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COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1843.

poetry.

THE SECOND ADVENT.

Even thus amid thy pride and luxury, Oh Earth! shall that last coming burst on thee,
That secret coming of the Son of Man, When all the cherub-throning clouds shall shine, Irradiate with his bright advancing sign: When that great Husbandman shall wave his fan, Sweeping like chaff thy wealth and pomp away; Still to the noontide of that nightless day, Shalt thou thy wonted dissolute course maintain. Along the busy mart and crowded street, The buyer and the seller still shall meet,

And marriage feasts begin their jocund strain:
Still to the pouring out the cup of wee;
Till Earth, a drunkard, reeling to and fro,
And mountains molten by his burning feet, And Heaven his presence own, all red with furnace heat. The hundred-gated cities then, The towers and temples, named of men Eternal, and the thrones of Kings; The gilded summer palaces, The courtly bowers of love and ease,
Where still the Bird of Pleasure sings; Ask ye the destiny of them?
Go gaze on fallen Jerusalem!
Yea, mightier names are in the fatal roll,
'Gainst Earth and Heaven God's standard is unfurled, Cainst Earth and Heaven God's standard is untilled.

The skies are shrivelled like a burning scroll,

And the vast common doom ensepulchres the world.

Oh! who shall then survive?

Oh! who shall stand and live?

When all that hath been is no more:

When for the round earth hung in air,

When for the round earth hung in air, With all its constellations fair In the sky's azure canopy; When for the breathing earth and sparkling sea, Is but a fiery deluge without shore, Heaving along the abyss profound and dark,

A fiery deluge, and without an Ark.

Lord of all power, when thou art there alone On thy eternal, fiery-wheeled throne, That in its high meridian noon Needs not the perished sun nor moon: When thou art there in thy presiding state,
Wide sceptred monarch o'er the realm of doom: When from the sea-depths, from earth's darkest tomb; The dead of all the ages round thee wait:

And when the tribes of wickedness are strewn Like forest leaves in the autumn of thine ire: Faithful and true! thou still wilt save thine own! Tathful and true! thou still wilt save thine own!
The saints shall dwell within th' unharming fire,
Each white robe spotless, blooming every palm,
Even safe as we, by this still fountain's side,
So shall the Church, thy bright and mystic bride,
Sit on the stormy gulf a haleyon bird of calm.
Yes, 'mid yon angry and destroying signs,
O'er us the rainbow of thy mercy shines,
We hail, we bless the covenant of its heam. We hail, we bless the covenant of its beam,

THE SOVEREIGN POWER.

Almighty to revenge, Almightiest to redeem!

made. There be others, too, which are comprehend- question, which is to be avoided by all possible means. Esop's dog, and lose the cheese for the shadow in the osopher"—your Byron, Shelly, Gibbon, or Voltaine nicable, and belong to the sovereign power primitively and just liberties (the matter on which the exorbitancy and hypocrisy, to infuse into them what thou pleasest, menon which, if it be not a divine truth, is a morin all sorts of governments. They cannot subsist in of a prince's power doth work,) which being secured, know this, that this people is more incapable of sovea body composed of individuities; and if they be di- his power, must needs be temperate and run in the reignty than any other known: Thou art abused like cognise it as the first, and therefore think themselves vided amongst several bodies, there is no government even channel. "But," it may be demanded, "how a pedant by the nimble-witted noblemen—go, go along privileged, as they feel themselves inclined, to have it (as if there were many kings in one kingdom there shall the people's just liberties be preserved if they be with them to shake the present government,—not for as the latter character. prohibitive in that part to him belonging, might render warks of subjects' liberties in monarchies) may advise with more ease." gruity, and to attempt it in act is pernicious.

ernment, as well republics as monarchies.

both,) being an estate popular, did exercise without protecting him displease the estates of his kingdom; ever ready to take hold of them. controlment or opposition all the fore-named points and if the king should be so ill-advised as to protect essential to supreme power. No law was made but him, yet he doth not escape punishment that is branded THE CHURCH AND THE UNIVERSITIES IN to call "points of difference." by the people; and though the senate did propone with a mark of public infamy, declared enemy to the and advise a law to be made, it was the people that state, and incapable of any good amongst them. gave it sanction; and it received the force of law The perpetual cause of the controversies, between from their command and authority, as may appear by the prince and his subjects, is the ambitious designs the respective phrases of the propounder, quod fous- of rule in great men, veiled under the specious pretext tum felixque sit, vobis populoque Romano velitis jubeatis. of religion and the subjects' liberties, seconded with The people used these imperative words, esto sunio; the arguments and false positions of seditious preachers, and if it were refused, the Tribune of the people ex- 1st, That the king is ordained for the people, and the pressed it with a veto. The propounder or adviser of end is more noble than the mean; 2d, That the conthe law was said rogare legem, and the people jubere stitutor is superior to the constituent; 3d, That the the occasions. War and peace was ever concluded be the occasions. War and peace was ever concluded be the occasions. War and peace was ever concluded be the occasions of the concentration of the occasions. The real and the occasions of the occasions of the occasions of the occasions of the occasions occasions. with commission from them. They only gave grace and need to the estates of the people. This is the language of the spirits of division to which it recommends to the spirits of division to which it recommends the people. This is the language of the spirits of division to which it recommends the people. they who were wronged by the sentence of judges and them whom God hath conjoined, (which must not pass officers provocabant ad populum.

So it was in Athens, and to this day among the grounds these giants, who war against the gods, have Swissers and Grissons, the estate of Holland, and builded their Babel. all estates popular. In Venice, which is a pure aristocracy, laws, war, peace, election of officers, pardon of men's actions (which is the glory of God and felicity and appellation are all concluded and done in concigof men) are to be preferred to all means directed lio Maggiore, which consists of principal men who thereunto. But there is not that order of dignity have the sovereignty. As for the pregadi, and conciglio di diéci, they were but officers and executors of among the means themselves, or mid instruments their power, and the duke is nothing but the idol to compounded together. If it were so, and a man whom ceremonies and compliments are addressed, appointed to keep sheep, of a hoofenal to with appointed to keep sheep, of a hoofenal to with appointed to keep sheep, of a hoofenal to with appointed to keep sheep, of a hoofenal to keep sheep. without the least part of sovereignty. So it was in SPARTA, so it is in Lucca, Genoa, and Ragusa, and be preferred to the man, and the pupil to his tutor.

We are indebted for this choice and useful extract to

tern power, as from the fountain, is derived? knowing that the exercise thereof shall be put upon sed with. To the 5th, It is a mere fallacy, for what migated by the recollection that St. Peter bore to them, whereby they shall be able quickly to compass is essential to one thing cannot be given to another. bereproved by his inferior, and that this condescenhonour and reputation of wisdom. The effects of a member; and as the head of the natural body may be sale side; the latter prelate describes these institusubjects,—the most fierce, insatiable, and insupportable | -anarchy and confusion? tyranny in the world,—where every man of power op- Now, to any man that understands these things biaop gently for meddling in what does not concern power. The effects of the former may be cured by anointed, and lay violent hands on his authority to ints own way, and at its own time. good advice, satiety in the prince, or fear of infamy, whom both you and they owe subjection, and assistance So stand matters at present. The educational bring a prince to the sense of his errors, and when God and man? Do ye think to stand and domineer much equanimity, will probably have their strength of difference is, perhaps, the best way to remove their nothing else can do it, seeing the prince is mortal, over the people, in an aristocratic way,—the people tied by a pretty severe struggle, and, as it appears to cause and bring about uniformity of sentiment, and (From a Leiter to a Friend by the "Great" Marquis of patience in the subject is a sovereign and dangerless Montrose.*)

Who owe you small or no obligation? It is you, under so, not without plausible reason. The very expression and dangerless who owe you small or no obligation? It is you, under so, not without plausible reason. Yet we question remedy, who in wisdom and duty is obliged to tole- your natural prince, that get all employment pregnant on which we have quoted from a French contemporate the vices of his prince, as they do storms and of honour or profit, in peace or war. You are the ary suggests forcibly the probability that the French Civil societies, so pleasing to Almighty God, cantempests, and other natural evils which are compensubjects of his liberality; your houses decayed, either clergy are not without just cause of dissatisfaction. not subsist without government, nor government withsated with better times succeeding. It had been betby merit or his grace and favour, are repaired, without We need not point out to our readers—the context
by merit or his grace and favour, are repaired, without withleading to Triming to Tr out a sovereign power, to force obedience to laws and just commands, to dispose and discovered the series which that insinuajust commands, to dispose and direct private endeaof Ferdinand, and after his death rectified them, betheir liberty, when ye deserve best, to shelter themting word "philosophers" is intended to bear. The vours to public ends, and to unite and incorporate the selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you French "philosopher" is indicated by the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you French "philosopher" is indicated by the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head, or serve you in the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head of the contrast as selves, will make you shorier by the head of the contrast as selves, which is not a selves where the contrast as selves as the contrast as selves as the contrast as selves. several members into one body politic, that with joint brought it to desolation, and shed so much Christian with an ostracism. If their first act be against kingly one who is neither Protestant, Catholic, Jew, nor endeavours and abilities they may the better advance blood by unseasonable remedies and opposition.— power, their next act will be against you; for if the Free-thinker, but something less believing than any and a factious appearance, while it is sure to augment the public good. This the public good. This sovereignty is a power ocer

the public good. This sovereignty is a power ocer

But when a king's lawful power is restrained, the people be of a fierce nature, they will cut your throats of these—shall we call them all—religionists? And and people that the people be of a fierce nature, they will cut your throats of these—shall we call them all—religionists? people, above which power there is none upon politic body is in such desperate estate that it can (as the Switzers did of old), you shall be contemptible certainly a professorial board of "Jews, Free-thinkers, earth, whose acts cannot be rescinded by any other, neither endure the disease nor the remedy, which is (as some of ancient houses are in Holland, their very and (such) philosophers' is not precisely one to whose instituted by God, for his glory and the temporal and force only. For princes, lawful power is only re- burgomaster is the better man); your honours—life— care an earnest believer in the Christian revelation, eternal happiness of men. This is it that is recorded strained by violence, and never repaired but by viofortunes stand at the discretion of a seditious preacher. would very willingly, or could very securely, initiating so oft, by the wisdom of ancient times, to be sacred and invisibility of the minds of his children. History, poetry, ethics, and disputation problem and invisibility of the minds of his children. History, poetry, ethics, and disputation problem and disputation problem and disputation problem. and inviolable,—the truest image and representation of the nown of of the power of Almighty God upon earth,—not to be bounded, disputed, meddled with at all by subjects, who can power hardly induced. The effect of an antagonist induced by specious pretexts, to your own heavy prejudice and detriment, to be instruments of others' projudice and detriment, to be instruments jects, who can never handle it, though never so warily, but it is the monarchical but it is too far restrained, patience, in the prince, is so ambition? Do ye not know, when the monarchical but it is too far restrained, patience, in the prince, is so ambition? Do ye not know, when the monarchical but it is too far restrained, patience, in the prince, is so ambition? Do ye not know, when the monarchical but it is too far restrained, patience, in the prince, is so ambition? Do ye not know, when the monarchical but it is too far restrained, patience, in the prince, is so ambition? but it is thereby wounded, and the public peace disturbed. Yet it is limited by the laws of cod and nature, and some laws of nations, and by the fundamental laws of the public peace disturbed. The public peace disturbed is the public peace disturbed. The public peace disturbed is the public peace disturbed. The public peace disturbed is the public peace disturbed in the public peace disturbed is the public peace disturbed in the public peace disturbed is the public peace disturbed in the public peace disturbed is the public peace disturbed in the public peace disturbed is the public peace disturbed in the public peace disturbed is the public peace disturbed in the public peace disturbed is shaken, the great ones strive for the eth the disease, for patience, is so give to that influence not its whole-such a case, is to give to that influence not its w ure, and some laws of nations, and by the fundantal laws of the country, which are those upon
body that never dies, at last a good title, and so the
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body that never dies, at last a good title, and so the
sovereign sovereign to the country, which are those upon
sovereign to the country to which sovereign power itself resteth, in prejudice of government comes at last to be changed. To pro- justice, and have preserved your liberties against all with that principle which is thus falsely dignified by which a king can do nothing, and those also which cure a temperate and moderate government, there is domineering nations, shall purchase to yourselves the name of philosophy. As long as it holds a spot secure to the good subject his honour, his life, and the great body of the Clergy, is, we are free to the proportion of ground in the human mind, it will ever strive to the property of his goods. This power (not speaking let a prince never command so well, if there be not a let a prince never command so well, if there be not a vultures and tigers to reign over your posterity, and let a prince never command so well, if there be not a vultures and tigers to reign over your posterity, and let a prince never command so well, if there be not a vultures and tigers to reign over your posterity, and let a prince never command so well, if there be not a visited to the importance of our preachers there of those who are kings in name only, and in effect but correspondent obedience there is no temper. It is and proscriptions of the triumvirate of Rome,—the though they be professors, will take one or the other Principes Nobilitails or Duces Betti, nor of the arbitrary and despotic power where one is head and all them to limit and circumscribe royal power—it is sity must, and for reason of state will, tyrannize over constituted, comes home to all—will infuse a religithe rest slaves, but of that which is sovereign over Jupiter's thunder which never subject handled well you. For kingdoms acquired by blood and violence ous or an irreligious life into the subjects which they free subjects) is still one and the same, in points essential, wherever it be, whether in the person of a to his people. It requires more than human sufficimen (if any such be among you so blinded with ambiglow into zeal, or to harden into a sneer at the great,

sovereign power, which cannot fall in any man's con-

FRANCE. (From the London Times.)

without some answer), to slide upon which sandy

constitution is absolute and without condition, devolv- -ED. CH.

all other aristocracies, and, indeed, cannot be other- ing all his power in the person constituted, and his the country. A Canon of Lyons, M. Desgarets in a we have always been found of cherishing. But the of Georgia, as a medium of official communication with wise without the subversion of the present government.

A Canon of Epots, and in power in the person constituted, and we have described of the present government.

The Canon of Epots, and in power in the person constituted, and the present government of the present government govern If the Lords in republics have that power essential one for her husband, and to a people what king they of tone, has attempted to show that the course of seto sovereignty, by what reason can it be denied to a will at first; both being once done, neither can the cular instruction pursued in the public colleges inprince in whose person only and primitively resteth woman nor the people free themselves, from obedience wolves a systematic though indirect attack on the Cathe sovereign power, and from whom all lawful subaland subjection to the husband and the prince, when tholic religion. The Archbishop of Paris, a peaceable ther of Alfred downwards, bow at her shrine, and some vague notions as to what constitutes Protestanthey please. To the 3d, In a politic consideration, prelate, and anxious for a quiet life, publishes some give up their children to her blessing. Her rulers, tism, but his views of Episcopaey are as loose and This power is strong and durable when it is tempethe king and his people are not two, but one body
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the king are not two and the king are not twe This power is strong and durable when it is temperate when it is possessed (with the rate, and it is temperate when it is possessed (with the politic, whereof the king is the head; and so far are the only august spirits of their times. Not a few of promulgated by a clergyman lawfully ordained, since essential parts foresaid) with moderation, and limitathey from contrariety, and opposite motions, that there essential parts foresaid) with moderation, and limitathey from contrariety, and opposite motions, that there is they from contrariety, and opposite motions, that there is they from contrariety and opposite motions, that there is they from contrariety and opposite motions, that there is they from contrariety and opposite motions, that there is they from contrariety and opposite motions, that there is they from contrariety and opposite motions of the repose of an increase of the days of Bishop Hoadley. tion by the laws of God, of nature, and the fundamental is nothing good or ill for the one which is not just so him of making "quotations, of which the verbal acculaws of the country. It is weak when it is restrained for the other; if their ends and endeavours be diverse, racy is not always a pledge for their substantial truth." turbulence of the present. Such men resting on their of these essential parts, and it is weak also when it is and never so little eccentric, either that king inclineth The French Primate, however, finds little sympathy own profound thoughts and strong in their own extended beyond the laws whereby it is bounded; to tyranny, or that people to disloyalty,—if they be strength, are often seen rising high above all the men Recorder, the death of the Rev. John A. Clark, D.D., which could never be any time endured by the people contrary, it is mere tyranny or mere disloyalty. To of his right reverend brethren are already in arms of their age. When the season came, some of these Rector of St. Andrew's Church in that city, and one which could never be any time endured by the people of the western part of the world, and by those of the western part of the world, and by those of Scotland as little as any. For that which Galba said of his Romans is the humour of them all, nec totam of his Romans is the humour of them all, nec totam of the season came, some of these contrary, it is mere tyrahny of mere distributed.

When the season came, some of these could take the place of the confessor and the martyr, and one against him. The Bishop of Chartres, an energetic and privilege are so far from incompatibility that the one giving to the dignity of their episcopate the high adornment of a spirit ready to be offered an oblation of his fellow-labourers, and of the Church in that city, and one could take the place of the confessor and the martyr, of their age. When the season came, some of these could take the place of the editors of the editors of the editors of the editors of the dignity of their episcopate the high adornment of a spirit ready to be offered an oblation. of his Romans is the humour of them att, nee total and in full possession of libertatem nee totam servitutem pati possunt but a temper the sovereign being strong, and in full possession of a spirit ready to be onlined an obligation of the first the sovereign being strong, and in full possession of fore the author—tells the "defenders of monopoly" on the altar of truth and sanctity. Such were Latiof both. Unwise princes endeavour the extension of both is lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his lawful power and prerogative, and the protect his lawful power and prerogative his lawf it,—rebellious and turbulent subjects the restraint. subjects from oppression, and maintain their liberties learned Archbishop"—that "an honorary pre-emi- All these images of weal and woe, of the lowliness works. Wise princes use it moderately, but most desire to entire, otherwise, not. On the other side, a people, nence involves no superiority of teaching, that the and greatness, of the intellectual, and moral, and the extend it, and that humour is fomented by advice of enjoying freely their just liberties and privileges, church of France knows no dictator or patriarch, and holy, through the past, arrest the eye of the Churchcourtiers and bad councillors, who are of a hasty ambi- maintaineth the prince's honour and prerogative out the doctrinal authority of all her first pastors is abso- man's imagination, and serve to bind his heart to the of their journal which contained some remarks on the tion, and cannot abide the slow progress of riches and of the great affection they carry towards him, which is lutely the same. "I have traced," he adds, in a some-system with which they are so naturally associated. preferments in a temperate government. They per-the greatest strength against foreign invasion, or intes-suade the arbitrary with reflection on their own ends, time insurrection, that a prince can possibly be posses-with sorrow these concluding lines. But my grief is their ends, robbing thereby the people of their wealth, The eye may lose its sight, the ear its hearing, but can sight did but add to his glory." The Archbishop of COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1843. the king of the people's love due to him, and of the never be given to the hand, or foot, or any other Lons and Bishop of Belley range themselves on the honour and reputation of wisdom. The effects of a moderate government are religion, justice, and peace, —flourishing love of the subjects towards their prince in whose heart he reigns,—durableness and strength fect of a prince's power too far extended is tyranny: without change of the [monarchical] government, and from the king if he be ill,—if he be good, tyranny or the essence and being of the same. When a king is from the benefit of the existing law," as one of them a fear of it from them to whom he hath intrusted the restrained from the lawful use of his power, and sub- corplains, "Protestants and Jews, Freethinkers and of a new religious paper started in New York, entimanagement of public affairs. The effect of the roy- jects can make no use of it, as under a king they can- Pilosophers." Finally, the Journal des Débats, re- tled the "Protestant Churchman;" a periodical, we al power restrained is the oppression and tyranny of not, what can follow but a subversion of government, prsenting, we presume, the Government view of the understand, got up in opposition to the "Churchman" mater, snubs the combatants all around—the Arch- of that city, from alleged disapprobation of the prinpresseth his neighbour, without any hope of redress only, the proceedings of these times* may seem strange, hin,—the Bishop of Chartres, to the best of its Christians, professing adherence to the same comfrom a prince despoiled of his power to punish op- and he may expostulate with us thus: "Noblemen strugth, for flying in the face of his ecclesiastical munion and worshipping at the same altars, are liable pressors. The people under an extended power are and gentlemen of good quality what do you mean? surrior, and for helping to stir questions which the to differences of opinion, as we must believe, howmiserable, but most miserable under the restrained will you teach the people to put down the Lord's Gernment would have preferred to manage by itself ever, upon subordinate and unessential points; and

monarch, or in a few principal men, or in the estates of ency to go so even a way betwixt the prince's prerothe people. The essential points of sovereignty are gative, and the subject's privilege, as to content both, are so far degenerate from the virtue, valour, and which philosophy presents. A few strange minds these:—To make laws, to create principal officers, to or be just in itself, for they can never agree upon the fidelity to our true and lawful sovereign, so constantly there doubtless are, who can deal with all the usual make peace and war, to give grace to men condemned matter, and where it hath been attempted, as in some entertained by our ancestors, as to suffer you, with all subjects of education as drily as with the differential by law, and to be the last to whom appellation is places it hath, the sword did ever determine the your policy, to reign over us? Take heed you be not calculus. But they are few. Your ordinary "philed in those set down, but because majesty doeth not But there is a fair and justifiable way for subjects to well. And thou, seditious preacher, who studies to cannot be quiet. "Ecrasez l'infâme" was the cry, so clearly shine in them they are here omitted.— procure a moderate government, incumbent to them put the sovereignty in the people's hands for thy own not of a mere splenetic misanthrope, but of all who These set down are inalienable, indivisible, incommuin duty, which is to endeavour the security of religion ambitious ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian's Church a phenomenature of the christian ambitious ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian's Church a phenomenature of the christian ambitious ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian's Church a phenomenature of the christian ambitious ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian's Church a phenomenature of the christian ambitious ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian ambitious ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian ambitious ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian ambitious ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian ambitious ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian ambitions ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian ambitions ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian ambitions ends, as the christian ambitions ends, as the christian ambitions ends are the christian ambition ambit

should be none at all,) for whosoever should have one not known, and how known if they be not determined thy ends to possess the people with it,—but like [as] Knowing, therefore, that this "philosophy" is now of these, were able to erase their proceedings who to be such?" It is answered, the laws contain them, a cunning tennis-player lets the ball go to the wall, a recognised element of the national character of have all the rest; for the having them negative and and the parliaments (which ever have been the bultutions formed on the express notion of admitting its the acts of all the others invalid, and there would be new laws, against emergent occasions which prejudge And whereas a durable peace with England (which influence, should have roused at length the protests of a superiority to the supreme, and an equality to the their liberties; and so leave it to occasion, and not is the wish and desire of all honest men) is pretended, the unphilosophical clergy. It is rather extraordinary ceit that hath common sense; in speech it is inconbreeds contention, and disturbance to the quiet of the
peace with them, and overthrow the only means for than that they should have now at last ventured upon state. And if parliaments be frequent, and rightly that end. It is the king's majesty's sovereignty over it. In spite of the venerable authority of the French Having in some measure expressed the nature of constituted, what favourile councillor or statesman both that unites us in affection, and is only able to Primate, we cannot help suspecting that their cry is supreme power, it shall be better known by the actual dare misinform or mislead a king to the prejudice of reconcile questions among us when they fall. To well grounded. And, if so, we must add, that in the practice of all nations, in all the several sorts of gov- a subject's liberty, knowing he must answer it at the endeavour the dissolution of that bond of our union, present tone of the French mind it is not likely to be peril of his head and estate at the next ensuing is nowise to establish a durable peace, but rather to soon suppressed with ease. The history of the strug The people of Rome (who were masters of policy, parliament, and that he shall put the king to an hard procure enmity and war betwixt bordering nations, gle, if it prove one, may be instructive to those who and war too, and to this day are made patterns of choice for him, either to abandon him to justice, or by where occasions of quarrel are never wanting, nor men think it practicable (not to say desirable) to secure a where occasions of quarrel are never wanting, nor men think it practicable (not to say desirable) to secure a peaceful and uniform education of a professedly Christian country by omitting what they are pleased

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(From Congregationalism, a work by Dr. Vaughan, a Dissenter.) France, as every body knows, has long since had In the case of multitudes, the zeal now evinced in There the secular and the religious instructions are respect. In the view of no small numbers of her York. wholly separated from each other, the professors taking exclusive charge of one, the almoners (in the case attractions as belong not to any other institute on begging of suffrages so frequent among them upon down; 4th, That the prince's prerogative, and the change since these public colleges were placed upon by them, and never denounced but by their Feciales, with them, and never denounced but by their Feciales, is taken from the king is added to the estates of the their present footing. The zeal and the success of every form and shade of beauty, are the still and senand pardon, and for the last refuge, delinquents, and that walk betwixt the king and his people, to separate that walk betwixt the king and his people, to separate changes of the past. In their completeness, or as observed upon by friend and enemy. It shows itself they take the shade of the ivy-mantled ruin, they at every turn and in every shape, from the fashionable serve to call up the bygone in lengthened succession, chapel to the village church, from the lately formed until the imagination rests upon the rudest appearbishopric of Algeria to the French prints which any ances, amidst the deepening shadows of the most dislounger may see in Messrs. Ackermann's or Colnaghi's tant time. Before her altars all our fathers stood on windows. An impression appears to be making upon their bridal-day, and to her sacred inclosures they

THE CHURCH.

We have been favoured by a friend with the perusal ciples inculcated in the latter journal. Individual where these differences of opinion exist, they have a perfect right freely, but yet calmly, to express them. or the pains of writers, or by some event which may with your goods, lives, and fortunes, by all the laws of intitutions of France, hitherto acquiesced in with so The quiet and unrestrained discussion of such points

Yet we question much whether the gentlemen dissenting from the views of doctrine or discipline promulgared by the "Churchman," have adopted the ciliating enough to affirm that the followers of Wesley wisest method of effecting the object they professedly starting of an opposition or rival paper always wears spirit of party. The imputed waywardness or er- of Christians. roneousness might be just as successfully combated by the quiet exercise of public opinion; for where we have fixed principles to rest upon, and acknowledged countenance and support of the Bishop of the Diocese

tracts from English papers, the obvious tendency of to this plan, they cannot separate from the Church, and this which is to bring discredit upon a portion of the is our peculiar glory." Clergy of the Church in the mother country. To be These last emphatic words were uttered only ten sure, these passages are adduced in order to augment months before he died, and are earnest enough of what the public horror of "Puseyism," as it is termed; he meant the body who are called by his name, to be. but the conductors of the "Protestant Churchman" In another place he says,should be so far acquainted with passing events, as to "They [the Methodists] are not a sect or party—they know that the sources from which their authority, in these cases, is drawn, are by no means such as a sound Church paper should apply to. The Oxford they are still numbers of the Church: such they desire to live and to die. And I believe one reason why God is pleased to continue my life so long, is Chronicle, from which one disparaging extract is made, is notoriously a Radical paper, and consequently all its articles in reference to the Church are deeply ringed with that dislike to the Established Religion, which papers of that order of politics are at little pains to disguise.—Another quotation of a similar character is made from the Weehly Dispatch; in regard to which we may merely remind the respectative conductors of the "Protectant Churchy and the priesihood also—ye knew that 'no man taketh this honour to regard to which we may merely remind the respecta-ble conductors of the "Protestant Churchman," that himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron.' Oh, the fact of Mr. Alderman Harmer's being a share- contain yourself within your own bounds—ye yourselves holder in such a print, caused his indignant rejection were at first called in the Church of England; and though holder in such a print, caused his indignant rejection from the mayoralty of London in the autumn of 1840. These facts will suffice to shew to our brethren of the facts will suffice the facts will suffice the facts will be sufficient to the f Protestant Churchman," that they are not dealing son, Vol. vii.) fairly by the Church of England in culling from pa- The maintenance of the doctrine by members of pers which are conducted in avowed hostility to her, the Church of England which is here so decidedly and

tions to the dust, if they could. to be disseminated, we apprehend that the previously and a Papist!

The election of officers was only made by the people are two contraries, like the two scales of those who are of the established religions as belong not to any other institute on the people are two contraries, like the two scales of those who are of the established religions as belong not to any other institute on the manufacture of the established religion of the earth. Among all the ordinances of God or man she the "Episcopal Protestant," in regard to which we an article has lately been transferred to the columns of the col

model, he does not conceive its preservation any more essential to the existence of a Church, than that of the windows. An impression appears to be making upon the French mind—a movement in progress—a transition begun: and that Christianity must indeed be of a narrow and exclusive school which does not frankly and heartily rejoice at the fact.

As might be expected, rising Catholicism and established Liberalism have soon found a point of conflict. And, as might also have been predicted, that point has been found in the educational institutions of the properties of the dead. The point has been found in the educational institutions of the found in the educational institutions of the properties of a State; and he windows. An impression appears to be making upon their bridal-day, and to her sacred inclosures they surrendered their ashes when their race was run. Her solemn forms of worship became more and more impressive to the living, as being through so many ages mementoes of the dead. Beneath her roofs—beneath the humblest in common with the proudest—the men of all degrees have worshipped for more than a thousand years. The very paths leading to the spaces on which her spires and turrets lift themselves are now more the validity of non-episcopal orders, than of republican magistr ci s.' These are the men—happily they are few—of whom good Bishop White said, with a severity not often found in his meek and saintly spirit, 'It is impossible that this conduct eap be vindicated by any professions of piety. Supposing them to be sincered. The most favourable interpretation to be put on such that the only way to salvation lies with a severity not often found in his meek and saintly spirit, 'It is impossible that this conduct eap be vindicated by any professions of piety. Supposing them to be sincered. The most favourable interpretation to be put on such that the only way to salvation lies with a severity not often found in his meek and saintly spirit, 'It is impossible that this conduct eap be vindicated by any professions of piety. Supposing them to be sincered. The most favourable interpretation to be put on such that the only w To the 2d, He that constituteth so as he still retaineth

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To the 2d, He th We are indebted for this choice and useful extract to the power to reverse his constitution, is superior to the constituted in that respect; but if his donation and tion of considerable interest and merit.—ED. CH.]

* The revolutionary proceedings of the Scottish Assembly towards heaven, have been in a therefore and the result towards heaven, have been in a therefore and any superior to the constituted in that respect; but if his donation and usages of our people; and the Sabbath morning in the telegrange of the Scottish Assembly and Estates in the reign of King Charles the First, A.D. 1640.

* The revolutionary proceedings of the Scottish Assembly towards heaven, have been in a therefore and any support to the constituted in that respect; but if his donation and usages of our people; and the Sabbath morning in the telegrange of the Scottish Assembly and Estates in the reign of King Charles the First, A.D. 1640.

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* The revolutionary proceedings of the Scottish Assembly to the constitution is absolute and without condition, devolved and Estates in the reign of King Charles the First, A.D. 1640.

* The revolutionary proceedings of the Scottish Assembly to the constitution of the Episcopal (?) Protestant and support to the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution is absolute and without condition,—retain the result to the constitution and the constit

We regret to learn from the Philadelphia Episcopal

Our friends of the Episcopal Recorder would greatly oblige us by forwarding to us a copy of that number University of Cambridge in England, under the signature of S. H. T. Our request is made on behalf of a brother-clergyman and friend in this Diocese, a Master of Arts of Cambridge.

We perceive, by our English files, that Archdeacon Lonsdale, Principal of King's College, London, and

It is needless to inform our readers at this time of day, that the Christian Guardian, and the more prominent of the party whose religious and political views it expresses, bears any thing but good-will to the Church of England; and it is very certain that such good-will never will be conciliated or gained, as long as we of the Church of England are faithful to our own principles, and regard as something more than a formality the petition which, in our admirable Litany, we are directed continually to use against heresy and schism. When we shall arrive at the belief that this petition is ill-founded, and that the Scriptures, from whose express admonitions it is drawn, are erroneous, then may we recede from the position which both we, and our valued predecessor, have ever felt it a duty to maintain. And when, forgetful of all these solemn obligations, we shall be conare justified in persisting in their separation from the Church, and that the ministry which they have constisuted and are perpetuating, -in contravention of apostolic authority and primitive usage, -is lawful and valid; then, and not till then, shall we find this bitter hostility to be mitigated, or laid aside, -not till then shall we be dignified by that party with even the name

But the marvel of the matter is, that, upon this point, we are found in agreement with Mr. Wesley, while his professed followers,-who even call themselves after his name, -are at issue with him. He

Methodism which was wholly and solely to preach the Gospel. It was several years after our Society was formed, But what we are called upon more directly to regret in the number of the "Protestant Churchman" was informed it must not be, unless he designed to leave our gret in the number of the "Protestant Churchman" before us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of exbefore us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of ex-

and the supporters of which would raze her founda- unequivocally announced by Mr. Wesley, is stignatized by the Christian Guardian and his party as "Pusey-In regard to the periodical itself, we ought to, and ism" and Popery. If such an application of it be must, wish well to the principles implied in its title; correct, then, by the declared principles of the Guaryet, if it be the principles of a Churchman which are dian, John Wesley, their founder, was a "Puseyite"

established paper, which has the recognition and sup- In the prosecution of the ill-concealed dislike and port of the Bishop of the Diocese, is clear enough in | hostility which is borne by the party of the Christian developing the views which a Churchman, as such, Guardian towards the Church of England, we find should entertain. And if they be Protestant principles that its editor gladly presses into his service any ally, which are to be defended and diffused,-or rather however equivocal or disreputable, who can furnish Catholic principles in opposition to the novelties of an untold calumny against the Bishop of Toronto and Romanism,—we are persuaded that no paper will be The Church. The former, in being spoken of by this its "Education Bill," and that after a fashion a good the Cause of the Established Church has its origin, no found, in the ranks of those who protest against Popery, degenerate follower of Wesley, is deprived of his lawful deal more liberal than has ever been proposed—at doubt, in much laudable purpose and feeling, such as which has more zealously and more ably contended title; and an article is inserted in abuse of that preleast, with any chance of acceptance—in our country. the men who think it mistaken should be prepared to for such principles, than the "Churchman" of New late from the Woodstock Herald, only inferior in vulgar ribaldry and its tone of blasphemy to one which, about two months ago, we had occasion to notice from the people, as appears by the ambitious buying and beggins of a balance, when the one goes up the other goes of the Christian Guardian, vituperative of "The Church" and of its principles: an arricle so wretchedly. Church" and of its principles; an article so wretchedly "We have received the first number of a new paper with this title ['Episcopal Protestant,'] to be published weekly in Charleston, S. C., the editor and proprietor of the Complex with the logy, that we should have thought even the Editor which is the Rev. W. H. Barnwell, Rector of St. Peter's of the Guardian might have detected some of the Church in that city. Upon Ecclesiastical Polity, he justly 'deems it sufficiently expressive of his views' to say, that while regarding the Protestant Episcopal Church's form of government as 'the most accordant with the scriptural prove the character of that writer's theology, and the sound judgment at the same time of his advocate of

monarchical system is to the existence of a State; and he "Piety and religion are acknowledged to consist in

groups in our parishes are among the social pictures the modesty to 'offer' it to him, as well as to the Bishop or inadvertence; and if the doctrine affirmed in these

journalist, why did he fail to warn his readers against a worse perversion of the truth than he has ever yet been able to adduce from the "Oxford Tracts?"

The conclusion of the now far-famed "University Bill," will be found on our last page; and although we lament the space that has been appropriated to this truly ofiginal production, to the exclusion of more interesting matter, still, as we stated before, it is right that our readers generally should have the opportunity of perusing it just as it was presented to Parliament, that they may better judge for themselves of the unrighteousness of its conception, as well as of the absurdity of its details.

Our numerous readers in the Mother Country,especially those in Oxford and Cambridge, -will marvel, as well they may, at this product of the conjoint exertions of radicalism and latitudinarianism; but they will rejoice to learn that the more political portion of its concocters are no longer in a position to work out their mischievous and levelling schemes, by authority. We repeat the expression of our firm belief, that no attempt will soon again be made to despoil King's College of its Charter and Endowment; and with that act of ruthless spoliation, to thrust down Science from her elevation and trample Religion in the dust.

At a time when the question of "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT" has again become the theme of general discussion, we readily act upon the suggestion of some valued friends, in re-publishing an elaborate article upon that subject which appeared in our Journal a little more than four years ago. The impression produced by that article was salutary at the time, and it was widely copied by the Conservative papers not it was widely copied by the Conservative papers not only in Canada, but in Nova Scotia, and other Colonies. A very correct feeling appeared, indeed, to have generally prevailed upon the subject, until the late generally prevailed upon the subject, until the late Lord Sydenham conceded something that was con-Lord Sydenham conceded something that was construed into the boon which some so long had craved, without being able exactly to explain its meaning, or define its extent. The unfortunate Sir Charles Bagot reduced to practice what Lord Sydenham clearly meant constructed to practice what Lord Sydenham clearly meant reduced to practice whether the lord should be limited to theory; and our truly honoured Sir Charles Metcalfe has taken care to draw the sting of "Responsible Government," while he has made its patrons fully welcome to the rattle.

We have just received from the Rev. M. Richey, a Pamphlet written by him in reply to our Review of Mr. Powell's Work on "Apostolical Succession," condensed from the strictures on that production by the Rev. E. A. Stopford. We have not had leisure as yet to give it an attentive perusal.

We are requested to state that the Index to Vol. V. of this Journal, is in the Printer's hands, and will shortly be ready for delivery. The Index to Volume VI., we are instructed to add, will follow immediately.

advantage, is freely admitted. But the same difficulties will be found to exist with nearly equal force in the partial union of the two Canadas: and in either case will

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections, according to the Circular of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, July 10th, 1843, Continued:

Previously announced in No. 86, in amount, £353 14 9½ At the several stations in his Mission—through the Rev. W. H. Gunning, Lamb's In the Church at Colchester—through the St. George's do. do. 2 12 6 Congregation 13th Concession

9 10 0 95 Collections, amounting to ... £382 9 95

The Treasurer has also received-Donation by the Rev. A. Greenfell, of Rugby, England, by request of the late Rev. R. D. Cartwright, in aid of the Travelling Missionaries£15 0 0
Collections made by the Teachers & Children of St. George's Sunday School, Kingston-For propagating the Gospel among the Indians generally £2 10 0 Mohawk Indian Mission Travelling Missiona-..... 2 10 0 ries-by the hands of Mr. H. Oliver, Superintendant 13 12 8 18 12 7 Mrs. Eliza Cassady's donation, for Travelling Missionaries— through Thos. Askew, Esq. 1 0 0 34 12 7

T. W. BIRCHALL, 5th December, 1843.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA. (Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A.D. 1839.)

The policy of the United Kingdom in regard to the The policy of the United Kingdom in regard to the Canadas has indeed been marked with great kindness, but it has been void of wisdom and replete with error.

1st. The passing of the 14th Geo. III. cap. 83, in order to conciliate the French by restoring their laws and language, was an error of great magnitude. The consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much a consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much a consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much and the consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much and the consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much a consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much a consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much a consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much as the consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much as the consequence has been as the

It was doubtless well intended, but the result has been that the French in Lower Canada have made use of the power thus given them against the parent state and the sister Colony. And after reprobating everything British, overturning the constitution and insulting the Imperial Government, they have had recourse to open rebellion. The leading men in Lower Canada have always hated the British, calling themselves children of the soil, and Englishmen foreigners and introders.

In this way the British negociators were induced to relinquish the river Penobscot (the true St. Croix) as the boundary, and to adopt an insignificant streamalso called St. Croix—an error which has produced so much difficulty and dissention; and if carried out to what the Americans nowcall its legitimate consequences, threatens to cut off all communication between Canada and New Brunswick—a result to which Great Britain never would Englishmen foreigners and introders.

Quebec has ever been an epitome of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris,—roaring, gesticulating, and adopting the wildest measures by acclamation. You saw nothing of calm discussion in their deliberations,—no diligent pre-parations to perfect a complicated measure: they seem unable to alter, amend and re-construct a complex statute, in a calm and business-like manner. All appears noise and excitement. The true principles of liberty are unknown or forgotten in the impulse of the moment; and the discretion necessary to mature and guide any plan of policy to produce the wished-for results, seem altogether

wanting.

3d. To leave the law of Lower Canada so long in its present state of confusion, is another error of the most pernicious tendency. The French law mixed with Roman law—ordinances before the conquest and after the conquest, and then the Provincial Acts and British Acts, &c. &c., form a mass so obscure and uncertain, that no property can be considered secure, and so anti-commercial are its general principles, so far as they can be gathered and understood, that it has proved a great barrier to the introduction of British assirtlered. rier to the introduction of British capital and enterprise into the Colony. Foreign laws and a foreign language have likewise stood in the way of general emigration. Hence the French are still to the other inhabitants as three to one; while in Upper Canada, where these obstacles do not operate, the whole population may be considered Anglican. The result in Lower Canada has been, that the House of Assembly is almost entirely French, and without great alterations in the constitution and poli-

cy of the parent state, must always continue so.

extracts were really objectionable in the eyes of that lass, whether just or unjust, wise or imprudent, was and thus adding to their territory half a million of square that time forward, the Court was occupied with the hearing of unrestrictedly to English markets, and concede unrestricted to the conced 1828, whether just or unjust, wise or imprudent, was freely granted. What was the consequence? The invention of fresh grievances, attacks on the constitution and all the departments under it—absurd demands which could not be conceded—and now Rebellion, because they were refused. Things actually wrong, were, as they ought to be, promptly redressed: but the great error lay in the Imperial Government departing from just and constituture.

Interial Government departing from just and constitution and thus adding to their territory half a million of square miles of the most fertile land on the globe. The climax of the whole is still to come. Instead of continuing the line through the midel of Lake Superior and then west of the Woods, took it for granted to the Mississippi, our wise negociators having heard something of the Lake of the Woods, took it for granted that in was a continuation of the chain of the great Canadian inland seas, and therefore agreed, at the suggestion of the Protestants, who, in many instances, attacks on the constitution and all the departments under it—absurd demands which to the mides of the most fertile land on the globe. The climax of the mides of the most fertile land on the globe. The climax of the wise of the whole is still to come. Instead of continuing the line through the mides of the whole is still to come. Instead of continuing the line through the mides of the Woods, took it, and the Court was occupied with the hearing of the Lake Superior and then, indeed, General Green will talk about it.

The "law's delay" seems to inspire the Repealers with fresh some through the will all the country of the country between Tralee and Killarney, as well as something of the Court was occupied with the hearing of the whole is still to come. Instead of continuing the line through the miles of the whole is still to come. Instead of continuing the line through the miles of the whole is still to come. Instead of continuing the line through the miles of the Court was occupied with the clearing of the tional principles, and in its anxiety to tranquillize and satisfy, giving way to selfish and unprincipled demagogues, and surrendering rights and powers which com-promised the sovereignty and hazarded the loss of the Colony and the murder of two hundred thousand loyal

objects.

5th. Some cold-hearted political economists, whose grovelling minds comprehend nothing but shillings and pence, say, why not give up the Canadas?

This perhaps were wise so far as Lower Canada is concerned, if it could be given up alone, without detriment to the vital interests of the empire. The British inhabi-tants of Upper and Lower Canada are as numerous as the French, and will soon be much more so; and these ot be given up; or if they are, a dreadful civil war cannot be given up; or if they are, a dreadful civil war must follow. Lower Canada, where the French prevail, holds the key of the ocean. Already has Upper Canada suffered bitterly from this locality, and is only restrained from extremities by the authority of the mother country. Left to themselves, the French Canadians would harrass the commerce of Upper Canada, and force a collision. But in giving up the Canadas, we virtually give them to the United States, and eventually Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, &c.; for these Colonies can Brunswick, Newfoundland, &c.; for these Colonies can-not be held long without the Canadas. The fisheries would also soon go, and without a port on the continent of North America, our West India possessions must like-

6th. But many respectable persons contend that a remedy for all these evils is to be found in the Legislative union of the two Canadas. The French and British population, say they, though at first nearly equal, would in a few years give the latter a great numerical majority by emigration. Then the commercial difficulties would be removed, and the two provinces become a tranquil, loyal, and truly a British Colony.

Were such benefits to be the result of an union, it ought

laws prevail in Lower, the British laws in Upper Canada; Upper Canada, not because this minority is attached to the French, but because it is Republican, and attached to the United States, and it calculates that by joining the French, it would sooner bring about a separation from

LETTER VII.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFICULTY. Conversing with a friend on the subject of the general union of the British North American Provinces, he mentioned an objection arising from their geographical posi-

tion, which he considered insurmountable.

That their situation will present difficulty 'till after many improvements in affording mutual support and becoming amalgamated into one great nation or people, and that their various interests will require great prudence and temper to reconcile and mould them to the common find their remedy in the recent discoveries of science and

Happily Quebec stands near the centre of the British North American Provinces, and can maintain an easy and quick communication with their farthest extremities. Indeed it is farther from Sandwich and Goderich, the most western towns in Upper Canada, than from Halifax, St. Johns and St. Andrews. The contemplated canals and railroads will reduce distances, and by facilitating the communication with the Lower Provinces, bring them almost within call of one another. Though the effects of the application of steam may be considered as only beginning to shew themselves, they are already bringing places into near neighourhood which were formerly inaccessible to each other; and they will doubtless in a short time produce the most astonishing revolutions in human af-fairs, and render much that was impracticable altogether easy of performance. With the facilities therefore which steam offers, Quebec becomes admirably adapted for the capital of the Union. It is the key of the Canadas, is easy of access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, du-

one government would be far more difficult, because the communication between what are called the Upper and Lower Provinces would be well nigh cut off. But it cannot be that any ministry of whatever party, will now be so blind to the dignity of the Crown and the honor of the nation, or so reckless of the feelings and interests of a large portion of their fellow subjects, as to give up a tract of country which is only a fragment of what is justly ours, but of which we have been deprived by ignorance and falsehood. In all our teritorial negociations with the United States, we have had on our side, profound igno rance of the country, great conceit in our diplomatic talents, an utter contempt for uncultivated lands, woods lakes and rivers, and a vain-glorious affectation of generosity in giving up what we choose to consider worthless. To these singular qualifications for negociation, we have had opposed on the side of the Americans, local knowledge, and a deep conviction of the value and importance of the territory in question: to this were added shrewdness to perceive and make available the weakness and ignorance of our negociators, and an unscrupulous readiness to make any statement that would facilitate the attainment of their object, however inconsistent with truth

The correctness of these remarks fully appears in the consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much a French Colony now as it was at the conquest, and the more active and influential portion of the population of that name, as little attached to Great Britain.

2d. The division of the Province of Quebec by the 31st Geo. III. cap. 31, and bestowing a constitution upon Upper and Lower Canada respectively, alleged to be an epitome of the British Constitution, was another measure of great political blindness.

It was doubtless well intended, but the result has been that the French in Lower Canada have made use of the

Englishmen foreigners and intruders.

Their manners, habits and modes of thinking render

Their manners, habits and modes of thinking render

the true and proper boundary. It runs far into the country, and divides at its source the rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy, from those dis themselves into the Atlantic. But the paltry St. Croix pr ceeds but a small distance inland and has its mouth rather within the Bay of Fundy. This fact has been taken advantage of by the United States to confound this Bay with the Atlantic; and this, notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, which evidently rests upon this distinction, and entirely destroys the American pretence to any portion whatever of the land which has been made the subject of controversy. Here then we see the reason why our opponents direct such strenuous and pertinacious efforts to confound the Bay of Fundy with the Atlantic; and their brazen perseverance has produced the usual results.— Great Britain, instead of abiding by this important dis tinction, had the folly to submit the matter to the King of Holland, who awarded almost the whole territory in dispute to the Americans. Fortunately their insatia ble avarice for land relieved us from this unjust decision Still we are in the conceding humour, and now propose to yield half the disputed region, and if the Americans continue to bluster, and flatter and appeal to our magnanimity as a great nation, they may, from some insane administration, obtain the whole; and if so, we might as well give up an English county to which we have no better right; nor will it serve any other purpose than to give rise to fresh pretensions, and compel us to go to war after losing our honor and all that was worth contending for.

A like vain and senseless generosity induced our negociators to adopt a line passing through the middle of the St. Lawrence and great Lakes to one passing through Lakes Champlain and St. George, to which Mr. Adams the American Ambassador had authority to agree, be-

that in was a continuation of the chain of the great Canadian inland seas, and therefore agreed, at the suggestion of their shrewd antagonists, to make the line pass from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and to its northwestern angle. Now it happens that to reach this Lake,

Western angle. Now it happens that to reach this Lake, Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and to its northwestern angle. Now it happens that to reach this Lake,
you must pass from about the middle of Lake Superior
directly north several hundred miles before you reach
the Lake of the Woods, and this takes you so far north
the Lake of the Woods, and this takes you so far north
tracted at Finoe-house, within about a mile and a half of Borritracted at Finoe-house, within about a mile and a half of Borrimand, at no distant period, the navigation of the Pacific Ocean, endanger our trade and communication with India, and engross the commerce with China. And in all these demands, however impudent and unjust, they have hitherto been successful, waiting patiently when the current is against them, for a feeble administration, and watching the moment of embarrassment, they rush forward with a mixture of threats and blandishments, and get possession of their prey. The negociations and treaties between the British government and the United States, were their effects not so ruinous, would be considered the most ludicrous in the annals of history: they remind as of Jenkinson and farmer Hanborough in the Vicar of Wakefield. Jenkinson considered the honest farmer a sort of income, and regularly cheated him once a-yea: I treated the matter with contempt. In Japanary, 1843, they

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

Fingal, (Southwold,) 2d Dec., 1843. Rev. Sir,—A Parochial School House, on the "Finglebe," in this village, has just been completed. The means for erecting the building have been provided donations from the inhabitants of its immediate neighbors. bourhood. The house is a frame building, neatly finish in every respect, twenty-four by thirty-four feet, on story in height of ten feet in the clear, with two Wya windows of 36 lights each, of 8 by 10-inch glass, on each side, and one of the same description in the rear end the building and back of the desk, and two plain window of 24 lights each, i.e. one on each side of the door in the end adjoining the "Union Road." The desk is elevate by steps, and made in resemblance of a pulpit. There's a passage in it of two feet and a half in width, and a each side of the passage are ten benches, of ten feet ead in length, arranged to front the desk. The Rev. James Stewart, Travelling Missionary, has been requested by perform Divine Service, for the first time, in this Parochia School House, on the first Sunday in January next. send you a plan, shewing the elevations and ground-plo of the building; and have been thus minute in telling you of the whole matter from the interest I felt in witnessing this day a meeting between Messrs. Barnes and Carpenter, the contractors and builders, and such of the subscribers them by Mr. Lewis, of the Fingal House.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

MODERN TEETOTALISM AN ANCIENT HERESY. Sir,-The following passage taken from Mosheim's Ec-

prefixed to this communication has been correctly adopted:
any of performance. With the facilities therefore which team offers, Quebec becomes admirably adapted for the apital of the Union. It is the key of the Canadas, is given the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, during the many access and can reach the facilities therefore which were rigid beyond measure, than for the speculative errors or dogmas which her energy the measure, than for the speculative errors or dogmas which her in the question under discussion. It remains the same arguments which all extensions of popular powers are all many access and accord with every man's individual notions and learned many be wiso discussion. The gentleman's impulation of the state in the question under discussion. It remains the same many acceptance in the question under discussion. It remains the same arguments which her rigid beyond measure, than for the speculative errors or dogmas which her in the question under discussion. It remains the same many acceptance in the question under discussion. It remains the same many heavier and the function of the system, and the received yesterday, we really cannot interfere with local policies, and the question under discussion. It remains the same many heavier and the function of the system, as

dock's translation and Maclaine's notes, is enriched by numerous and valuable additions, especially with reference to the Anglican Church, from the pen of the able Editor, The notes and additions are all assigned to their respecive authors, and contradictory views and opinio the Church Society have each got a copy for sale; and as a copious index is attached to the work, it is most valuable for reference, as well as for thorough perusal.

A LOVER OF GOOD BOOKS.

To the Editor of The Church.

ture, at the Methodist Meeting-house in this place, a few evenings ago. A Mr. De Bois officiated on the occasion, and the audience consisted of about twenty persons, two-thirds of whom were women and children. After exhibitng a gallery of prints purporting to be fac-similes of the human stomach, in various stages of inebriety, the learned empiric endeavoured to shew that the slightest deviation from total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors would not only entail everlasting misery, but, by assuming an organic form, would visit the sins of the parent upon the children. After indulging in a strain of vituperation against legislators, distillers, growers of grain, and every unfortunate farmer in the possession of an orehard, he wound up his harangue by grossly insulting one of the most respectable Inn-keepers in the neighbourhood. However, his oratorical eloquence, persuasive reasoning and soul-subduing arguments, seemed to have but little effect; for when the muster-roll was called, lo, there appeared but one little urchin! This was a puzzler. The opinion of a consulting Engineer was taken, when with a deci-sion that became a soldier, he at once dissolved the meeting stating it should be the last time Mr. De Bois would appear on the tee-total stage at "the fifty." This was a eath-blow to the absolutes.

I understand this absurd notion was originally pr

gated under the auspices of Methodism: if so, I am glad to find the major part of that sect in this quarter are heartily ashamed of being made the dupes of every itinerant "reformed drunkard," as Mr. De Bois very consequentially designates himself.

Teetotalism, put in what shape they please, strikes me as nothing less than rank *Idolatry*. I see indeed little difference between worshipping the Goddess of Reason, and the Goddess of "Teetotalism."

Your obedient servant, AN OLD MID. Fifty-mile Creek, Saltfleet,

24th Nov., 1843.

Arrival of the Acadia.

following are the principal items of news:—
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—The Queen has signified to

of the Queen to the Chateau d'Eu.

aud west, that a line drawn west from its north-western-most extremity cannot reach the Mississippi, which does owner of a mansion and an extensive tract of country in its most extremity cannot reach the Mississippi, which does not extend so far to the north-west, and excludes you from all the land on the east of the Rocky Mountains, capable of cultivation. Though gaining immense territory by the folly and stupidity of the British negociators, the Americans are still dissatisfied while there is a possibility of gaining any more. Instead therefore of acquiescing in the boundary pointed at by the treaty of 1783, which, bad as it can well be, is clear and distinct to the westward, they now pass it over, and claim all the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, comprehending an extensive tent of territory on the shores of the Pacific equal to their possessions on the Atlantic—a country which Great Britain discovered and took formal possession of while the United States were yet British Colonies. Should this new pretension be successful, they will, from their ports at the mouth of the Columbia and adjacent coast, command, at no distant period, the navigation of the Pacific equal to their ports at the mouth of the Columbia and adjacent coast, command, at no distant period, the navigation of the Pacific Quantum their ports at the mouth of the Columbia and adjacent coast, command, at no distant period, the navigation of the Pacific Quantum their ports at the mouth of the Columbia and adjacent coast, command, at no distant period, the navigation of the Pacific Quantum their ports are the mouth of the Columbia and adjacent coast, command, at no distant period, the navigation of the Pacific Quantum their ports are also severely wounded. Though the alarm was given, and the police were as soon as possible at the scene of outrage, still the police were as soon as possible at the scene of outrage, still the police were as soon as possible at the scene of outrage, still the police were as soon as possible at the scene of outrage and the police were as soon as possible at the scene of the peace for the county, and an extensive late that always the tentor to the knives that lay on the table, hacked an

Sort of income, and regularly cheated him once a-yea.

And the United States lay it down as a principle as well as a good joke, to cheat John Bull in every negociation. It treated the matter with contempt. In January, 1843, they were again poisoned; I discovered the offender, and forgave him: but I stated publicly if a similar outrage was again committed, I should give up hunting the county. In 1843 my stables were burnt; and but for the prompt conduct of my servants, the whole establishment would have been consumed From the threatening notices I had received, and from the sworn evidence of persons on the spot when the fire commenced, the magistrates came to the conclusion that the burning was malicious. I immediately determined to leave Tipperary, feeling that such a system of annoyance more than counterbalanced the pleasures of fox-hunting, for which alone I pro-posed to reside at Lakefield. I have the honour to be your

> In consequence of the resignation of Lord Meadowbank, one f the Judges of the Court of Session, the following announce ment appears in the Gazette:-The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Alexander Wood, Esq., one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, in the room of

Alexander Maconochie, Esq., resigned.

The Queen has also been pleased to grant the place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland to Patrick Robertson, Esq. Dean of Faculty, in the room of Alexander Maconochie, Esq.,

[Mr. Wood and Mr. Robertson are both members of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.]

> MISCELLANEOUS. AMERICAN DEFENCE OF AMERICAN FRAUDS. (From the Times.)

as had been appointed to make payment and receive the key of the house; and when, after their business was Welshmen voluble, Englishmen blustering, Scotchmen cool, but Frenchmen are sometimes impertinent, Irishmen impudent concluded to the entire satisfaction of each, the parties the conjoint coolness, blustering, volubility, impudence, and importable dinner, provided for prtinence, of a true Yankee, has a height and depth and breadth what it which "flogs" each of these nations in their most characteristic accomplishment. We do not say these words are precisely applicable to our American correspondent General Duff Green, but we do say that the three letters elicited from that gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his countries of civil war, all the miseries of civil war, Mackenzie and Rolph are for "Bidwell and the glorious minor and Responsible Government."

The late adherence of many trymer imply an amount of brass which, though possibly not unparalleled on this side of the Atlantic, we certainly do never Sir,—The littory, will show that the title which I have before remember to have seen concentrated in any one indiviprefixed to this communication has been correctly adopted:

With the last and longest of these communications, re-

any settlement to the northward, it ought to be observed, that the fisheries would greatly increase in the Gulf and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and along the shores of Labradora: that large agriculture and country shift of the definition of the coint and country shift of the popular will.

Here is a country, rich, as the Americans themselves are all power, and that all government should be conducted at ways telling us, to the utmost extent of richness, with no poor, and money-making the contribution. The conduct, ways telling us, to the utmost extent of richness, with no poor, and money-making the contribution of the Legislature.

Here is a country, rich, as the Americans themselves are all power, and that all government should be conducted at ways telling us, to the utmost extent of richness, with no poor, and money-making the contribution of the Legislature.

The conduct which may persent tracts for improvement of sufficient we ways telling us, to the utmost extent of richness, with no poor, and interests of the English and not axes—a people industrions, prompting the decid

cute for that anyhow." "Pay, you scoundrels," reiterates
John Bull. "Well, to be sure," says the American advocate,
"the selfishness of England about those slaves is unfathomable."
And this is not said in an off-hand, randum, obiter style of
attack. The General gives it us in extenso. It is a good folio
virtue which he has at our service. The preacher, who ought
to hang down his head and blush et the very chipk of a dollar
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to hang down his head and blush et the very chipk of a dollar to hang down his head and blush et the very chipk of a dollar to the concurto they must be so chosen,—because, without the concurto they must be so chosen,—because, without the concurto they must be so chosen,—because, whold the concurto they must be so chosen,—because, which due to concurto they must be so chosen,—because, whold the concurto they must be so chosen,—because, which due to concurto they must be so chosen,—because, whold the concurto they must be so chosen,—because, which due to concurto they must be so chosen,—because, whold the concurto the form and veree, the functions of the transfer of England to disregard the representations
of even a minority of eve 'cute for that anyhow." "Pay, you scoundrels," reiterates John Bull. "Well, to be sure," says the American advocate, "the selfishness of England about those slaves is unfathomable." exhibited in the fairest manner. Messrs. Rowsell, and And this is not said in an off-hand, randum, obiter style of virtue which he has at our service. The preacher, who ought to hang down his head and blush at the very chink of a dollar mon: to hang down his head and blush at the very chink of a dollar or mention of a bill of exchange, fills our ears and stuns our senses with the exposure of our own iniquities—enlarges, dilates, confutes, and mystifies, till we scarce know whether we dilates, confutes, and mystifies, till we scarce know whether we other, being practically subordinate, must of necessity be of the United Kingdom constitute the supreme power in practice; and to this power, every other, being practically subordinate, must of necessity be of the United Kingdom constitute the opinions of a temporary majority, to consider measures according to their intrinsic merits, so that he may answer to his Parliament for advising her Majesty's assent of stand on our heads or our heels. Yet our friend may depend Sir, I was induced to attend a Total Abstinence Lee- upon it, that let him blarney as he chooses, he will never talk

down that one little word, "Pay!"

The execution of his design displays almost as much effrontery as its conception. He—member of a country which certainly knows the value of "money in its purse"—admits that we have paid twenty millions—that we have ruined a flourishing colony—that we are at present losers to a most enormous extent in pursuit of this philanthropical crotchet of ours. He ought to know that this measure of abolition, crude and headlong as it unquestionably was, was forced upon the legislature by the clamours of those who know no more of commercial monopolies, of Brazilian sugar, or Virginia cotton, than a Pennsylvanian does of honesty. Yet he will have it, it was all a ruse, a deep trick to destroy the planters of Carolina. And, what grounds has he the impudence to insinuate this false od? Because, among the myriads who advocated the abolipoint of view we should gain by it-because, having placed our actually. own countrymen at a grievous disadvantage with respect to all other manufacturers of sugar, we attempt to restore the proportion by an artificial arrangement of duties with respect to sugar consumed in this country—because we do not make the insane attempt to extend the same correction to sugar consumed in other countries by tearing its properties. other countries, by taxing its mere transport through this-because, finally, we permit British subjects, having dealings with the inhabitants of slaveholding countries, to sell such slaves as come into their possession, without any intention of their own, by devise, descent, marriage, or the bankruptcy of a slaveholding debtor. These are the grounds on which this

slaveholding debtor. These are the grounds on which this American, as a set-off against the swindling insolvency of his countrymen, founds an accusation against England of selfish and designing hypocrisy.

This, however, is but the opening of General Green's campaign. Not satisfied with carrying the war into our country, he wants to get something more out of us. He thinks we have have hot get been swindled enough, and coolly proposes that we should again turn our pockets inside out for him. Last time it was by direct disbursements that we were plundered. Now it is by relaxation of duties in favour of American produce. If we would be thought to possess a particle of honesty or philanthropy—says this diplomatic agent of the most bitterly protective.

Sovereign,—and to the power which is thus supreme, all its censure. It is untruly said that in the Colonies we have not the sponsibility must be owing and discharged.

So that the first position of the advocates of Local Responsibility must be owing and discharged.

The pople of a Colony are not the source of all power, as in the same manner, so as to produce responsibility to the people of the Colony may be secured; the people of England retaining the right of directing foreign relations and matters of interest to the Empire at large; leaving to the people of the Colony the whole direction of local affairs.

Thus the public servants in the Colony, though appointed by, and during the pleasure of, a Sovereign, who —says this diplomatic agent of the most bitterly protective country in the world—we must adopt a liberal commercial To be sure, we did make one move in that direction, and America met it by putting on the duties which we took We have to announce the arrival of the Steamer Acadia at Boston, bringing the English mail of the 19th ultimo. The following are the principal items of news:—

and America met it by putting on the active which we took off. But next time we shall have better luck. General Duff Green tells us so. Free trade will be carried in Congress, and whether carried or not, we shall at any rate have the consolation of believing that General Duff Green has advocated it. "I am for free trade." "I will urge it with what influence I the Duke of Devonshire that it is her intention shortly to visit the noble Duke at Chatsworth. There is a rumour that her prosperity of both countries." A full and complete satisfac-Majesty also intends visiting the seats of the Duke of Sutherland, Sir R. Peel, and the Queen Dowager. The French Mint
has just struck a very fine medal in commemoration of the visit

loans are to build the American railroads—our manufactures. are to pay the American taxes; but General Duff Green will

among honest nations—you have no claim to ordinary credit or common courtesy. Unless you come with your money is

your hand and pay down upon delivery, buy not at all, barter not all—we need not say borrow not at all—and if you must needs be negociating, negociate with the convicts of Botany

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. Republished from "The Church," of August 31, 1839. Responsible Government has now become the theme of general discussion, both public and private; and as it is a subject which affects our existence as a British Colony, we shall, we trust, be excused if we bestow on it a greater degree of attention than we usually devote, in one impression, to a single topic. We shall endeavour to express sister, the feelings of men must always have a great and legitivigoThe we shall, on this occasion, confine ourselves exclusively

Colonial.

party was composed of many who have since declared themselves in favour of American institutions, and who have openly ridiculed the notion that the obtaining Responsible Government was any thing but a step towards the achievement of Independence. It also contained many who professed, and continue to profess, that they only sought for the enjoyment of the British Constitution. To the latter, as a class, it is not intended to deny sincerity and honesty of purpose. But we cannot be blind to the fact, that all those who joined in the late rebellion, and who were forced to leave the Province, or who abandoned it voluntarily, acknowledge, without exception, that their object, from the beginning, was to produce separation, or, in the language of Mr. Hume, to be relieved from the baneful domination of the Mother Country.

Those, on the contrary, who chose to remain in the Province, and who were permitted by the clemency of the Government to do so unmolested, notwithstanding tion? Local responsibility would inevitably overthrow their participation in the rebellion, have universally them; and the servants of the Government must either

proposed to be used; others are pursuing a phantom, to the enemies of their Sovereign, and their country, and towards the grasping of which their exertions may be effectual,—but the result will be of all things the farthest men will answer this question in the affirmative; and yet from their desires.

now comes recommended upon the high authority of the Earl of Durham. All imputations of disloyal purpose, all suspicions of sinister designs, are readily evaded by an enlistment under the Durham banner: the name of this by the nature of political questions,—it is only necessary great reformer of the Colonies, covers alike the plots of the traitor, the ambition of the selfish disturber of the Parliament and Provincial Legislature may happen to public peace, and the dream of the entitistist. In the splendour of this great luminary, treasons, murders, and all the miseries of civil war, vanish from the sight:

Mackenzie and Rolph are forgotten: it is no longer
"Bidwell and the glorious minority," but "Lord Durham"

differ, and to trace the effects of such difference upon the popularity of, and the confidence reposed in, the public ease there will arise an impossibility of retaining majorities on the side of Government in the Provincial Legisla-

unimpeachable loyalty to the cause of the Reformers,—
the name of the Earl of Durham,—the new hands in
which the powers of Government are expected to be
placed, so as to accord with every man's individual notions
of policy,—the favour with which all extensions of popular novel respectable that an extension of popular novel respectable that an extension of decomposition of accomplishing their ends. The plan of
Responsible Government, to be worth any thing, must be
inviolable and consistent. After its adoption, it will
admit of no compromise or question; it can then no longer
be considered as open to inquiry how far it may be wise

about the slave-trade." "But we want our money, say the You didn't really think to make us believe you in earnest about them slaves," says the General; "I guess Jonathan's too they must be so chosen,—because, without the concurrence of the House of Commons, armies and navies can-

from that of being influenced: a state not able to protect itself may be nominally independent, but it cannot be so actually.

When a Colony from its own resources is capable of investigation on its own waits and the argument it is necessary to maintain that there are no cases whatever in which the will of the majority need be questioned; for, if such cases be possible, each case, as it arises, must be the subject of investigation on its own waits and the argument it is necessary to maintain that there are no cases whatever in which the When a Colony from its own resources, is capable of investigation on its own merits, and the question of inter-

pointed by, and during the pleasure of, a Sovereign, who to act by Milisters who are responsible to the people of the will of the Commons of England, must be amenable to another body,—namely, the Commons of the Colony.

To illustrate the impracticability of such a system, it processary to follow the impracticability of such a system, it processary to follow the interval of the impracticability of such a system, it is processary to follow the interval of the interval to another body, -namely, the Commons of the Colony.

Then let us suppose the occurrence of a few of the cases | not prevail.

Then let us suppose the people of a Colony of a different opinion, loud in their complaints of wrong and aggression suffered at the hands of the citizens of the country, with which England desires to be at peace, clamorous for war, or for retaliation, or for a course of policy which may lead to exasperation and hostility.

It is admitted on all hands that the local advisers of the

Government are not locally responsible on this question. Let us suppose them then cordially agreeing with the Briish Parliament to whom they would ultimately be responsible, and adopting, without reserve, every measure which could tend to preserve peace and allay contention. This may be extended to speeches in Parliament, advice as to the treatment of prisoners, as to acts of reprisal for injuries received, correspondence with American authorities, and many other particulars requiring the action of the

There is nothing more certain than that this course of policy on the part of the Local advisers of the Crown would destroy their popularity, and deprive them of the public confidence, in the Province. How then, in the face of such a feeling in the majority of the Assembly, could they conduct local affairs?

The most obtuse politician that ever entered a Legislature, could assuredly turn this unpopularity to account upon any local question whatever. The excluded topic need not be excluded from debate; it could not be excluded from the public press; it could not be obliterated from men's minds, nor could they prevent it from influencing their motives.

the feelings of men must always have a great and legitimate influence in the decision of any political question, we shall, on this occasion, confine ourselves exclusively to an appeal to reason.

The question of Responsible Government,—which appeared to be set at rest by the late elections, upon a specific reference to the constituency of the Province,—is now revived, and will probably form the principal theme it is a convention for an indefinite paried. of political contention for an indefinite period.

When it last occupied the public mind, it was recommended to popular favour, by its being the doctrine of those who called themselves Radical Reformers,—which those who called themselves Radical Reformers,—which provides the provided by the provided b been settled by the previous agreement that the local advisers of the Government must possess the confidence of the Local Parliament.

Let us suppose a strong party in the British Parliament determined to abolish slavery in all the dominions of the British Crown, and a large majority of that body determined to adopt a series of measures in a Colony, prepara-tory to the enfranchisement of the slaves.

This may or may not be treading in the forbidden ground of interference with the internal affairs of the Colony, but for the sake of argument, let us suppose it to be an excluded question and of national and general

Could any servants of the Government conduct the local concerns of a Colony where the electors were generally opposed to the enfranchisement, if they were cordially to act with the Imperial Government on this ques-

their participation in the rebellion, have universally asserted, that they only sought for reform. It seems but fair therefore to question their sincerity, and to suppose that the mask of reform is only used to cover the ultimate design, which those who have no further interest in concealment openly avow.

From these premises we may reasonably conclude, that the party who call themselves Reformers are not altogether free of the stigma of disloyalty. Our object is, to shew by calm and dispassionate deductions from fact, that, however treacherous and guilty such persons may be, they are in truth the most correct reasoners. They pursue an object which can be attained by the means proposed to be used; others are pursuing a phantom, om their desires.

A Government, responsible to the Provincial Assembly, notion of a Local Responsible Government.

ablic peace, and the dream of the enthusiast. In the differ, and to trace the effects of such difference upon the d Responsible Government."

ture, unless we can entertain the absurd supposition that members of Parliament will in all cases forbear to use the

Renouncers."

As tectotalism in the second century was a doctrine held in conjunction with other gross errors, so in our own day is it found to flourish almost exclusively, amongs, the prefixed and schismatics. While Papists and Protestant Dissenters have pressed the unscriptural invention into their service, our Reformed branch of the Catholic Church has happily repudiated it, and refused to substitute a year vived delusion in the place of those means of grace which God has ordained in the Scriptures.

I cannot omit this opportunity of recommending to the reading members of the Church, and especially to the Rev. H. Soames. It is no part of the legal constitution of Mosheim, recently put forth by that learned ecclesiastical author, the Rev. H. Soames. It is no part of the legal constitution of Mosheim, recently put forth by that learned ecclesiastical author, the Rev. H. Soames. It is no part of the legal constitution of Mosheim, recently put forth by that learned ecclesiastical author, the Rev. H. Soames. It is no part of the legal constitution of Mosheim, recently put forth by that learned ecclesiastical author, the Rev. H. Soames. It is no part of the legal constitution of England.

Renouncers."

The renditor may stand by and see the in pleasure out of his century on inproved on improved to incontinute Responsible Government. They alter the substitute a year of the Church, and especially to the majority, or they may think it just and right to prevent discontinuation of the Church, and especially to the Mosheim, recently put forth by that learned ecclesiastical author, the Rev. H. Soames. It is no part of the legal constitution of England.

And now that we poor dupes begin to complain, what is said to the propose at the condition of the propose of the Church, and especially to the condition of the propose of the constitution. The rendition maintain an army therein for that purpose, she has a right at this constitution. The penusylvaniant for the readily admit that this is the British Constitution.

On the oth but experience shews the contrary; and however those happening to be in the majority may exclaim against it, all parties in their turn have claimed such interference.

It is truly said, that it is not the interest of England to use her influence to maintain colonial public servants in

office; but it may be as truly averred, that it is not always practically responsible.

Now this practical supremacy of the House of Commons, is not and cannot be restrained by any law, treaty, compact or understanding; it applies to all things domestic, public, private, colonial, and foreign; and is only limited the responsibility of answering for the wisdom of Colonial measures, and it can be no defence against a charge of neglecting Colonial interests, that he acted in accordance

mited in its extent, by the actual limit of the power and resources of the Empire.

Not only the Colonies of England, but all foreign States, in proportion to their strength or weakness, are influenced in the consideration of the considerat by this power, which is more or less supreme, as such for reign States may or may not require the alliance, protection, amity or assistance of England, or may be subject to aggression or injury from her.

All weak States, requiring the protection of powerful ones, must be subject to the influence of the protecting power: the condition of being protected is inseparable from that of heing influenced is a state not able to wrote the form that of heing influenced is a state not able to wrote the form that of heing influenced is a state not able to wrote the form that of heing influenced is a state not able to wrote the form that of heing influenced is a state not able to wrote the form that of heing influenced is a state not able to wrote the form that of heing influenced is a state of the protecting product of the protecting product is a state of the protecting product of the protecting product is a state of the protecting product of the protection of the protection of the protecting product of the protection of raising an army and navy, of defending itself from foreign aggression, and of asserting its rights against the world, enquiry must be, how far it is wise to interfere, or to foraggression, and of asserting its rights against the world, its colonial condition is dependent upon compact; it is nominally dependent, but not so actually.

But, so long as it is actually dependent, requiring the protection and assistance of the Mother Country, it must accommodate its policy to the supreme power in that country, whether it be vested in the people, or in the Sovereign,—and to the power which is thus supreme, all responsibility must be owing and discharged.

So that the first position of the advocates of Local Research of the Register Constitution. The

to act by Ministers who are responsible to the people To illustrate the impracticability of such a system, it is necessary to follow it into its workings. Nothing is easier than to make a sweeping definition of local affairs, and of those of national interest. Let us, therefore, suppose the thing done, and that either by a declaratory law, or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-or by a pledge from the Government of the Legislature to proceed with public business. unless such rebellion be successful, the popular will would

which may be acknowledged by all, to belong to those included in, or excluded from, the operation of local direction and responsibility.

But if the popular will be made to prevail in all case of local concern, by agreement; and if the power, thus conceded, can be brought to bear upon questions of national direction and responsibility. 4th. Add to these the foolish and to the most unreasonable demands of the House of Assembly, and we need not be surprised that instead of being satisfied, the members became more rapacious and discontented. Every thing which the rapacious and discontented. Every thing which the Lake Huron to Lake Superior, instead of balance of the Canadians asked through the middle of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and the American Ambassador nad authority to agree, because we claim of the Consequence, and thus yielded a connerty equal to half of Europe.

The American Ambassador nad authority to agree, because will have consequence, and thus yielded a connerty equal to half of Europe.

All will admit the question of peace and war, to be one of those excluded. The lets usuppose the British Parliament exceedingly of attention. The trial of Mr. O'Connell and the other rapacious with the United desirous to preserve peaceable relations with the United desirous to preserve peaceable relations with the United States of America, and to be strongly of opinion, that neither the question of peace and war, to be one of the connerty; what remains to England except the excellence of little consequence, and the other trapacious and discontented. Every thing which the Lake Huron to Lake Superior, instead of making it pass through the middle of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, are remained to Europe.

All will admit the question of peace and war, to be one of the connern; what remains to England except the excellence of introduced them to defending a place nominally and the other trapacious and discontent and the other trapacious and the other trapacious and the other trapacious and discontent and the other trapacious an rection and responsibility.

All will admit the question of peace and war, to be one conceded, can be brought to bear upon questions of tional concern; what remains to England except the

official duty to look after British interests: all the public servants must reject them when they come in opposition to what the majority of the Assembly consider the interests of the Province. The colony in such a case, stands ne, -independent in every thing but the name, -and a nation in every thing but the power of sustaining itself. own subjects to leave the colonists to their fate, either to would be far worse, liable to its influence, or exposed to insult and injury at its hands, without the political weight which a connection with the councils of that country

Islands. They can see no interest that England has in maintaining garrisons in places which produce no re-

the protecting duties upon timber from the North of Europe, and profess that they cannot see why the people of England should be obliged to use Colonial timber. independent nations is more advantageous than Colonial

liament, thought the presence of British troops an insult and an infringement upon Canadian liberty. They desired the introduction of a population from the United States; they continually made comparisons to the disadvantage of British institutions, and endeavoured to the utmost of their power to introduce those of the United

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They did not thank England for protection; they decried her authority, and claimed local self-government.

They were consistent and reasonable; they sought for separation from England.

Even Mr. Hamilton Merritt,-the great champion of the cause of local responsibility,—(though he cannot be supposed indifferent to the continuance of the connection with England) in his letter to the Quebec Gazette, confines

constructed; its value as a means of defence and military communication is altogether lost sight of; it may, indeed, according to his account of it, be of some use for the accommodation of a neighbourhood, but of its value in preserving this Province to England he seems quite He also cannot perceive that we are in the least in-

debted to England for the immense expenditure which has taken place in the suppression of the rebellion, and in maintaining a strong military force in the country for its protection against foreign invaders. No,—all he can see is, that England lent the Welland Canal £50,000, which he says will be repetited when we have a Responsible which he says will be repaid when we have a Responsible

preservation of British connection at the expense of British treasure and blood is apparently of little im-portance; not worthy of notice in fact when compared with the Welland Canal!

All this is consistent, though Mr. Merritt may not see

paramount importance; when, as a question of interest, or of loyal sentiment superior to all interest, they consider dependence upon England essential to their happiness; when they profess hatred to and disgust at republican institutions, and above all things desire to remain subjects of the Crown of England? Are they consistent opposition to those of the ministers of the Crown supported by the people of England, and when they desire to place in the hands of the majority of a provincial Assembly, no matter of what party, the power of dictating to the British people upon what terms the connection with England is to be maintained; when they aim at making British government in the Colony a mere pageant, but powerless, and uninfluence were wont to style him the father of Responsible Government; but no close of the Ministers of the Crathedra, such the influence to place in the hands of the majority of a provincial he possesses among them. Without denying that he means well, Mr. Baldwin's honesty is exactly of that description which is more ruinous to any administration or party with which he description which he country, and that in the country, and that in ported by the people of England, and when they desire

of sufficient value to produce a desire to accommodate the politics of the country to the sense of right and justified the pol

well what they ask for, and consider whether they

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.—At the present moment, we have felt it incumbent upon us to lay before our readers as large a selection as our limits will permit, of the opinions of the Press of Canada on the present crisis in our Colonial politics. The unanimity of the feeling which these opinious exhibit in support of the policy of our true-hearted Governor, is gratifying beyond measure.

(From the Niagara Chronicle.)

were living under a system which, even imperfectly administered, was, both theoretically and practically, calculated to secure to them as great an amount of happiness as any people on this earth can ever hope to enjoy. It pleased a majority of them to think otherwise, and they clamored for a change.— Not satisfied with the solid and substantial responsibility themselves of their legislators—and which is, in point of fact, the only way in which the power of the people is felt under any system—they called for a change, and their call was responded to. Let experience tell the blessings consequent thereupon.— The blessings consist of, "cabinet ministers" numerous enough for a great empire, and receiving twice as much money for their services as they are worth, "treasury benches," increase of taxation, increase of officials, much experimental legislation, ruptures in the cabinet, resignations—all of which may be summed up in one short phrase as amounting to "great cry

demn the conduct of the Governor General, simply because his ex-ministers describe it as at variance with their ideas of

Deciding only by the statement put forth by the late Executive Councillors, we should say that they were perfectly correct in asserting their right to be consulted relative to appointments Governor Genaral was bound to follow their advice; they leave him a free agent, at liberty to act on their advice or not, according to the dictates of his own judgment. But holding themselves responsible to, and being held responsible by the public, on all matters of a strictly Provincial nature, they con-

tion is couched in such a tone of straight-forward sincerity, Council did not stop at offering advice—they wanted to coerce.

Their real principle is laid bare—it is, "our opinion is this, you can act upon it or not as your Excellency pleases, but you shall not prejudice our influence." They would allow His Excelency all possible latitude as far as their own supporters were

Who is right-Sir Charles, or his late Council? most unques-

tionably, right is on the side of Sir Charles.

And most unquestionably is Sir Charles right with respect to the Secret Societies Bill. It appears that some measures of a highly tyrannical description had been proposed by the late Council in reference to the Orangemen, to which Sir Charles objected; and it appears that if he had not consented to some beside time as the base of them. legislation on the subject, they would then have resigned.— But in consenting to some legislation on the subject, it did not follow that His Excellency would pass such legislation as they proposed, especially after the light thrown upon its nature by the warm discussions which took place in the Assembly. The "explanation" given by the ministry is another proof that a Cabinet may call themselves responsible without being

The advocates, in England, of self-government in the Colonies, are consistent; they complain of military expenditure, they deny the necessity of any protecting force at the expense of the Empire.

They have, most consistently with the same doctrine, They have, most consistently with the same doctrine, and the Louis and the

And we do not think that it requires any wizard to penetrate the motives which led to the resignation of the late Council we speak of such of them, particularly, as were placed in Parliament by Western Canada constituencies. They are playing they imagine, a grand "coup;" they will find themselves mistaken. Their game is this: during the late session they have found they have in the session they have found themselves sinking into unpopularity with railroad speed, their ridiculous paltering with the Civil List, their attempt to The same class of politicians declare that the trade with | force the Seat of Government to Montreal during the late recess, their Assessment Bill, and the several other measures of experimental legislation they have attempted, have satisfied the people at large that they are unfit to legislate for the general cause they care nothing about them; they say, What is once more have recourse to the old hobby horse of "responsiit to them how they are governed!

They are consistent in these opinions, but they all point at independence of the Colonies and separation from England.

Mackenzie, and his partizans in the Provincial Particular thought the presence of British troops an insult the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the Government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government than the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the shall be made so; they do not want to see the government that the poor quadruped is stone bling, where the poor quadruped is st le government;" but the poor quadruped is stone blind, besides eing spavined and broken-winded. He will not again serve to office conferred on such as are best qualified to serve them.

> (From the Montreal Gazette.) The question is now the broad one between the Democratic principle of Government and that of a mixed Monarchy. The nost ignorant and inexperienced in political movements cannot mistake it. The question of the mode in which the Governor exercised his authority in the appointment to offices is lost in the broad denial of any authority at all extraneous to the agents or ministers, not of the Crown, but of the Democratic major-

ity. The position of the retiring Ministry is, that the Governor must ask the advice of the party having that majority, and use his patronage to strengthen it. To moderate parties, and to protect a minority from oppression, they evidently consider no function of his. Their speeches go much farther than their resolutions, and it is to the former we must look, to know what their opinions and expectations really are.

It is full time that the prudent portion of the French Members for Lower Canada should see the gulph to which they are

driving, under the guidance of the ultra-democrats of the Up-per Province. To say nothing of the power of the Crown, if they have any political wisdom at all, they must see that a sys-tem which excludes from influence the intelligent mercantile British population in the Lower Province, and governs the Up eans of a minority which usurps all posts of profit and honour, cannot be permanent. It may be clever; but, as peo-ple say, it is "too clever by half." It requires no great pre-science to see that if they succeed to the extent of the wishes of Mr. Baldwin and his friends, in republicanising the country, and casting away the modifying influence of the Crown of England, a re-action will overtake them. Inferior as they are in numbers, and in the intelligence of their masses, to the Anglo-Saxon populations round them, the Democratic principle which they are now asserting—that a mere majority is always right, and must be supreme—will sweep away with the same rude and re-morseless vigour with which they are now legislating against the tendency of his arguments. They point to Responsible Government, it is true; but they also point beyond it to separation from England.

Orangemen, their cherished "language, institutions, and laws," so soon as the majority arrives at the conviction, that those are impediments to the cultivation of the country, to foreign immi-

subjects of the Crown of England? Are they consistent when they deny to the British Sovereign and Parliament all right of passing judgment on the internal policy of the Colony, when they are reckless of their approval, and seek the most vulgar order, and knowledge commensurate with his talents, his wealth and formilled provides grade him a provide the commensurate with his talents, his wealth and formilled provides grade him a provide grade and seek the means of enforcing their own measures in family connexions made him a man of importance among the Upper Canada Liberals, at a time when few such men were to be found in their ranks; and this alone gave him the influence be found in their ranks; and this alone gave him the influence

the polities of the country to the sense of right and justice, and the policy prevailing in the nation of which we are a Colony: without this accommodation, the connection cannot be preserved. But if the connection be of no value, why aim at a secondary object? Why adopt measures tending to separation, and still profess to decry the thing itself?

Upper Canada, he appointed Mr. Baldwin one of his Executive Councillors; but he immediately contrived to quarrel with Sir Francis because he would not admit the principle of the responsibility of the Executive. Now, every man of sense must know, that Sir Francis Head could no more grant Responsible Government to Upper Canada than we could. The British Government, alone, had the power to do so; and Mr. Baldwin, in first Let those who seek for a Government in this Province, managed without reference to, and regardless of, the approval or disapproval of the British Government, weigh of extreme dishonesty, by pleading guilty to that of extreme ignorance and folly. He, afterwards, became a member of Lord Sydenham's Ministry; but he soon managed to pick a quarrel with him too. Lord Sydenham would not perpetrate the independent and continue nominally otherwise. They cannot be republican and English, or have a monarchical Our Quixote's next trial was with poor Sir Charles Bagot; but government at the will of the United States. Nor can they have a supremacy of popular will and remain a Colony.

that Governor sickened and died before he had time to quarrel that that Governor sickened and died before he had time to quarrel with him. The recent breaking up of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Cabinet will, we trust, be the last specimen which he will be rmitted to exhibit of his mischievous propensity; for we cannot believe that any party will, in future, be so infatuated as not to avoid a "foul-weather Jack," who seems fated to ship-

> (From the Toronto Herald.)
> To the reader of Colonial history, it is hardly necessary to remark, that the question as now mooted by the "league" to distress Sir C. Metcalfe is precisely similar to that which was brought forward to embarrass Sir Francis Head. The plain object now, as well as then, of this insidious attempt is, to demand, by means of the "absolute power" of a majority, res-

wreck every Administration in which he is embarked.

ponsible to the people, the surrender of the Royal prerogative into the hands of a Provincial Administration. When Upper Canada was appealed to to sustain the Queen's Representative, nobly was the appeal responded to: at almost every Hustings the apostles of Responsible Government were signally defeated; and the Elections of 1836 demonstrated by nanswerable evidences that the loyal population of Upper Canada utterly repudiated so republican, so anti-British a prin-

Experience has shown that the republican party—then as now the minority of Upper Canada—are implacable; and that now, when by an unnatural coalition with the French revolutionary party, they command a majority in the House they possess as much official influence and as much local responsibility as if Canada, instead of being a United Province of Great ain, were one of the United States; they are insatiate as ever in their greedy and democratic demands. No concession short of independence will satisfy their appetite for power; and their evident design is the corrupt and self-interested object of grasping at the absolute control of the government for the sake tizan ascendancy and personal emolument.

The time has thus again arrived when the British and loyal party in both provinces, but in Western Canada especially, are likely to be called upon to fight over again their former constitutional battles. The dangerous designs of the "league" Administration have now been openly manifested. The signal of political strife has been sounded—a war of principles, rather than opinions, has been declared, the hustings will be the arena of battle, and in this eventful crisis England will expect every

Loyalists of Upper Canada, by whose unconquerable fidelity to British principles the victory of the constitution was so glo-riously achieved, nerve yourselves for the coming struggle! A new election is most assuredly near at hand. Organize then without a moment's delay, and muster your forces in determined preparation for the forthcoming contest. Come forth in your night, and let History again record what is already written in endurable colours in her pages, that Upper Canada detests demorracy, and clings with a tenacity of grasp only to be weak-ened by death to the perpetuity of British Connexion.

(From the Montreal Herald.) That the unreasonable and unconstitutional demands of the late Colonial Ministry have produced a crisis in the affairs of Canada unprecedented in importance, no reflecting man will feel inclined to deny—upon the settlement of the question in dispute between the Representative of the Sovereign and his official advisers must depend, (and we cannot too often repeat

it,) not the welfare of Canada alone, nor even that of British North America, but the integrity of the great Empire, to which these Colonics now form so considerable and important an appendage. It may suit the purposes of the faithless and disingenuous faction, which has too long been permitted to delency all possible latitude as far as their own supporters were concerned—but beyond that bound he must not trespass.—
Ill'r Majesty sent Sir Charles Metealfe here to rule for the beneit of the whole people of Canada, but "hold hard" said his late Council in language like this—"we talk about the interests of the people, but our meaning is restricted to the interests of those who support us, and you shall administer the government for the beneit of our party or, we will resign." With hoble confidence in the good sense and honest feeling of the

and not accept the favour and confidence of the Crown for the

from, the open honest republican; hut we have no feeling, save that of contempt and hatred, for him who will deliberately accept office and swear allegiance to his Queen, for the purose of revolutionizing his country and undermining the very

authority by which he acts.

What we say may have little weight with our fellow subjects result of the present crisis is of vital importance to us, of British origin, it is of no less importance to them. The sucthe same time, strike the death-blow of "nos institutions notre langue, et nos lois." Lord Durham, in his report, honceases to be British, that day she will equally cease to be French, and English laws and institutions will universally prevail in North America.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

We cannot see that there exists the slightest necessity for the Governor's consulting the Ministry at all, upon the be-stowal of any office, not immediately connected with the political departments of the Government. Their wish to be conted, and to have a voice in such matters, clearly shows, that they did, notwithstanding their shuffling denial, wish and inurpose of adding to their political power. Such is the prachim to the country; they imagined that they had a second Sir Charles Bagot to deal with, but they find that they have "caught a Tartar." His Excellency will not consent that the prerogative of the Crown, the right of conferring offices of true and profit, shall be surrendered to these men for the purpose t party influence; he evidently means, that if a ministry caune apport themselves in office by legitimate means, by the conf dence placed in them by the representatives of the people, without resorting to political intrigues and bribery, by dispensing the patronage of the Crown among their partizans, they are o longer fit to retain office. On this principle he has acted, all looks to the loyal people to support him.

The resignation of the Ministry on the ground of disagreent with respect to the distribution of official patronag regarded by some, as being merely a ruse to avoid the detat which they knew would be inevitable when the discussioron the University Bill should take place. If this be true, it must be acknowledged that they have made a very clever and pairio stroke. It was strongly suspected last week that the admis-tration would not command the undivided support of the French party on the University Bill, and it is stated that on Saturday, it became certain that the Vigers with their influence would go against the measure, which would ensure its detat, and in consequence the Ministry eagerly embraced the opiortunity afforded by the appointment of Mr. Powell, to wider the breach which already existed between them and the Governor, position will be stronger than ever, and their influence increased

(From the British Whig, Kingston.) the House, when he could deceive the country for nine me Executive were acting in perfect harmony. He put his honesty in his pocket until his master, Mr. Lafontaine, carried his Seat of Government address, and then they took the first opportunity of picking a quarrel. But they will find Sir Charles T. Metcalfe made of sterner stuff than the late unfortunate Sir Charles Bagot, or we are much mistaken.

(From the same.)
On the arrival of Sir Charles Metcalfe in this Province the existing state of affairs naturally claimed his attention. He saw the democratic branch of the Legislature moulding the other to its own wishes, and the head of the Executive rendered a mere nullity. Intoxicated by an unexpected promotion to power, the ruling cabal would submit to no control, and hence power, the ruling cabal would submit to no control, and hence arose the "antagonism" of opinion between His Excellency and them. The Governor General has taken his stand. He tells you to look to the British Constitution as the bulwark of your liberties; to preserve unimpaired the rights of both chambers of your Legislature; and to defend the prerogative of the Crown, as your only defence against the tyranny of Democracy. We have a general election in view. Let, then, every one who values his connection with the British Empire rally around the Governor General, and support him in the stand he has taken

was anticipated, His Excellency the Governor General has pro-regued the Provincial Legislature. On Saturday last His Ex-cellency proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, and having commanded the attendance of the Members of the House of Assembly, delivered the following

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

In consequence of the interruption which our joint labors have undergone, entirely against my inclination, and from causes over which I have had no control, I now meet you for the purpose of relieving you from further attendance in Parliament. I am sensible of your unremitting application to your arduous duties during the Session which has been so unexpect-edly shortened, and I trust that the measures which you have ussed, and to which I have given the Royal Assent in Herajcsty's name, will prove beneficial to the Country. Some ills I have been under the necessity of reserving for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, either from the impracticability of their being carried into execution, owing to their depending on other measures which have not passed into Law, or from their affecting the Prerogative of the Crown, or being of a character that, under the Royal instructions, renders that proceeding imperative.

ciency of the public service. rable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I trust that on your return to your homes you will, by precept and example, endeavour to secure the blessings of harmony and brotherly love among all classes of the community. Peace and happiness will render our country a desirable place of refuge for the superfluous population of the Parent State, whose settling here is fraught with benefit to themselves and the Colony;

It is bound as a Pocket-book, with leather tuck and pockets. while discord and strife must have the opposite effect of deterr-ing them from connecting their destinies with those of a coununceasingly troubled; I humbly hope that the blessing of the Almighty will render this a prosperous and happy land, reaping the fruits of its industry, and enjoying the powerful

Public good with greater success. The Honorable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of his Excellency the Gover-nor General that the Provincial Legislature should stand prorogued to Monday the 15th day of January next.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.—A requisition most respectably signed has been addressed to Robert Riddell Esq., of Woodstock, requesting him to come forward as a candidate for the repr tation of the County of Oxford at the next Election. We

PUBLIC MEETINGS .- Most influential Meetings during the past week have been held at Toronto and Cobourg, for the purpose of expressing approbation of the course pursued by His Excellency the Governor General, in his maintenance of the Prerogative of the Crown. Addresses were passed unanimously, and deputations sent to Kingston to present them to His Ex-cellency. The fine Steamer the Princess Royal, was chartered by the citizens of Toronto for the accommodation of the nume rous and respectable deputation which proceeded from that City to Kingston. These meetings are but preludes to others having the same loyal object, throughout the length and breadth o

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.-It appears that an extraordinary omission has taken place in His Excellency's Message in reply to Mr. Lafontaine's revolutionary manifesto. In the first impressions issued by the Queen's Printer, and from one of which we took our copy, the following most important and explicit declaration of His Excellency did not appear:

"The Governor General subscribes entirely to the Resolu tion of the Legislative Assembly of the 3d September, 1841 and considers any other system of Government but that which recognizes responsibility to the people and to the Representative Assembly, as impracticable in this Province."

In subsequent copies issued by the Queen's Printer, this passage was inserted. This may have been the result of accident; but considering the parliamentary frauds and tricks, and the garbling and expunging, and withholding of documents by the late Council in both Houses, we have a right to suspect, in the absence of all explanation, that this omission, calculated to weaken his Excellency's avowal of adherence to Constitutional Responsible Gavernment, was a military of the state of the suspect of tional Responsible Government, was a wilful act of the late Council, or of one of their unscrupulous adherents. How long is Mr. Derbishire to beard His Excellency in Parliament, and to remain Queen's Printer? - Toronto Patriot.

In our copy last week of the Governor's Message, we find hat the above quoted paragraph relating to "Responsible Go-ernment," was not inserted. We copied the Message verbasembly, and sent to us from Kingston.—ED. CH.]

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION Dear Brethren,—I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Carleton Place, the second Wednesday in January, i.e. January

HY. PATTON, Secretary.

per share, upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the 10th of January next.

By order of the Managing Committee, H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, 12th Dec., 1843. FORMS OF TITLE DEEDS,

OR THE CONVEYANCE OF LANDS, under authority of the Church Temporalities Act, (Statutes Upper Canada, 5th Vic., ch. 74), to the Bishop, or to any Rector or other Incumbent of any Church or Living, are no ready, and may be had by application to the Secretary of the Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto. December 12, 1843.

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Terms and other particulars may be obtained by letter, Their Stock of Account Books and Stationery is in great addressed Box 284, Post Office, Toronto. November 30, 1843.

December 1, 1843.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT COBOURG.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE AND TUITION OF THE MISSES CROMBIE. Daughters of Mercus C. Crombie, Esquire, Principal of the Toronto Grammar School

STUDIES AND BRANCHES. English Spelling and Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography and History, ancient and moderns with the use of the Globes, &c. &c.£ 1

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The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., Rector of the Parish, who has kindly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the School; as also to—
The Hon. and Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF TOROSTO. The Hon. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. The Rev. Dr. McCaul, Vice-President of King's College

The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, A. M., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
The Rev. J. WILSON, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to GEORGE S. BOULTON, of Cobourg, Esquire. The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev.

J. Wilson, in whose family the Misses Crombie will reside.

5th October, 1843.

MHS. GILKISON

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Tovince, that she has opened & BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

IN THIS COTY. FOR YOUNG LADIES. in one of these new and commodious houses lately erected on McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, situ-

ated in one of the most healthy and retired parts of the City, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood. MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education. Masters will attend for the French, Italian and German

It will be MRS. GILKISON'S particular duty, personally, to instruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with long experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these ac

complishments in their children.

Mrs. Gilkison is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington, Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Hon. Wm. Allan, Clarke Gamble Esq., Toronto, Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston, Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh, Samuel Street Esq., Niagara Falls, Thomas McCormick Esq., Niagara.

Toronto, September, 1843. A BAZAAR will be held at the CARRYING PLACE, in the beginning of February next, the proceeds of which will be applied to the erection of a Parsonage House. Contributions for this purpose are requested and will be gratefully received by the Ladies of the Committee—Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Robert Weller, and Mrs.

John Wilkins. November 24, 1843.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, SPECTACLES, DOOR-PLATES, &c. THOMAS WHEELER, Clock and Watch Maker, Engraver and Optician,

191, KING STREET, MPRESSED with gratitude for the flattering support with which he has been honoured since his commencement in business, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has ust received, direct from the Manufacturers in England, (per

Indian Chief.) an assortment of Eight-day Spring Clocks and Dials,

LEVER AND OTHER WATCHES, Which he can confidently recommend, as being of superior finish to those generally imported into this Province.

Also, an extensive assortment of SPECTACLES, in Silver, Elastic Blue Steel, Shell, German Silver, and other frames, fitted with Pebbles; Purple Preservers of various shades, and Glasses to suit all sights; amongst them will be found a "NEW PATENT SPECTACLE," in Silver and Shell Frames, combining

Also, a quantity of PLATED, BRASS, AND ZINC DOOR-PLATES, of all dimensions. T. W. flatters himself that, from many years experience in business, and his opportunities of judging of the different Manufacturers in England, and continuing his transactions with some of the best houses, and being determined to sell at the lowest remunerating profits, and to vend nothing but articles of the best quality, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may honour him with their patronage.

Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French and German Watches and Clocks. CLEANED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH. ARMS, CRESTS, CYPHERS, BRASS AND SILVER SEALS, SILVER PLATE, DOOR AND COPPIN PLATES—ENGRAVED. Glasses fitted to Speciacles to suit all sights. JEWELLERY NEATLY REPAIRED; CHINA AND GLASS RIVETED.

Toronto, November 20, 1843. THE YONGE MILLS PROPERTY, TO BE RENTED.

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

The Property would be SOLD upon favourable terms. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber. Managing Executor, &c. Estate Charles Jones. 332-7 Brockville, 10th Nov. 1843.

DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST, HAS returned to Cobourg, where he designs making his permanent residence. He may be consulted at his Rooms at the Albion HOTEL, where he is prepared to perform

every operation appertaining to the TEETH in the most skilful and durable manner. Terms moderate Ladies attended at their residence. Cobourg, November 21, 1843. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

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SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. LOAN WANTED.

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

June 8, 1843. BIRTHS.

At Churchville, on the 7th inst., the lady of Daniel Perry. Esq., of a sone In Hamilton, on the 7th instant, the lady of R. O. Duggan MARRIED.

At Kingston, on the 6th instant, by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Isaac Brock Stanton, Esq., to Miss Maria Wilson. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 14:

November 30, 200

Rev. A. H. Burwell; J. Kent, Esq.; Hon J. Macaulay; Rev. J. Hudson; Rev. W. Dawes, rem; Rev. H. Patton, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches they include all those suitable for the Students of King's are, English, French, Music, and Drawing. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

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Saga-5 333-5 parcel; H. Pryor, Esq., rem; Brooke Young, Esq.

And it is not difficult to see how soon that power would be put to the trial; when England, wearied with Provincial restlessness, with the struggles of faction in a country where she had no longer the power to allay discontent, or to check its causes, would feel it a duty to her become a new accession to the American Union; or, what

at the expense of the Empire.

They have, most consistently with the same doctrine, recommended giving up Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islande. The graph of the control of the contro

The same persons have most loudly cried out against commerce; they prefer the friendship of the United States to the dependence of Canada.

his account of the benefits we receive from it, to a loan of £50,000 to the Welland Canal Company.

He professes not to know why the Rideau Canal was

reality desire to be dependent upon England, or upon the United States; for unless this Province is strong enough one of these alternatives must be their lot. They cannot choose their political condition. They cannot be really independent and continue nominally otherwise. They

Before Mackenzie's outbreak, the people of Upper Canada

In commenting on the late developments at Kingston, however, we must consider them in connection with the system now avowedly in operation, not with that which has gone to the tomb of "the Capulets." And in order to arrive at an honest judgment, it is necessary for one to place himself in the shoes of the parties, and say what he would have done if similarly creumstanced. Let no man condemn the conduct of "Responsible Government," simply because it was composed of individuals whom he had no love for; and let no man condemn the conduct of individuals whom he had no love for; and let no man condemn the conduct of the conduct

In asserting their right to be consulted relative to appear to office, for they are undeniably the men whom the present House of Assembly had chosen to approve as the constitutional advisers of His Excellency. In the statement they have put forth, the late Councillors have not the folly to say that the sider themselves entitled to offer their opinions on all such matters before the Governor Genaral decides in reference

thereto. So far we consider them clearly in the right.

But when we turn to His Excellency's manly explanation,

tect and guarantee the existence of such a Colony? It people of Canada, Sir Charles refused to allow them an unreneither extends her power, nor increases her resources.

All her interest in it may just as well be continued if the Province were independent. The Governor becomes an ambassador in a foreign court: he alone stands bound by membered—"office ought in every instance to be given to the man best qualified to render efficient service to the State."—
in and out of the House of Assembly, possess one iota of that honour, upon which Montesquieu asserts that monarchies are based, they would manfully declare their views and sentiments

purpose of abusing the one and betraying the other.

We can, as we have frequently said, respect, while we differ

of French origin, but we hesitate not to tell them, that, if the cess of Mons. Lafontaine will, we grant it is not improbable, release them from their allegiance to Britain, but it will, at oured the Herald by quoting the following sentiment from its columns, viz:—" Canada will be English, even at the expense of not being British." We think our predecessor went too far in saying so, but, most certain are we, that the day Canada

repose of adding to their position, from which the Baldwin ique have been so fond of taking precedents; and such we oubt not constituted a part of their plan for gradually bringing of Mr. Powell to a trifling local situation utterly unconnected with politics, had to do with Responsible Government we cannot imagine; but we can very easily fathom the motives of the clique in making the stand upon it, that they have done.—
They laid the "flattering unction to their souls," that His Excellency could not do without them, and that if they pressed the subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of Messrs. H. & W. the matter upon him aided by a sufficient quantum of bullying, he would be obliged to succumb; in this, they now find, that they reckoned without their host, and in their futile and male
The Church, an Instalment of Five per cent., or Five Shillings volent revenge, they set themselves assiduously to misrepresent

(From the same.)

sible Government, it is true; but they also point beyond impediments to the cultivation of the country, to toreign the impediments to the cultivation of the sovereign people are those politicians consistent or reasonable, who gration, and to the all-levelling despotism of the sovereign people. They are in a false position, and the sooner they get out sured their continued adherence; so that, unless some unexpected it will be very difficult for His Excellency to

We would ask what inference can public opinion draw from the fact admitted by them, [the late Executive Council,] that close of the Session, in order that the country might Judge between their professions and their acts. For our own part, we think they have done the highest possible benefit to the country by resigning at the present time, if by that means we are saved from the baneful effects of their intended legislation. We would ask the country what has become of the honesty which Mr. Baldwin is so fond of boasting about every time he rises in with the belief that the Executive Council and the Head of the

Governor General, and support him in the stand he has taken PROROGATION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. - AS

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

tlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the necessary supplies. It will be my duty to take care that they be disbursed with the utmost economy consistent with the effi-

tection of our Gracious Sovereign as an integral portion of British Empire. I will now, Gentlemen, say farewell and I trust we shall meet again to renew our efforts for the

THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS. (By the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.)

> CHAPTER IV. Refresh us, Lord, to hold it fast; And when thy veil is drawn at last, Let us depart where shadows cease, With words of blessing and of peace.

I had already begun to mourn for Wayward, as for one who was lost; for, even had he been in health and vigour, his strength would have been but weakness against the ferocious animal that was devouring him now; but sickly and powerless as he had been rendered by disease, save by his fearful shrieks he could offer no resistance at all. His cries for help were becoming fainter and fainter, when behold! there came forth from the forest a fair and gentle girl; her garments were almost of a spotless white, and yet methought she seemed as though she had been long in the garden, and the name of "Charity" was written on her brow. And I wondered at first how she could have wandered through that gloomy forest alone, and I was alarmed lest the lion that was tearing Wayward might turn his fury upon her; but I soon found there was cause neither for wonder nor alarm, for her cross was in her hand. The shadow fell full on the forehead of the savage beast, and with a low sullen growl he forsook his prey, and crouched in servile fear before the little child. His eyes glared horribly as he turned back, and kept moving his head to and fro, as though he fain would have shaken off the holy image; but his struggles to resist its influence were all in vain, and himself in the darkness of the forest. Then did Charity draw night to the faint and bleeding boy, and bandage his manuful limb. step by step he was forced to shrink away, and hide dage his mangled limbs, and stanch the blood that was gushing copiously from the wounds; and, as she did so, the purple stream that flowed upon her garments of white, left no stain upon them, but only made them brighter than before.

Wayward had had a very narrow escape from destruction, and it was a long time before he so far came to himself as to be able to stand up. I cannot tell far from the field in which Wayward had left him; he Q. Where have we this difficulty most fully deswhat fearful dreams he may have had while he was had altered very little since then, except that the cribed? it in his bosom, but he found that it was not there; towards the sun, and his face beamed bright with gra- and misery, that he went mourning all the day long. and I shall not easily forget the look of anguish and titude as he traced its outline on the flowers strewed Q. What do you understand by the burning heat despair that was on his face when he remembered in his path. The shadows were not indeed so light and the icy coldness of the cross that Wayward held? sight was dizzy, and he looked for it in vain. Nay, it The garments of Mirth had almost recovered their too much cast down by despair. had fallen so near the forest, and the grass was so whiteness, yet they too were not so bright and shining Q. What were the false lights? long, and the bushes so numerous, that there was lit- as those of Innocence had been; nay, I fancied I could A. The delusions that in some sort still continued, tle hope of his recovering it again; and yet he now yet trace upon them the dim outline of each former as a consequence of his former sin. felt that. if he found it not, he himself was lost. He stain, not only the deeper marks that had been caused Q. Why is he said to have rejoiced in the gloomitold charity of his sad loss, and with tears and groans by his careless chase with Wayward, but even the first ness of the shadows? besought her earnestly to assist him in the search. little spot that the falling rose leaf had left. The A. Because the sincere penitent can often see most outline fell on a thick bush of furze close by the out- cross rested upon them they could not be discerned; requires of him. skirts of the wood; it was there that the cross of but when they were exposed to the clear and brilliant Q. What was the roar of the lion that he always Wayward had fallen, and she bade the boy call ear- light of the sun, I could see that they still were there. continued to hear? nestly on his gracious Father, and advance with a good "Surely then," I said within myself, "the children A. He felt that Satan, into whose power he had courage, telling him that, though others might point whose garments are yet unsullied, would run less once fallen, would ever be upon the watch to seize out where it was, no hand but his own could take it heedlessly, if they knew that their early stains would upon him again. bush, and stretched out his hand, it was sad to see some gay butterfly with its golden wings fluttered former home. Did Wayward finally escape his snares? how the noxious insects stung him, and the thorns across his path, and brought to his remembrance his A. It is left in uncertainty. entered into the new-made wounds; twice in anguish former wanderings. Yet were his garments so white, Q. It is so. When we lose sight of him he is doing to the side of (harity.

Selfdeceit had bedaubed his clothes was gone, for the rious must that land be in which this same bright sun learn from the contrast his condition affords? red streams of blood had washed it away. Yet still is shining, while all the children are clad in raiment A. The comparatively peaceful end of those, who, was I very sorrowful when I saw how fearfully they of a dazzling whiteness! It must be that the cross, though they may have lived carclessly a little while, were now defiled; it seems that whole rivers of tears | which is their safeguard here, will there be their de- | still in the days of their youth come back to the ways would be unable to restore to them any portion of light; they will love forever to watch the holy sha- of virtue, and endeavour afterwards, by God's grace, their original whiteness, and I could not but doubt dows; and yet will they then require them no more, to continue therein. whether poor Wayward might hereafter be recognised for in that better land there will be neither danger in Q. But does it not also warn us of the danger of as the King's child. The same thoughts, too, were the fields, nor poison in the flowers. weighing him down, for he groaned deeply and was And the still soft voice replied: "In that better showing us that our after-years will in some sort bear very sorrowful; and then I heard Charity speaking to land there will be neither fields nor flowers such as upon them the mark of each early wandering? him of the tender mercies of their King and Father, you now behold, for the grass withereth, and the flower A. Yes; for the stain even of the rose-leaf might and telling him that, if only he was able to hold stead- fadeth, but there will be nothing there that can either be seen on the white garments of Mirth, and there fastly for the time to come by the cross, and walk wither or fade. In that better land the cross will in- was sadness on his countenance when a butterfly with carefully in its shadow, he need in no wise despair, deed be the delight of the children, and the bright sun its golden wings flew across his path. for, though his own tears could not cleanse his gar- will be reflected on their garments of dazzling white- Q. How then is that stain and how is that sorrow ments, there was One who might wash them for him ness; but when raised on high, the cross will cast no to be removed? with the water of life, so that, though they were now shadow there; it will itself shine with exceeding lus- A. If we hold fast the cross, the blood of the Lord as scarlet, they would become as white as snow, though tre, the rays of immortality will be shed from it, and Jesus will cleause us from all sin, and wipe away all

When he heard this, Wayward looked down upon his pure and living fire." cross, but there still was very much of sadness in his Now, while I wondered at this, and tried to picture spoken of as casting a shadow? gaze; he felt in truth that his hand was too feble to to myself a land lovely without fields or flowers, and hold it steadfastly for the time to come, and his eye in which the cross might be raised towards the sun brightness from the various objects that we desire too dim to discern its shadow. But Charity again and yet no shadow be discerned, behold! the vision in this world. addressed him with words of comfort; she reminded of the fair garden passed away, and I saw no morehim that they were not alone in the garden, and that there were means by which, if only he would be diligent in employing them, his strength and his sight would gradually be renewed; the same kind Father, condition? she said, "who has given you the will and the power guardian of your steps."

Then did he take comfort, and while he feebly raised his cross, methought that he earnestly be sought his Father to restore to him a portion of his former cross which she was enabled to hold in her hand.

and gently holding him by the hand, guided him safely from the power of Satan, it is only by means of the little children who have held their crosses to the end through the snares and stumbling-blocks which beset cross of Christ that he is able to do so. What is and followed faithfully the shadows of them, whether them on their way. But before long the warning sha- signified by Charity binding the mangled limbs and they have been for many years or only for a few hours dows bade them proceed along different paths, that of stanching the blood? Charity leading her through a smooth verdant meadow, that of Wayward falling on a rough uneven ground, of pardon by the comforting promises of the gospel. close to the border of the wood. So, with many a parting warning, and ever, as she went, holding on high the the purple stream that flowed from the wounds of more be united together, and enjoy perpetual rest and sacred sign, Charity bade adieu to Wayward, and I Wayward? cannot tell that she ever beheld him again. For a moment I watched her light graceful form as she passed through the pleasant fields: it was, indeed, a lovely a sincere desire to lead them into the ways of life, our sight; the long grass and the flowers appeared to bend minds will not be polluted by their wickedness, but as she approached, lest they might stain the hem of our very efforts to save them will, by the grace of God, I General Miscellaneous Provisions.

minds will not be polluted by their wickedness, but as she approached, lest they might stain the hem of her white garments; the little lambs would come to lick the hand which held the cross, and the birds sung more tunefully as its shadow fell upon them.

But I turned from this pleasing picture, for I was have been succeeded by the state of the state of the shadow fell upon them.

But I turned from this pleasing picture, for I was he was once more alone; he too had been watching the retreating form of Charity, and the tear rose in his eye as he felt it was not for him to accompany her along, the ways of pleasantness and peace. He began his solitary journey, and I could see that he was struggling hard to hold firmly by the cross, and was inwardly resolving to follow the advice of Charity. But, alas! that which might have been sweet and easy once had been watch adour and difficulty now; for though his Father did not suffer his strength or sight altogether to fail, he was allowed continually to feel the ill effects of his former wanderings. His arm grew faint and weary when he liftediat on high; and his cross itself would at one time glow with a burning heat, and raise blisters on his hand; and at another, would become cold as a mass of ice, until his numbed fingers could scarce retain it in their grasp. Its shadow, too, no longer feel on fruits or on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on flowers, nor on grasp. Its shadow, too, no longer fell on fruits or on A. They are the bitter pains of remorse, the doubtflowers, nor on any thing desirable to the eye, but on fulness and the other thoughts of anguish, which athusks and withered leaves, and all the refue of the tend our first struggle to set ourselves free from longearth. I saw also that he staggered to and fro as he continued sin. walked along, and that, from his very anxiety to place | Q. What is meant by his recovery of the cross? his footsteps right, he often stumbled and well nigh

he now have thought it, that there had been a time and alarm? when he fancied that he could walk safely without the A. No; for we are told that he groaned very deeply aid of his cross! and how often must he have wished when he saw how his white garments had been defiled. that it would again afford him that clear and distinct shadow, which it was wont to shed when first he entered the garden! For even this comfort was denied both able and willing to cleanse them for him. him now. The meteor lights which he had allowed to accompany him in his wanderings with Selfdeceit still continued to hover around him, and kept throw- the stain of sin from those who believe in Him, by the ing their deceitful shadows on secret poisons and hid- precious blood that He shed upon the cross. den snares: many a time did he pause long and anxously, before he could distinguish between the true | the past alone? mage and the false, and often had he reason to rejoice he could the more easily discern it. He knew ness that had been caused by his long neglect. also that he had good reason to be alarmed, for the Q. How did Charity again afford him comfort? roar of the lion that had torn him once was ever A. She reminded him of the continual presence of sounding in his ears; and each time that he hesitated, their Father, and the means that He had appointed he fancied that he could perceive his fierce eyes glar- for the renewal of their strength and sight. ing upon him from the wood: it seemed as though the | Q. Yes; and we may consider Wayward as employwatching every step that he took, and ready in a mo- besought his Father to restore to him a portion of his dow fell upon a pathway leading directly into the tinuing long with Charity? wood; Wayward gazed doubtfully upon it a little A. Because the returning sinner, even though his

I soon lost sight of him among the trees, so that up have been mindful of their God. I cannot tell what may have befallen him there; but I have a good hope that he walked in safety through bending at the approach of Charity? all its dangers, for, though his garments were stained | A. Wherever she went she was attended by purity with blood, and his limbs were faint, and his eyes dim, and peace.

sad in the gloomy shadows that fell from his cross; on the way? lovely parts of the garden, in hopes that once again it of repentance, he will find great difficulty in continuing might rest upon Mirth. I soon discovered him not therein.

Now I rejoiced greatly that Wayward had recovered

they were red like crimson, they should be as wool. all things will be filled with light and gladness by its tears from our faces hereafter.

CONVERSATION ON CHAPTER IV.

Q. How was Wayward released from his perilous

him.

Q. Did she do so by her own strength?

A. It only rendered them brighter than before. Q. Yes; for if we seek the company of sinners, with

fell, and, by the continued difficulties of the path, he was brought into so great trouble and misery, that he was brought into so great trouble and misery, that he his hopes on the privileges he had received in baptism.

Was brought into so great trouble and misery, that he his hopes on the privileges he had received in baptism.

Was brought into so great trouble and misery, that he his hopes on the privileges he had received in baptism.

went mourning all the day long. How strange must | Q. And did this at once remove all his fearfulness ment of this Province for the time being, if he shall think it expedient

Q. How did Charity afford him comfort? A. She reminded him that there was One who was

Q. To whom does this refer?

A. To the Lord Jesus Christ, who will wash away Q. But was the fearfulness of Wayward caused by

A. He feared for the future also; for he became that the real shadow was dark and gloomy, because more and more conscious of the infirmity and blind-

beast, having once marked him for his own, was ing those means, when he sorrowed for the past, and ment to pounce upon his prey. At length the sha- former strength. Why is he represented as not con-

while, but, when he saw that it was the true image, penitence be sincere, must not expect to tread the with slow and trembling steps he continued to follow same pleasant paths with those who from their youth

Still I was not sorry that I could no longer watch dered her garments bright, for it is written, "They him, for it had become very painful to me to trace that turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the his steps; not only was there trouble in each path stars for ever and ever." What is signified by the that he trod, but there was even much to render me weariness of the arm of Wayward, and his staggering

so I suffered my eye to wander towards the more A. That, even after the sinner has begun a course

lying prostrate on the ground; but the moment that cheerfulness of his countenance and the buoyancy of A. In the penitential Psalms of David, who says of he arose, his first thought was of his cross: he felt for his step had returned. He was holding his cross himself, that "he was brought into so great trouble

he had let it fall. He threw himself down on the and lovely as those which had fallen from the cross of A. Even while he tries to hold fast his faith in ground, and searched very anxiously for the treasure Innocence, yet still they were very beautiful, --more Christ, the mind of the penitent is sometimes too he had neglected so long; but his head swam and his beautiful than the fairest flowers on which they fell. much elated by presumptuous hopes, and sometimes

So charity raised her own cross on high, and the dark marks were so very faint, that while the shadow of the clearly the path of duty by means of the sacrifices it

up. Wayward did advance, but it was with fear and continue with them so long!" Mirth was happy now, Q. Yes. And in the same way our Saviour warns trembling; he often raised his eyes timidly towards but he would have been far happier if he had never us that the evil spirit, when it has gone out of a man, the forest, as though he was afraid lest the lion might left the shadow of his cross; for there was often a will return again with seven other spirits more wicked seize upon him again: when, too, he stood by the momentary expression of sadness on his face, when than himself, and endeavour to gain possession of its

did he draw it back; the second time that he did so, that it was easy to recognise him for the King's child; well; and we trust that God may be pleased to accoma low growl was heard issuing from the wood, and then and I knew that his kind Father would cleanse them plish the good work that he has begun in him: but in haste he thrust his hand down again, regardless of at last from every spot, and I almost longed for the our hope can never be unmingled with alarm. New the pain, and seizing on his lost treasure hurried back time when the white dove might settle on his cross, trials and new dangers ever keep springing up under and Mirth should be called away from the garden. his feet, as a consequence of his former wanderings; Now I rejoiced greatly that Wayward had recovered his cross; I was glad, too, that the chalk with which Innocence was gone, and I said in my heart, how glo-may fall. Let us now return to Mirth: what do we

the faults of childhood and the follies of youth, by

Q. Why is it, that in the garden, the cross is always

A. Because religion seems to take away their

Q. Yes. Our christian profession may truly be represented as throwing a continual shadow on our present existence. The cross of Christ has not greatly changed the pleasures and occupations of mankind, but it gives them all a complexion of its own; and A. Charity came with her white garments from the thus while in truth it renders them better and more to recover your cross, can render it once more the wood and drove away the beast that was devouring lovely than before, it robs them of the false colouring with which Satan is wont to invest them: for they have no longer that glare and brilliancy which proves A. No; but by the shadow which fell from the so attractive to the eye of man. In another and happier world, the false colouring will no longer exist, the Q. We learn, then, from this, that, though man cross itself will be all in all, and therefore it will cast For some little while Charity walked by his side, may be made the instrument of rescuing the sinner no shadow there. In another and happier world those in the garden, whether they have trodden the hard A. Praying for the sinner, and offering him the hope | way of repentance, or the peaceful and pleasant paths, whether the images that have guided them have been Q. What effect upon the garments of Charity had gloomy and dull or soft and beautiful, will all once felicity in the presence of their Saviour.

> PROPOSED UNIVERSITY BILL. [CONCLUDED.]

30ever.

3, that each of such persons shall ersity Investment Fond, to an allowar pounds per annum, from the date of any such Professorship in King's College or confirmed in a Professorship in Callege of the state of the such as the s

required to be paid, being set forth in every such warran IK Common Conclusion. CII And be it enacted, that this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all Judges, Justices and others, without being specially pleaded, and that the same may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this present Session of Parliament.

Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. od., first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{3}d. each subseque insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. et subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertiand 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable tire. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunsvick, in the !!udson's Bay Territories, and in Great B. itain & Ireland, is well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

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In the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg.

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

BUILDING LOTS.

DIEVEN splendid BULDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced ousiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours bitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR, WOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his the Public in general to his new and splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS, consisting of superior pure Wool-dyed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Black and Fancy Doeskins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c. ALSO:

A first-rate assortment of Satin Vestings, Mufflers, Scaliffs, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which he is prepared to make up in his usual good style of workmanship and very low price, for

Cobourg, October 11, 1843. THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TOBONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepar
to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on modera to make up to order in the most rashionable manner and on moderate terms.

THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. style.
Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET, KINGSTON,

AS the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stock of Fall and Winter Goods

has now come to hand, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss
Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best
articles in Velvet, Satin, Valentias, Marseilles and London
Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the season.
In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be
met with in the best London Houses.

The RANGE

THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks
in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of
the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at
this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents
of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the
FIRE on MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

N. B.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces
and Cord, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-ocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 14th September, 1843.

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS, R ESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto,

where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their

medicessor, to merit a share of public support.

Messrs. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their customers on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Bur ess having had long experience in the CUTTING DELARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in Canada, was for a length of James

time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. G. BILTON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, Toronto, February 23, 1843. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Hall.

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Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with thei Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment includin every article usually forming a part of the trommongery business, an which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six onths, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low price Toronto, September, 1842. 270-tf

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from Eight until Eleven, A.M.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Mr. S. WOOD, U R G E O N D E N T I S T, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. 262-tf

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

TOTONTO, June 24, 1842.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

JOHN HART PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. PoppeLewell., "o. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY,

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NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRINGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

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Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Manufacturer, (SIGN OF THE GILT STOVE) DIVISION STREET, Offers for sale a large variety of Cooking, Parlour, and Plate

STOVES, Of best patterns, and at very low prices. Cobourg, 7th Nov., 1843. · FIRE INSURANCE.

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CAPITAL-\$200,000.

J. WALTON, Agent, Church Street. S. E. corner of Lot St. Toronto, 1st Nov. 1843. 330-tf

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Authorised by Act of Parliament to grant
INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE.

NOTICE.

of the Company, viz.:

John Macaulay Kingston.

Jo eph Wenham Montreal.

William Steven Hamilton.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada.
OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium. T. W. BIRCHALL,

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Toronto, March 11, 1842. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

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MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. Mome District Mutual Fire Company.

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J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. © All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.

July 5, 1843.

317 BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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we have been trying for some meants, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

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