—

have been returned. STOCKPORT.—The contest has terminated in favour of Conservatives, they having, out of 14 councillors, successions returning eight.

YORK.—For twelve months have the Radicals been months preparations for the contest which has just terminated; meetings have been held in every ward, treating has been jib resorted to, every species of bribery and intimidation have enforced by our opponents. The result has been that on eight Conservative Councillors were elected, and only four Radicals. This is indeed a triangle of the councillors were elected. Radicals. This is indeed a triumphant victory for the good cost servative cause.

Guildhall Ward.—We proceed to mention this ward first cause it was there that the Whigs hoped to gain an access money was directed. The great aim of the Radical party was Mr. Bellerby, who, as the publisher of this journal, has been (C), 159; Mr. E. R. Anderson (R), 141; Mr. W. Hardman (R) 117.

Monk ward.—Mr. J. Chadwick (C), 251; Mr. J. Chadwick (C), 250; Mr. Hanner C. Walmgate ward.—Mr. Jonathan Beilby (C), 191; Mr. Robert

(C), 250; Mr. Henry Cobb, 153.

(R), 81.

Bootham ward.-Mr. John Meek (C), 162; Wm. Blanshard, Esq. (C), 151; Mr. Valentine Wilson (R), 80. Castlegate ward .- Mr. George Leeman (R), 157; Mr. Christopher Watson (R), 144; Mr. Wm. Dibb (C), 81; Mr. M.

Hornsey (C), 67. Micklegate ward.-In this ward the Conservatives offered no opposition to the Whig-Radical councillors, Messrs. Smithson and eorge Steward, who were re-elected. - Yorkshire Gazette.

LEEDS .- In the borough of Leeds there has been an extraordinary re-action. Five Conservatives went out and eleven Liberals; the elections of yesterday terminated in the return of twelve Con-Servatives and 4 Radicals.—Leeds Intelligencer.

MACCLESFIELD .- The election of two councillors, for each of the six wards, into which this borough is divided, took place yesterday. The result was the complete success of the Conservative party, in every instance where they had to put forward a candidate, namely, in ten vacancies out of twelve. Of the outgoing candidates, eight were of the Liberal party, and four of the Conservative party; the increase given to the latter will turn the scale, and create a majority of Conservatives in the entire cor-

The result of the municipal elections in Macclesfield indicates a steady and progressive re-action of a very gratifying character. The subjoined list shows the number of councillors returned by the respective parties, each year, since the Municipal Reform Act came into operation :-

In 1835, Conservatives 2 Liberals 34 1838, do. do.

HALF-YEARLY PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS AT SANDHURST. The usual half-yearly public examinations of the officers and gentlemen cadets studying at the Royal Military College took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 5th, 6th and 7th instant; on which occasion the institution was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. At the close of the examinations the following officers were presented with the usual certificates of qualification :- Capt. R. Manners, 79th regiment; Capt. M. W. Smith, 15th Hussars; Lieut. A. H. Russell, 22d regiment; Lieut. A. Borton, 9th regiment; and H. D. Fanshawe, 12th regiment.

In consequence of the very superior acquirements displayed by Captain Smith, Lieutenants Borton and Fanshawe, and Captain Manners, in the highest branches of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to those officers' certificates.-The high qualifications of the first three of these officers, viz. Captain Smith, and Lieutenants Borton and Fanshawe, in military surveying, was also particularly noticed. And the following gentlemen cadets, who had completed their qualifications for missions, were recommended to the General Commanding in Chief for appointments to ensigncies in the line without purchase: John H. Dickson, Robert E. Stratton, Robert Carey, William Crawley, Denis Gadley, Henry Rice, Augustus J. Roberts, Arthur Oakes, James Woods, Edward W. Donovan, Hugh G. Colvill, Robert Portal, John L. R. Pollard, the Hon. Percy E. Herbert, George Raban, Robert N. Clarke, and Charles H. Pollen. By the result of the examinations about 50 other young gentle-

men were declared to have made various steps towards qualifying themselves for commissions, in those branches of the mathematics which are applicable to military purposes: in permanent and field fortifications, and the attack and defence of fortresses; in Latin and general history; and in the modern languages. And 19 had also, during the half-year, completed the course of professional education in military surveying; and 26 in the actual construction of entrenchments and saps in the field, pontoon

EXPULSION FROM ETON COLLEGE. It has always been customary on the evening of the 5th of November for the boys of the town of Windsor and Eton to conclude the day with "squibs, crackers, and a bonfire" in a field called the Brocas, which is on the Eton side of the river and close to the Thames. The "Eton boys" have generally been "the foremost in the fun," and upon some former occasions they have suffered serious injuries from their incautious and careless manner in letting off the fireworks with which they have managed to supply themselves. This year, however, the head master of the college issued strict injunctions, forbidding the boys, at their peril, to be prebent in the Brocas during the evening of Tuesday last; and in order to ascertain that his commands were complied with, two of the gence that two of the masters were likewise on the spot having their escape (as we are informed) before they could be identified, with the exception of two, who were caught with "the munitions of fun', upon them, their pockets being well stored with squibs, crackers, and Roman candles. The next morning they were taken before the head master, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, who, after severely admonishing them upon the great impropriety of their conduct in disobeying the orders which had been so strictly given to the whole school, dismissed them from the college, and gave

### home to their respective friends. FRANCE.

instructions that steps should be taken to have them conveyed

Paris, Nov. 9.

NOMINATION OF FRENCH PEERS. At length the Moniteur has published the long-expected ordinance naming 20 new peers for life. "Long-looked for come at last," says the adage, and certainly this ordinance has been looked for quite long enough. The last batch of Peers was created in October, 1837. They were only 11 in number; but the journals of the day blamed Count Molé for making so many at a time. Now these very men, or their patrons, are in office, and they have Peers have died, and when we compare the names of Choiseul, Onville, Talleyrand, Bassano, De Nicolai, Reinhard, De Sacy, Osmond, Haxo, Damremont, and Mathieu Dumas, who, with eighteen others have died, and together formed the list of twentyhine, we cannot help remarking that their successors, just raised to the peerage, are, with very few exceptions indeed, much their inferiors. M. Berenger certainly is an able and upright magistrate; and M. Persil a bold and energetic minister; and M. Rossi an able Swiss professor of constitutional legislation. But M. Etienne is the editor of the grandmamma Constitutionel, whose fantastic tricks in the Liberal school have been so injurious during the last quarter of a century; and M. Viennet is only celebrated for his poetry to Dom Miguel's mules, and his other bad verses and absurd speeches. The rest are old generals and officers of the empire, whose notions as to constitutional governments have at least a very suspicious character, and whose attachment to military institutions, if not to Napoleon and despotic rule, must make them but indifferent statesmen and legislators. I cannot, then, help saying, not with any feeling of disrespect, quite the contrary, to the King of the French, that such creations cannot strengthen the Conservative aristocracy of France, cannot op-Pose an effectual barrier to the continual encroachments of demotacy, and cannot tend to raise higher the character of the French upper house, either in the opinion of France or of Europe. A great number of the nominations are of former deputies, not reelected by their constituents, so that the Chamber of Peers will thus be made to resemble "a refuge for the destitute." That the Anninations made are not of a party character, I am free to admit mit; but I do not consider this any claim for public approbation. Cavaignac, the brother of the Conventionalist who voted the death of Louis XVI., and the uncle of the rabid republican of 1834, is not a suitable name to appear in the French peerage. It

system to prevail. If it have no system, it ought not to be in power. The Debats smiles at the batch which has been made, and says that it is harmless. This is a great mistake on the part of the Debats. In old states and old governments like those of England, the blunder, or even the fault of a minister, may soon be atoned for, but not so in France. The French peerage is already reduced to a very low degree of consideration from its only being a "life peerage." It is high time that its character should be raised, and this can only be done by important and pronounced Conserva-

DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN ALGIERS.

The accounts which have just been received from Algiers of the state of the French army are such as to excite a most painful and injurious operation on the public mind. These accounts demonstrate a want of attention to the comforts and health, and even to the sustenance and lives of the soldiers, which cannot fail in a country like France, where all that relates to the army so deeply affects the whole mass of the people, to raise (as is the case today) a general cry against the government. The accounts which are published, and the accuracy of which even the government cannot contest, though it tries to throw the blame on the climate, soil, and country of Algiers, show, that in some regiments 200 out of 600 men have expired for want of suitable attention, me dicine, care, &c., and that in other cases the want of the or dinary necessaries of life, such as shelter from cold and from wet, has led to an equally frightful decimation. The fact is, that the French are not made to colonise. They soon sicken and die in foreign climes. Their nutriment at home is far from being suitable, and their stamina is not kept up. When they go abroad they live on the same sort of wishy-washy diet. Soup badly made, vegetables badly cooked, little meat, and their unsubstantial drinks, expose them to become easily the prey of any malignant fever, and away they die off by hundreds. Then the French are bad 'colonists in other respects. They build badly. They are slow in their social movements. They always quarrel with the natives. They have no idea of conciliating them in their favour. So the natives hold out on their side, assist them as little as possible, keep from them the knowledge of where they may find what would contribute to the advantage, or prosperity, or comfort of the colony; and, in one word, leave the French wholly to their own resources. Ignorant of the climate, soil, geography, &c. of the country, they grope away through a complication of mistakes and errors, and finally discover at the end of seven or ten years, that they have gone the wrong way to work, and that they must commence a new system if they wish to make the slightest progress. I deplore greatly the loss of life which the late accounts from Algiers record; but I should deplore it the less if I could hope (which I cannot) that it would open the eyes of the French to the cruelty and wickedness of their attempt to colonise Algiers.

There have been during the last few days some reports affoat, but which have not assumed any very distinct form, of some sad reverses, losses and misfortunes in the late journey or expedition of the Duke of Orleans amongst the Kabyles. It is said that the King has been particularly sad and depressed since the receipt of the last news, and that some secrets have to be told which have grieved him, and will afflict France. Be this as it may, such reverses will supply an additional argument to the multitude which have preceded it during ten years, against Algiers ever becoming a flourishing or happy French colony.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. SPEECH OF HENRY SHERWOOD ESQ. ON THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

Mr. Sherwood said, that without at present entering into the ther conditions of the union, he desired to make a few remarks other conditions of the union, he desired to make a few remarks upon that now under consideration, and to offer, as an amendment to the resolution of the hon, gentleman, who upon this occasion acted as the organ of the government, those conditions which were annexed by that house during its last session. When the question of the Union was under discussion last year, it was determined, as one of the conditions on which the House of Assembly would consent to an union, that the respective proportion of representa-tives in the Legislature of the united provinces, should be, from Lower Canada fifty members, and from Upper Canada the same Lower Canada fifty members, and from Upper Canada the same number as were at present returned. No doubt some hon, gentlemen would think that it would not be a proper course in that House to adhere strictly to the conditions it had stipulated, in the face of the terms now proposed by the government; but he was of a different opinion; and when he considered the situation of the country, and the present state of the question, he felt bound to maintain his former opinion. Let hon, members recollect, that when the house determined on recommending an union, certain conditions were then laid down—those resolutions had gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year sided among them,) he had not been able to discover any objection grand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at the assizes, and had mixed with the most influential men from all parts of the country, and had taken care to ascertain, as far as possible, from them, how far the views of the House of Assembly possible, from them, concurred with the wishes and feelings of the people; and he could say that there were few indeed of those with whom he had conversed, and who were at all in favor of the scheme of an union, who did not adhere to the conditions annexed by the House of As sembly. Many had expressed themselves against an union-there were many who had insurmountable objections, who augured the destruction of this province from the measure; but of those in its favor, all seemed to agree in the wisdom of the stipulations of the House. And now, since the House of Assembly, after long discussion and mature consideration, had determined upon annexing conditions to their consent to an union, and since the resolutions of the House had gone abroad to the constituency of Upper Canada, without in any instance being petitioned against, he, as a representative of the people, did not feel himself now at liberty to consent to the measure stripped of those conditions. If he were told that it was with the desire of doing equal justice to all parties that the British government had recommended the propor-tion of the representation in the united Legislature, as contained the resolution before them, then he would ask hon. gentlemen upon what principle of fairness was it that Upper Canada was allowed an equal number with Lower Canada? Was it that spirit of equal justice to all, that Upper Canada, with a population of 400,000, should send fifty members, and Lower Canada, which created nearly double the number. Since the last creation 29 old peers have did and peers mber to the Assembly of the United Provinces? Could hon. entlemen say that it was equal justice that 650,000 inhabitants the one colony, should have only the same influence in the Lesiature, as 400,000 in the other? (Hear, hear.) And if it were not in that spirit, and no man could say that it was, upon what principle, then, did the British government proceed in their nendation to give equal representation to the two provinces Why, clearly upon this, that it was absolutely necessary to the why, clearly upon this, that it was absorbed to the good government of the colony, and to its future connection with the mother country, that British principles and British f elings should be ascendant in the Legislature—that was the only ground -it was expedience which had urged them to the adoption of this —it was expedience which mad are a ninfringement of strict justice. proposition, which would appear an infringement of strict justice. Let no hon, member suppose that he censured the principle of this recommendation; he felt that there was an urgent necessity for lacing in the majority those of British origin, and those who would support British objects and interests—his objection was, that ascendancy would not be secured by sending an equal nu members from Lower Canada and from Upper Canada. The government in their message recommending an equal number of members from each province, had admitted the principle of the necessity of securing a British majority; and he only asked them to carry the practical operation of the principle a little further, and secure that majority. To do so, it would, in his opinion, be necessary that the recommendation of the house of last year should be carried out, and the representation in the United Assembly be 62 from Upper Canada, and from Lower Canada 50 (hear, hear.) What was there so monstrous in the proposition? It was only carrying out the principles of the message of the Governor General, by taking means to secure permanently that which the message allowed there was an absolute necessity for securing. If members would refer to the periods of the union of England with Ireland, and with Scotland, he thought he would find in the provisions of those measures, circumstances which have a material resemblance to those of the proposed Union of Upper and Lower Canada—at least as to equality of representation, with regard to the popula-tion of the two countries. Ireland, with a population of eight millions, was represented by 105 members, and England, with a millions, was represented by 100 memoers, and England, with a population of eleven millions, by 500 members; and Scotland, with a population of less than three millions, by 53 members;—

Hartley (C), 190; Mr. Thos. Ward (R), 105; Mr. Wm. Plows | conscientiously believes to be a good one, then let it cause that | intelligence and enterprise, and of all the loyalty and sterling British feeling of the country, when it was considered that the 1200 British ships which left Quebec yearly were laden with the products of the soil and of the imports from Great British, upon which the revenues were collected, were consumed by Upper Canada; (for let any one go the word, the townships and seignories of Lawre Canada of the investment of the soil and of the product of the soil and of the imports from Great British, upon which the revenues were collected, were consumed by Upper Canada; (for let any one go the word that the product of the soil and of the investment of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly, and the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly, and the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly, and the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly, and the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly, and thus restore peace and harmony to the colony. But it was absurd thus restore peace and harmony to the colony. But it was absurd the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly, and the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the House of the imports that imports the imports that imports the important the imports the imports the imports the imports the important the impo adian manufacture; so great was his prejudice and antipathy for everything British, that he would consume no article which was imported,) while the Upper Canadian was invariably seen clad in —But, with Lower Canada the case was different, she had unjustly the manufactures of Great Britain. When the loyalty and devotion of the people of Upper Canada was considered, he thought it was due to them to place them in a majority, and so secure British ascendancy; but if the House now passed the resolution, carrying out the recommendation of the government, what, he would ask, would be the certain result of the very first general election? Out of the fifty members from Lower Canada, how many would there be who would support the Executive Government, or desire to continue the connection with the mother country? Hon. gentlemen could correct him if they thought him wrong; but cer tainly, in his opinion, when he named 10, it was the very highest number that would ever be stated; and for those 10 who would support you, you have 40 Frenchmen, the determined enemies of support you, you have the British race. And were hon, gentlemen so sure that they would not be joined from Upper Canada—were we within ourselves well affected as to give an assurance that no counties in Upper So wen anced a condition of the United Parliament, who would join with the French in their opposition to British connections to the connection of the connec would join with the Triangle of the common objects of the party?—
Was it too much, he would again ask, to suppose that out of 50 members elected in Lower Canada there would be twenty found ready and willing to join with the majority of Lower Canada in sensor and wimes some favorite scheme—Responsible Government, for instance—(hear, hear,) and say to the English government, until instance—(hear, hear,) and say to the English government, until you grant us that, not a supply will we vote, not a vote will we give for any useful measure, not a shilling of the duties collected at Quebec shall be applied to public improvements—nothing will we do till you grant us our demands, what would be the situation of the United Provinces? What could we do to help ourselves in such a condition? and what could England do for us, without again tearing from the Canadas their constitution, when she saw those obstinate, bigotted men, determined not to proceed until she had granted demands which must sever the connection between the colony and the mother country? What, then, could Upper Canada do, without Legislation—without one public improvement being proceeded with—until England would be obliged to take being proceeded with—until England would be obliged to take from us our constitutional government, and place the country under a Governor and Council, whose commands would be carried out by a military force. And could hon gentlemen ever bear to behold such a consummation? Upper Canada, it is true, had never yet been subjected to such a humiliating condition—her constituted by the constitution of the con ver yet neen subjected, because she contained loyal hearts and stout arms; and now was it to be the reward of her loyalty, so eminently conspicuous, that because she was joined to a dominant French faction, her representative government was to be taken away—she was to be placed under a Governor and Council, with a disciplined army to keep down the voices of a people crying out against oppression, who had been deprived of all constitutional eans of complaint and redress. Surely the members of that H. means of complaint and redress. Surely the members of that it could never consent to place their constituents in such a deplorable condition. Now, if any one could make it plain to him, by any course of reasoning, that the insecnces he had drawn were not warranted, and his anticipations of the evils that would follow not warranted, and his anticipations of the evils that would follow the union, upon the terms proposed by the Government, were unfounded, he should be rejoiced at once to acknowledge his error, and to withdraw his opposition, for he was in favour of an union; but he would ask those who desired to examine the merits of the question, first, what proportion of British, or of those who would act in harmony with the Executive, might be expected from the elections in Lower Canada? He had named 10 out of the 50; he of course spoke under correction, but he believed that was generally allowed to be the greatest proportion of British ever sent. Then, secondly, how many of the members sent from Upper would join with the French in Lower Canada in demands upon the British government on any great question, (the question of trade, for instance, upon which this house even had demanded to be allowed to legislate), and if the joint members would give the ascendancy (which he thought inevitable) to that party adverse to British feelings and interests, and in favor of sevening the union with England, could the members of that house assent to a measure which would subject Upper Canada to the domination of so hateful a majority? Could they, in justice to the constituents who sent them there, coolly and deliberately record their votes for a scheme which would bring their country to such a condition? Possibly his couclusions might be wrong—possibly with the proportion of repre-sentation proposed, by the resolution, to be given to Upper Cana-da, the government of the United Provinces might be carried on on British principles, and with security to British interests; if that could in any manner be demonstrated, it would afford him the greatest satisfaction to acknowledge his error of judgment;—but until that was clearly proved, he haped he should not be set down as obstinate and prejudiced in his own view of the question, if he maintained those opinions in opposition to the opinions and conjectures of other hon. gentlemen. But it might be said, and no doubt he would be told, that, enertaining these views, he should naturally be against the Union altogether, and he might be accused of endeavoring to defeat the measure; but he thought that the course he had pursued during this and the last session of Par-liament, was a sufficient guarantee of his sincerity and good faith in the opinions he was advocating. In the first session of the present parliament, while Lower Canada lad yet a House of Assembly, he was opposed to an Union; but when the Lower Canadians had rebelled against the British government—when they had so under masters were despatched to the scene of action, to detect the offenders, if any, and bring them to punishment. It happened that several of the Etonians were present; but the intelligence of the Etonians were despatched to the scene of action, to detect to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to the conditions were then laid down—those resolutions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh the people spread like wildfire" amongst them, the whole managed to effect derive escape (as we are informed) before they could be identified, with the site of the managed to effect of them among those who were in favor of an union at all. In the would grant it upon terms which it would be safe for grand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts. tinued connection with England. He thought they might ther well say to the Lower Canadians, since yoa have ungratefully rebelled against us we will unite you to Upper Canada, but we will take care that, in the Legislature, the British population shall preponderate. Upon these terms he had voted for the Union last year, they were contained in the conditions stipulated by the house of Assembly, and to those conditions he did, most religiously, subscribe. He would ask hon gentlemen what he is a contained to the conditions to the conditi scribe. He would ask hon. gentlemen whether it were not scribe. He would ask hon, gentlemen whether it were how in the power of the British Legislature, without an union with Upper Canada, to restore to Lower Canada a constitutional representative government, ("yes") yes! why it was notorious to every body, that the vast majority of the French population was so bigotted in its prejudices against everything British, that the present generation must pass away, and their children be educated in British principles, before those prejudices could be eradicated. If a house tion must pass away, and their children be educated in British principles, before those prejudices could be eradicated. If a house of Assembly were now elected there, their very first act would be to bring forward again the 92 resolutions, and to declare to England that not another step would they take till their demands were granted, and then would come concession; and when again (in the words of Lord Gosford) the "cup of conciliation had been activate the dregs" they would refuse to proceed with the legisdrained to the dregs," they would refuse to proceed with the legislation of the country, and separate to their several homes, as the last House had done. From the message of the Governor-General, it was very plain that the paramount reason for wishing an union at all, was that a constitutional government might be restored to Lower Canada—that was fairly to be deduced from the terms of the message; and if it could not be restored to her without placing her in the same condition as she was before the rebellion, should you not, in uniting Upper Canada with Lower Canada, are very cautious to secure a great preponderance of British influence in the Legislature? He would declare, that, isolated as we were, and shut out from the rest of the world, without a road to were, and snut out to the ocean, or a sea-port, and without the power of collecting our own revenue, he felt it better to endure the evils we now laboured under, than to unite with Lower Canada with a dominant French majority in the Legislature; they would be secured from that by the conditions which the House of Assembly had annexed,—and now having specified those terms and published them to the counow having special theorems and published them to the country as the price of their consent to the union, to abandon them rould be to turn traitors to the people of Upper Canada. Let howould be to turn again to their constituents, (hear, hear) and let them express their opinions at the poll,—but having proclaimed these conditions to the country, they had now no right to consent to an union without them. He was satisfied, that if it were known such a thing were contemplated, their table would be loaded with petitions against the measure, for the people would ra-ther remain as they were than consent to it. It certainly was a point necessary to the success of this measure, that by the union, (he referred to their arrangements for the government) peace and (he referred to the provinces, and he would never believe that it was possible to restore peace to Lower Canada, (while it remained a British Province) so long as an anti-British in the spirit of British legislation, to attempt a change involving the spirit of such magnitude as the one now contemplated, unless that the spirit of such magnitude as the one now contemplated, unless that the spirit of such magnitude as the one now contemplated. (while it remained a Ditush Province) so long as an anti-British majority was dominant in the House of Assembly. So long as that continued to be the case, so long would this country continue to be a stumbling block in the way of any government which could be formed in England, and if England kept the country, it must be by a standing army, till at last, after having been the constant cause of agitation and expense, she must cast us off to look for cause of agriculture of the inevitable event of an united opposition in the Legislature of the two provinces. Such being the case, and as it was desirable to restore a constitutional government to Lower Canada, why not carry out a little farther the principle acknowledged by the British government, that it is necessary to secure an English majority. He would not ask the house to de-

viate at all from the principles contained in the message of the Go-

return for her devotion and loyalty to disfranchise any part of her inhabitants, to bring her down to the level of a rebellious province.

—But, with Lower Canada the case was different, she had unjustly and ungratefully rebelled against England, and had lost her claim to consideration: and he contended that it was unjust that we should be placed upon the same footing. That equal justice to all parties, which they heard talked of, might receive different readings—it was justice to punish the rebellious, and to reward the loyal—but it was not equal justice to put us upon a footing with the Lower Canadians, in order to an union which was to restore to them their rights, which they had lost by rebellion; and he deeply felt that it would be as fruitless to attempt to make loyal subjects of the French Canadians, as to endeavour to make rebels of the loyal people of Upper Canada. He fully agreed in the opinion of the Governor General, that the Union should be based upon such terms as would restore peace, harmony and tranquillity to the country, but he felt that that object would not be attained unless was secured; that was the first step necessary, and they must therefore annex conditions to it, by which the interests of the therefore annex conditions to it, by which the interests of the well affected would be permanently ensured; and then, the last grand object of the house should be, to have the Union upon such principles as would render it propitious to the mother country. And he did believe that the remarks he had now made upon the proportion of representation to be respectively given to the two proportion of representation to be respectively given to the two proportions. proportion of representation to be respectively given to the two Provinces, might be repeated, as to every object sought by the Provinces, might be repeated, as to every object sought by the Union. If you desire to enhance the commercial prosperity and importance of the country—increase the British majority. If you desire to see peace, harmony and tranquillity restored to the provinces—increase the British majority. If you desire to make perpetual that connection which now exists between the colonies md the parent state, still he would say—increase the British ma-ority, so perfectly satisfied was he that every beneficial object of the measure depended upon that one single condition. (Mr. S. again referred to the inequality of representation between England and Ireland). A part of the community had there been for years proscribed, and why? Because it was thought necessary to the curity of the religion and the throne of England. The Emancipation bill had, however, passed since then, and that was removed; but how far did the Reform Bill, the measure of the present ministry, grant an addition to Ireland? Five members, he believed, were added, not to her counties, but four to her towns, and one to an university; and the present government of England, who had carried that measure, had thus acknowledged the paramount duty they not extend the principle to this country, where as great a necessity existed for giving to Euglish principles a commanding influence in the legislature? Honorable members need not be apprehensive in naming their conditions, that they were asking could not be given them or that they were throwing obstacles in the way of a fair settlement of the question. (Hear, hear.) But they might rest assured that it would convince the people and government of England that Upper Canada had faithful representatives—that she would not part with her constitution, nor be united to a people who were rebels from their origin, without, at least making the attempt to secure those principles which they had been taught to revere. And let how members recollect that, if they consepted to an union, without conditions that, with a Franch could not be given them or that they were throwing obstacles in consented to an union, without conditions, that, with a French majority in the Assembly, we should be placed in a predicament where it would be impossible for us to help ourselves; that our Province would be sold to Frenchmen. Let them remember that those who were to come after them, would be deeply affected by this union, and if they did not wish that their names should be hereafter pointed at by their own children, let them take care to ask for conditions which would secure their rights against a hostile majority in Lower Canada. Let them not trifle with the rights of the people of Upper Canada. It was not because the British ministry asked them to give up this, or that, that they should do so; and he called upon members, if they thought the conclusions which he had drawn were justified, to support him in his amendment. There was another, he thought, very important condition of the union, and local feelings might no doubt be impucondition of the union, and local reclings might no doubt be imputed to him for proposing it: but he hoped hon, members, upon a question of the importance of the present, would be cautious how they imputed private interested motives to the opinions of any member. The seat of government should, in his opinion, be in Upper Canada, and for reasons which, he felt satisfied, were they half before the British pation, and preliment would be sustained. l before the British nation and parliament, would be sustained

He might be told that it would be an interference with the prerogative of the Sovereign; but it was not in this case, as though ny particular locality was pointed out, and he thought it not too great a favour for Upper Canada to ask, that the capital of the United Provinces should be within its limits. With regard to emigration alone, he thought it highly important that the capital should be here. The first place that emigrants always go to is the capital, and, if they once came to Upper Canada, and see our lands, they would, in all likelihood, settle here, rather than return to they would, in all fixelinous, settle here, Father than feturn to Lower Canada. But, besides this, the French members would then be brought away from their own homes, they would no doubt live in British families, and would thus, in the ordinary course of things, become acquainted with and interested in our habits, they would imbibe British feelings, and above all, they would not then would imbibe British feelings, and above all, they would not then the disclaimed any intention of unnecessarily wounding the feelings of the hon. members of that persuasion; their loyalty and constitutional barrier could be successfully opposed to the wishes of that majority? The disclaimed any intention of unnecessarily wounding the feelings of the disclaimed any intention of unnecessarily wounding the feelings. which would be ever urging them on to oppose the government; they would then have a much better opportunity of acting freely and with an unbiassed judgment. He thought this consideration ged the British government, at an immense expense, to send be the language of the legislature. With regard to this condition, the bill submitted to the Imperial Legislature contained no provision whatever, and would have left us provided and the price of the price sion whatever, and would have left us precisely in this position.
Fifty Frenchmen, from Lower Canada, would understand not one word of English, and fifty British, from Upper Canada, would understand just as much of French, and so, in this modern Tower of Babel, Jean Baptiste would neither understand John Bull, nor John Bull understand Jean Baptiste. Really, in a House of Assembly, of a British colony, to think of allowing any man to rise and address the Speaker in the French languege, was the very absurdity of legislation. And why should not the British government now retrace its steps and remedy the bad policy pursued at the time of the division of the Canadas, in allowing the French instead of the English to become the language of the law; if it were now introduced the representatives from Lower Canada would make it their study, and the French Canadian constituencies would find it to their advantage to choose members who could speak the English language, and then (which would be the great safety of the people of Upper Canada) they would at any rate be enabled to understand Englishmen's ideas of English constitutional law.—
These then were the three great conditions annexed to the union—
1st, that the representation in the united legislature be from Lower Canada, 50—Upper Canada as at present—this was but carrying

> out the principle admits the results and the language of the land, and 3d, that the seat of government be in Upper Canada. Thursday, Dec. 19, 1839.
>
> The Committee of the whole upon the Union of the Provinces, rose and reported the resolutions as amended. Upon the first re-

out the principle admitted in the message of the Governor Ger

oblation being put from the Chair,

Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Murney, moves in amendment,
that all after the word "Resolved" be expunged, and the following inserted:—That while this House feels truly grateful to Her Majesty for causing the subject of the Re-union with Upper and Lower Canada to be submitted to the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province, for their consideration before finally adopting a measure calculated so materially to change their social and political situation, it cannot, after mature deliberation, give its sanction to any proposition, having for its object the re-union of the Provinces, which they humbly submit, will, if carried into effect, have no other result than to render the diffi culties in Lower Canada, in a short time, more formidable, while it would endanger the security and advantages which Upper Ca-

Mr. Gamble said, in rising to support the amendment, it was not his intention to reiterate the various arguments that had been advanced, or the assertions that had been made during the discusnexion. He contended that the past acts of the Government are the property of the people, and that the policy and system upon which it has hitherto been conducted, should not be changed but for their manifest advantage. He contended, that it is not the property of the p interests of such magnitude, as the one now contemplated, unler the general benefit was sure and certain, at least as far as huma foresight can predict. He contended that it was contrary to Br tish justice, that any portion of Her Majesty's subjects tish justice, that any portion of Her majesty's subjects be injured in their property, in accomplishing an end, however desirable, that could be attained without such sacrifice, and by less exceptionable means. He denied that it had been clearly shewn, that the results likely to flow from this measure will be advantageous—he denied that it had been made manifestly apparent, that those results will be sure and certain; but even ad mitting that to have been the case, he denied that it had been shewn that those results cannot be effected, and the ends proposed, shewn that those results cannot be enected, and calling for no accomplished, by means producing no loss, and calling for no sacrifice from any member of the community—therefore the nevernor General. The principle was there admitted; but in giving is false liberality, it is absurd and affected impartiality, to name own, or it has none. If it have a system of its own, which it

Parliament was required—that power must be called into action to enforce the one as well as the other—it can refuse the one and grant the other, but he did not believe that the Imperial Parliament would attempt to force either upon this country, without the consent of the House of Assembly, and therefore with them rests the responsibility.

When he said that he had no confidence in Her Majesty's min-

isters—when he declared that he would not vote for freely surrendering our constitutional charter, upon the mere security of His Excellency's message, he judged of them by their past acts, as he had a right to do, and he knew that he spoke the sentiments of nine-tenths of the loyal population of the Province. He judged of them by that bill which they had introduced into the judged of them by that bill which they had introduced into the Imperial Parliament for the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and which, it had been correctly stated here, they would have carried through the House of Commons, had they possessed the power.—That bill was based, either upon the supposition that the Upper Canadians preferred republican institutions, (a supposition he most unequivocally and emphatically denied to be true,) or it was formed with a view of making them so desirous. The clause relating to the Legislative Council, clearly recognized the nothing more nor less than erecting five separate states, with democratic local government, five houses of Assembly, without even the wholesome check of a Council—That bill only required to be acted upon and the result is certain, the democratic principle of those local governments would soon extend to the united Legislature, and we should soon be, like our neighbours on the other side, on the descending path, to energibe and confusion other side, on the descending path to anarchy and confusion. When he surveyed our insulated position, surrounded on one side by American sympathizers, shut out from the Ocean by Lower Canada, with half a million of French Canadans on the other, and the cold and bleak regions of the North in our rear, he did not conceal from himself our desparate situation, but the Union was not the measure to remedy our difficulties—what possible good can arise from the Quixotic attempt to blend in one harmonious whole, two people of different origin, laws, language and religion? The Legislature would be a pricet Babel and discord, collision, strife and animosity would usurp that place in their discussions, which should be occupied by the public good. He again repeated the Union would not relieve us from our perilous situation, though it may hasten the final catastrophe: in that fatal measure he saw the dawn of independence, and the time was not far distant, if the Union carried, when Upper Canada would take her station among the independent States of the American Union. The demon of democracy stands gloating upon the hecatombs of constitutional rights, this House is now offering up -the evil spirit himself regards with complacency the fer which the policy of this House is now engendering—feuds whose history would be written in characters of blood, for, most assistedly, the British pure submit to be ruled to disembodied spirit with what temper do those of Geo

Pitt survey the present proceedings of this close, and bladd them voluntarily surrendering the charter of our liberty, which it was one of the greatest glories of their lives to have bestowed upon the people of Upper Canada?

upon the people of Upper Canada?

But there was another objection to the measure which remained for him to urge, and which his duty as a Christian and a Protestant, imperatively demanded should not be passed over in silence; and here he must allude to a circumstance that had occurred in this house more than once. When hon, gentlemen seed to justify a change of opinion as a departure from principle, they are in the habit of sheltering themselves under the example of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, upon the great question of Catholic emancipation. Peel and Wellington are great names; they are deservedly great and distinguished statesmen, but honourable gentlemen should remember, that if the great change effectively. fed during the administration of those exalted personages, involved an abandonment of principle, that dereliction is not lessened be-cause of their sanction; he felt that he could not avail himself of such a cover, not only because his actions in that House in junction with those of every hon. member, will be tried at the bar of public opinion, but also because he felt that he must give an account of them at another bar, where no subterfuge would

avail—the bar of Almighty God.

He contended that the Union of the Provinces would be in contravention to those principles which had placed the House of Hanover upon the throne of Great Britain, of which this Province was a dependency, and which principles were fully carried out and secured to us by the Constitutional act. The certain result of the Union would be to subject the Protestant population of the Canadas to a majority of members in the United Legislature of the be encompassed and fettered by that faction in Lower Canada, which would be ever urging them on to oppose the government; they would then have a much better opportunity of acting freely tion, for the moment to suppose the Roman Catholic faith the Established religion, and a change in contemplation endangering it, in a manner similar to that now threatening Protestant interthreatened calamity: he admired their zeal-he admired their sincerity; they were to be honoured, they were to be lauded for it. and well might each gentleman of that persuasion now stand up in his place and cry shame, yes, shame, upon those lukewarm, those cold, those degenerate, those recreant sons of Protestantism, who are now bartering away their birth-right for a mess of pottage, yes, a mess of pottage—one million of pounds was the price for which this House was now selling the civil and religious liberties of the people of Upper Canada. Some hon. members who will not be taught experience from the past, may regard what he had said as the ravings of a disordered mind, may think that they have been urged with undue vehemence and warmth; he felt deeply, he felt warmly where the vital interests of his country and his religion were at stake, and he could not have left this House with a sense of having faithfully discharged his duty to the people of Upper Canada, had he not given this expression to his

### NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

celings, and protested against this suicidal act.

THE Public are respectfully informed that this Institution will be re-opened on the 6th of January next, under the superintendence of the subscriber, whose efforts for the improvement of his pupils, he trusts, will merit and secure general patronage.

FEES. For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks do, with Book keeping 1 5 0 do. Latin and Greek - 1 10 0 Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 do.

Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel. repairs &c.

Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects connected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy.

A few Boarders can be accommodated. ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal. Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839.

BIRTH.

In Cobourg, on Friday, the 20th inst., Mrs. F. H. Hall, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Richmond, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. Givins, Sergeant Thos. Moyle, Lenox Volunteers, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Dolan. DIED.

At Halifax, on the 10th Nov., Emma Mary, only daughter of At Hamax, on the 10th Nov., Emma Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Doctor Twining, in the 17th year of her age. At Sierra Leone, on the 30th day of July last, Staff Assistant Surgeon William Winniett Twining, eldest son of the Reverend Doctor Twining, of Halifax, in the 24th year of his age.

LETTERS received to Friday, Dec. 27th :-

Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. E. J. Boswell; H. Ruttan Esq.; J. M. Strachan Esq.; G. S. Boulton Esq.; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. A. P. Atkinson; Rev. T. Creen; St. J. C. Keyes Esq.; J. W. Gamble Esq.; Rev. C. G. Street, add. subs.; H. Rowsell Esq., parcel; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. S. Armour; C. Hughes Esq. rem.; Rev. C. Matthews; D. Cameron Esq.; J. Somerville Esq.; G. A. Barber Esq.; H. Smith Esq. add. sub.; A Davidson Esq.

We regret being obliged to postpone the insertion of severa ommunications. H. P.'s if possible in our next, and M. M. soon

THE IRISH PROTESTANT'S CHRISTMAS EVENING

Come, my dear ones, let us worship God, whose mercy once again
Brings around the glad announcement
Of a Saviour born to men; But, before you spread the Bible, Ere you kneel to hear the Word, Lay-alas, the woful contrast!-Near my hand, my father's sword.

Ere you tune your trembling voices. Or your eyes you upward cast, See that trusty arms be near you, And your doors be bolted fast; For, before the Word has reached you, Ere the sound of praise is o'er, For our sins the fierce banditti May be raging at our door.

Gop, who out of dust hast formed us, Putting hearts of flesh within, Grant-if yearning human nature Prompt me not to wish a sin-Grant, I pray, that, if thy pleasure Doom me to the murderer's ball, Face to face with him who slays me I may stand before I fall!

Grant that, if my gallant children Are to perish for the right, They may render up their spirits On a stricken field of fight! Not in darkness, not in ambush, Not, O Lord by hands unknown; But like men, in manly combat, As their sires before have done!

Hush! be still, rebellious ADAM, Oh, be calm, indignant heart, These dark thoughts of strife and vengeance Should not in a prayer have part;
Teach us rather, gracious FATHER,
Thus on bended knees, to sue Both for us and them, forgiveness, Grace for both, and mercy too!

VI. From the land and from the people Let thy mercy, as a flood Down the mountain side descending, Wash away the stain of blood! Help them-teach them-oh, convert them ; Save the people, God above! For the sake of Christ, our Saviour, Send us all thy peace and love!

CHURCH CALENDAR. Dec. 29 .- Sunday after Christmas.

1 .- The Circumcision of Christ. 6.—The Epiphany.

13.—First Sunday after Epiphany. 20 .- Second Sunday after Epiphany.

#### WATERLOO.\*

The generation which has grown up within the last fifteen or twenty years can little understand the feelings which swayed men's minds during the great revolution ary war. They read of the conquests of the French emperor, and of the destructions which that modern Attila inflicted on continental Europe, dissolving dynasties and shaking nations, as a mere history; and they know nothing of the thrill which the awful name of Napoleon called forth in those who witnessed his wonderful career. It was not fear, it was not despondent anticipation, which that name inspired in an Englishman's heart; -it was not even anything approaching to revengeful hate-those who had been his victims might feel that :- but it was a deep, impassioned earnestness of spirit, stimulating to high resolve, and inspiring holy gratitude to God, that his blood-stained footstep had not trodden upon English ground. We stood like Abraham beholding afar off the flame of Sodom, and we thanked God for our deliverance. Ay, those were days of national acknowledgment of the Lord. We trusted not to an arm of flesh, but as a people, humbled ourselves before Jehovah, counting that humiliation a more likely means of averting invasion than the broadsides of cribed as one of God's "four sore judgments." (Ezek. our unconquered fleets. And He who is pleased to be found | xiv. 21.) Even the hearts of conquerors, I am sure, of those that seek him, listened to our petitions; he must be touched at the sight of the field in which preserved us unharmed amid distress of nations and des- they have gathered their laurels. It is said that, the truction of kingdoms; and after a series of wonderful mercies, he crushed at last irremediably the power of the litarily back to his quarters at Waterloo, he could not oppressor on the field of Waterloo.

ones. The vast interests at stake, the peril of so many lives -England's bravest and best-the known skill and side. desperation of Napoleon, the suddenness of his recovery from what had been esteemed his final fall,-all these things kept the public mind in a fever of terrible suspense. And then came rumours of untoward conflicts, and announcements of lamentable losses; and men could hardly help trembling as they anticipated the possibility of the French emperor's reascending to the pinnacle of power from which he had been the year before precipitated. But when, following close upon these disquietudes, there came bursting on our ears, what in our highest hopes we had scarcely dared to dream of-the news that that one dreadful day had annihilated the finest army France ever sent into the field; and that he, but just before the fierce chief of fifty legions, was now irretrievably a friendless fugitive,—it is vain to think of fall of man. describing the emotions which that news called up-no man, when he met his friend, could speak of them, but hands were almost silently grasped, and heart responded

I have trodden many of the spots remarkable in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, a Corsican soldier of fortune placed upon his own head—seizing it from the Roman enabled to say, "From battle, murder, and from sud-pontiff, whom he had summoned to grace his inaugura- den death, good Lord, deliver us." tion—the imperial crown of one of the richest realms of Europe. I pictured to my mind the gay train of obsequious courtiers, and the stern phalanx of hardy warriors, who then encircled him; and I was dazzled at the splendour of that imperial soldier's destinies.

I have sat in the little room, in his favourite palace of Fontainbleau, where he was compelled to sign away, as it seemed forever, his authority, and then to bid, as it was thought, a last adieu to the comrades with whom he had victoriously traversed half the world: and I could not but feel somewhat for the humiliation of that mounting spirit; for terrible must have been his agony as he tore himself from the veterans who adored him, and kissed with streaming eyes the eagles that he had guided

so often to their quarry.

But I have wandered over the field of Waterloo—the bloody stake of the last act in the tragic drama of his career, where his single and unprincipled ambition carried lamentation and woe into thrice ten thousand homes, and I could not think of his name without abhorrence. In his former wars, Napoleon was indeed the destroying spirit that rode upon the storm; but that storm had been raised before he aspired to direct it, and it would have raged-perhaps as furiously-if he had never lived: it was the convulsion of the French people-whom he personified. But of the massacre of Waterloo, he was individually the sole author, mover, source and cause .-The selfish, unbridled passion of one man placed again

terloo. The walls on each side are covered with tablets but the good instruction you give my boy, he brings home to the memory of the brave who fell in the battle .- to me: and it is that, Sir, which has induced me to re-Then I walked on to Mont St. Jean. Almost every form my life." - Penny Sunday Reader. house I passed had a history belonging to it. Some distinguished person had either lodged there before the engagement, or had been brought thither after it to die .-In one, about the best looking in the place, the Duke of Wellington had slept, my guide told me, for two nights, June 17th and 18th. To another, some way farther on, Sir William de Lancey had been carried mortally wounded. Oh, what tales of thrilling woe those walls, if they could speak, would tell! There was not a more gallant spirit than Sir William de Lancey. He had won renown while yet quite young; and, with high hopes and happy prospects, had married just two months before. His poor wife was at Brussels. She hurried to the house where he lay-it is a neat, pleasant-looking cottage;and there, on the third day, she closed his eyes. Hers was one of the many sad hearts into which every peal that celebrated that glorious victory must have struck a desolate chillness.

The guide who accompanied me was an intelligent man. He described with vivid minuteness the terrors of that awful time. Most of the inhabitants of Waterloo and its neighbourhood had left their habitations, and fled to the woods; and though it was the Sabbath, no chime on that day called the people to the house of prayer .-He himself was a farm servant at Mont St. Jean; and he pointed out, on the left of the road, nearly the last house, the place where he lived. It was just behind the English line; and into it the wounded were conveyed in crowds, and it was his business to attend on them. He said that if he looked out he could see nothing of the battle; a sullen cloud of smoke enveloped the armies; but the noise was most terrific. And clearly, amid the roar of artillery and the tumult of charging squadrons, he could hear the shricks of the wounded and dying .-One or two balls fell upon the farm-house of Mont St. Jean, but little damage was done to it. From this farm there is a slight descent, in the middle of which stands a ruinous-looking hut. It was there in the battle, but the shots passed over it. Then the ground rises again; and in a minute or two we stood upon the brow of the hill, and saw the whole field of Waterloo stretched before us. Along this ridge, and in the little hollow behind it, the English army was posted. There was a gentle slope, then a narrow plain, and beyond that a range of hills like that we stood on: there were the mighty hosts of rapidly raising up against him! But so it is, whether we see it France. The high road ran from the point where we were to the opposite eminence; a little below us was La Haye Sainte; on the extreme left La Haye; about a mile off, in front, we saw La Belle Alliance; and on the right was the chateau of Hougomont. The field looked calm and quiet; corn was growing in most parts of it-and it was difficult to realize the fact, that here so nany thousand bodies were waiting the last trump, to stand again upon their feet. The guide had been employed to bury the dead. Large pits were dug, and the corpses were hastily thrown in; but it was twelve days ere the field was cleared; and long before that time, so dreadful was the stench of the putrifying carcasses, that nany of the country people engaged in the pestilential

I crossed over to Hougomont. Here was indeed a cene of desolation; the once-beautiful grounds were ying waste; the gates were gone-and the walls of the ouse and outbuildings were shattered and crumbling. But the chapel presented the most striking appearance. Many of the wounded, during the heat of the action were placed there; and then, when it was nearly full of these poor helpless creatures, it was fired. The blackened walls and scorched image of the Virgin tell an awful tale. I never had such a vivid perception of the misery war really inflicts, as while I wandered through the desolate habitation. Truly the sword is well des night after the battle, as the Duke of Wellington rode so restrain, even in that hour of his glory, an agony of The days of that closing brief campaign were fearful tears, when he thought of the gallant friends he had that day seen stricken down in such numbers by his

task of interring them, died.

Can we then, at Waterloo, feel sympathy for Napoleon? or not rejoice that the sceptre of that terrible monarch was stricken from his grasp? We may indeed entertain pity for a being who was so evidently urged forward by the evil one, and shudder at the account he will have to render at a just tribunal. And we must make the application to ourselves. How corrupt must be the nature, how fallen the condition of men, who, instead of cultivating, like children of one common parent, the ties of amity, can embrue their hands in blood, and call it honour! Well said a Christian poet,

"One murder makes a villain; Millions, a hero.'

The existence of war is a proof not to be evaded, of the

Slowly, and with many a backward look, I quitted the plain of Waterloo. I remember no day in my life in which more peculiar trains of thought were called forth. And though the time passed rapidly while exploring the these men, as much as in them, conspire and work the destruction field, yet it seemed in the retrospect at night as if a long, of this realm. For it can be no otherwise, but that as contempt history of Napoleon's career. I have stood where in the long period had been lived that day. With more feeling of godly laws, and sedition among the people and subjects, of what than I had previously experienced, I have since been

## THE SUNDAY SCHOLAR.

"One day," said Mr. Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, the institutor of Sunday Schools, "as I was going to church, I overtook a soldier just entering the church door; this was on a week-day. As I passed him, I said place of divine worship. 'Ah! Sir,' said he, 'I may thank you for that.' 'Me!' said I, 'why I do not know that I ever saw you before.' 'Sir,' said he, 'when I was a little boy, I was indebted to you for my first instruction in my duty. I used to meet you at the mornng service in this cathedral, and was one of your Sunme into Berkshire; and put me apprentice to a shoemaker. I often used to think of you. At length I went to London; and was there drawn to serve as a militia-man in the Westminster militia. I came to Glouceshope of once more seeing you.'

"He then told me his name, and brought himself to my recollection by a curious circumstance, which happened whilst he was at school. His father was a journeyman currier; a most vile, profligate man. After the boy had been some time at school, he came one day and told

the world in arms, and consumed, in perhaps the short-est campaign on record, more victims than probably were to hear that you have left off going to the alchouse on ever sacrificed before in such a little space. Poor the Sunday; your boy tells me that you now stay at home, wretched man! how his brother's blood cries from this field against him! and never get tipsy.' 'Sir,' said, 'I may thank you for it.' 'Nay,' said I, 'that is impossible; I do not recol-I went into the quiet, country-looking church of Wa- lect that I ever spoke to you before.' 'No Sir,' said he,

#### The Garner.

THE ABUSE OF GOD'S PATIENCE.

Whether you mean it or not, you are verily guilty of despising the goodness and forbearance of God. Can any guilt well be greater? Is it a small thing that you are despising: no, it is teach us the excellence of this mercy, which is so great, that, if we only knew the true value of things, we should fall on our knees, and bless God with all our hearts for sparing us month after month, and year after year, that we may have time and opportunities for repentance. But what if the opportunities are given in vain? What if the time, which should have been spent in repentance, has been employed in heaping sin upon sin? What if December leave us as far from heaven as January found us, but with a heavier load on our consciences, and a deeper stain on our souls?-Then I must set before you the evil end of such a life of sin, the evil end of going on year after year despising the riches of God's coodness and forbearance. The wages of sin is death. The end f rejecting God's mercy must be to abide the fierceness of his anger, in that day when the Son of man comes in all his father's glory to execute judgment on the wicked. Against that day, St. Paul tells us, hardened and impenitent sinners are treasuring up for themselves wrath. Let no man be mad enough to say within imself, I will lay up my treasure upon earth: for we must all lay up treasure in heaven, whether we will or no. We are all laying up treasure there at this moment: if it be not a treasure of ho iness, it must be a treasure of wrath. Could our eyes be opened to behold the secrets of the next world, how should we start and remble at seeing this mountain of wrath and misery and punishment, which we are heaping up against ourselves! The covetous muckworm for instance, who scrapes up penny upon penny, and pound upon pound, by so many base, dishonest, oppressive ways, ow would he shudder to find the treasure he delights in, a treasure not of money, but of wrath! The drunkard, who wallows in strong drink,-it might rouse even him from his dreadful lethargy, could he see every cup of drunkenness swelling a stream of wrath for him. The nuclean man, who offends the Holy Spi rit of God by his adultery, his fornication, his impure thoughts and filthy words, -what would be his feelings, if he saw the pile of flaming wrath, which his pleasures, as he deems them, are or not. We have the Apostle's word for it: the joys of sin are joys of wrath; the wages of sin are wages of wrath; the treasures of sin are treasures of wrath, and vengeance, and punishment. and misery, and woe. - Ret. A. W. Hare.

#### OBSCURITY OF PROPHECY.

Length of time, by the changes which it makes in the custom and manners of mankind, on which the figures of speech depend, and by various other means, brings an obscurity on the most perpicuous writings. Among all the books now extant, none hath affered more from this cause, in its original perspicuity, than the Bible; nor hath any part of the Bible suffered equally with the rophetic books, in particular passages: but, notwithstanding the great and confessed obscurity of particular parts of the prophecies, hose which immediately oncern the Christian church are for the ost part, so far at leastas they are already accomplished, abunlantly perspicuous or incumbered with no other difficulty than the Apostle's rules of exposition will-remove; nor does the obscurity of other parts at all lessen the certainty of the evidence which these afford. The obscurity, therefore, of the prophecies great as it is in certain parts, is not such, upon the whole, a should discourage the Christian laic from the study of them, nor such as will excuse him under the neglect of it. Let him remember that it is not mine, but the apostle's admonition, who would not enjoin an useless or inpracticable task, "to give heed to the prophetic word."-Bishop Horsely.

### A GOOD RULER.

The virtues of private persons, how bright and exemplary so- THIS Institution is now in successful operation. An ever, operate but on few, on those only who are near enough to additional number of in-door pupils can be conobserve and inclined to mitate them: their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. But a just and wise magistrate is a blessing as extensive as the community to which he belongs; a blessing, which includes all other blessings whatsoever that relate to this life; secures to us the possession, and enhances the value of all of them; which renders the condition of the happiest among men still more happy, and the state of the meanest less miserable, than it would otherwise be: and for the enjoyment of which no one man can well envy another; because all men, in their several ranks, and according to their several proportions and degrees, do alike share in it. As the precious ointment upon the ead, which ran down unto the beard of Aaron, and went down from thence even to the skirts of his clothing, -(Psalm exxxii, 2.) -such, and so universal are the benefits which a good ruler bestows; in like manner are they derived from him, the head, and gently diffused over the whole body which he governs, refreshing every part of it, as they descend, from the highest to the lowest. -Bishop Atterbury.

### A PREVENTIVE OF REBELLION.

When I behold the evil and pestiferously-affected minds of Engishmen, and ponder and weigh the fruits of such corrupt minds, contempt, hatred, grudge and malice against their king, magistrates, laws, orders, and policies, doubtless I cannot think but degree soever they are, have wrought the destruction of other realms; so it must and can do no otherwise unto this realm. But what realm or kingdom soever will avoid these evils, let them promote the word of God to be truly and diligently preached and taught unto the subjects and members thereof. The want of it is the chief cause of sedition and trouble, as Solomon saith: "Where prophecy is wanting, the people are dissipated." Wherefore I cannot but wonder at the opinion and doctrine of such as say, a sermon once in a week, in a month, or a quarter of a year, is sufficient for the people. Truly it is injuriously and evil spoken it gave me great pleasure to see that he was going to a against the glory of God and salvation of the people. - Bishop

Nothing shall more effectually betray the heart into a love of sin, and a loathing of holiness, than an ill-managed prosperity.-It is like some meats, the more luscious, the more dangerous. lay Scholars. My father, when he left this city, took Prosperity and ease upon an unsanetified, impure heart, is like the sun-beams upon a dunghill, it raises many filthy noisome exhalations. The same soldiers, who, in hard service, and in the battle, are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury are apt to mutiny and rebel. That corrupt affection which has lain, ter last night with a deserter, and I took the opportunity as it were, dead and frozen in the midst of distracting businesses, of coming this morning to visit the old spot, and in the or under adversity, when the sun of prosperity has shined upon it, then, like a snake, it presently recovers its former strength and venom. Vice must be caressed and smiled upon, that it may thrive and sting. It is starved by poverty. It droops under the frowns of fortune, and pines away upon bread and water. But when the channels of plenty run high, and every appetite is plied with abundance and variety, so that SATISFACTION is but a mean me, that his father was wonderfully changed; and that word to express its enjoyment, then the inbred corruption of the he had left off going to the alchouse on Sunday. It heart shows itself pampered and insolent, too unruly for discihappened, soon after, that I met the man in the street, pline, and too big for correction .- South.

### Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

Subscribers to this institution are requested to pay a second Instalment of Five PER CENT [or five shillings per share] on the amount of their respective shares, into the hands of the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of January next. When more convenient the remittance may be made to the Editor of "The H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1839.

Young English Lady, accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Family where the children are young. She will instruct iches, the best riches, the riches of the mercy of the King of them in the usual branches of a liberal education; inneaven. It is easy to see why St. Paul calls it riches. He would cluding Music, French, Dancing, and Ornamental Needle-work. References of the highest respectability. Address S. Y.. Belleville, U. C.

WANTED, an Assistant (a member of the Church of England) qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. A person acquainted with the National School system would be preferred; who, for the present, would be satisfied with a small salary. Application to be made at the UPPER CANADA CENTRAL SCHOOL, Toronto.

November 25, 1839

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TUR-NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. TERMS .- For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees .-The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A

limited number only will be taken. It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be

given previously to the removal of a pupil. Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and

bedding, and silver dessert spoon. For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the Principal.

N. B .- The present term will end on Tuesday, December 24th, and the next will commence on Monday, January

Kingston, U. C., December 11, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abnce except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.

### FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber begs leave to state that a School for Young Ladies will be opened in the Academy at Brockville, by Mrs. Caswall and Miss Street, on Monday, November 10th. The terms for tuition are reaonable, and will be made known on application. Young Ladies can be accommodated with Board in respectable families residing near the Academy, at 10s. or 12s. 6d. per week. Application to be made as above.

H. CASWALL. Brockville, Nov. 4, 1839.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

veniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &C. For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-

For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do.

Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. Toronto, May 24, 1839.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. A FARM, beautifully situated on the score of Land, River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, with a new fal-FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the 70 acres of which are under cultivation-with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop.

#### THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF A GOOD LOG HOUSE.

36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and hitchen beneath A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs between the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Cownship, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises.

ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Robert Craig, late of the Township of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District, hereby requires all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to Charles Short, Esq., of Presque addressed. Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the sameand all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please present their claims.

DAVID JOHN SMITH. ADMINISTRATOR. Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839.

REMOVAL

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES,

AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N. B .- Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the argest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which have been purchased are secured. ing been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere:—

Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths;
Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chints;
Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons;

Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks;
Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets;
A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting; Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and Huckabacks; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;

Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets; Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. A large assortment of Small Wares, &c.
Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines;
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses;
Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians;
Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons;
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers;
Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;

Black and Colored Silk Velvets; Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas;
White and Colored Stays;
Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also
Striped and Checked do.

Muslin Capes and Collars. ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

BRITISHSADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON.

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very content of the content of t from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort ment of

SADDLERY GOODS,

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz: Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.

Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips,

in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest Patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. N. B.—Every description of single and double harness,

manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has ceived since his commencement in this Control of the commencement in this Control of the control of received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully if forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well select Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of Cavalry Polyton and Cavalry Polyto Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scalars by Sabre Starty and Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes, Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, rous qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord: Gold and Silver Cord. Tassels;

Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reason above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Catlery, Military Goods, and Surgeone' Inc.

lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any invested for not superior to any imported from Europe.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with
every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the

possible manner. SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

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hood of the place of publication and to Postmasters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least half-yearly in advance.

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[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

\* From the Church of England Magazine.