BARROW.

(From The Church of England Quarterly Review.)

While the air of France was nourishing the youthful intellect of Bourdaloue, there was growing up on the opposite shores a genius of even greater vigour and amplitude. Bourdaloue was born upon the 20th August, 1632; BARROW, in October, 1630. It is a curious circumstance in literary history, that the masters of sacred eloquence should be reserved. should have arisen, both in France and England, almost simultaneously. Flechier, Bourdaloue, and Bossuet, were only divided in their birth by intervals of two or three years; while, in our own country, we find Hall, Taylor, Barrow, South, and Sherlock, forming an unbroken chain of Christian eloquence and learning. And as we see Sherlock taking up the last link which had fallen from the hand of a mightier master in Israel, so in France, Massillon, born in 1663, replaced, with a very different kind of rhetoric, the majestic declamation of Bossuet. In England, our most famous satirist and our most glorious Poet, appeared soon after each other. Milton was born in 1608; Dryden in 1631. In France, Corneille, Boileau, Racine, and Moliere lived to honour and applaud each other. We might pursue this inquiry with interest to ourselves, and probably with pleasure to our readers: but we forbear, and return to Barrow.

A copy of Montaigne, with the autograph of Shakspeare, has, in our own day alwayst in a literal caree, been deem-

A copy of Montaigne, with the autograph of Shakspeare, has, in our own day, almost in a literal sense, been deemed worth its weight in silver. Nor can any intellectual pursuit be more agreeable or stimulating to the mind than those journies which an inquisitive reader is accustomed to take in the company of an illustrious authorto trace back to its secret springs the river of golden to trace back to its secret springs the river of golden eloquence; to refresh the eye with the diversified land-scape through which it has flowed; to repose in the garden of luxuriant imagery into which he is conducted, and to behold the gradual swelling and impetuosity of the stream—these are sources of high and beautiful interest. But the personal history of an author has a still livelier charm. To travel over the glories of his mind—to think with him, to feel with him, to live with him—this is, indeed, delightful. This enjoyment, however, is rarely deed, delightful. This enjoyment, however, is rarely afforded to the reader of Barrow; of his private character, as a Christian or a scholar, biography has supplied very scanty notices. He belonged to the reflective literature of his age; and had derived no popularity from any alliance with the interests or the vices of the day. Those gales of popular opinion, if we may so express ourselves, which tossed about the names of many humbler contemporaries, seem very seldom to have caught up that of Barrow. He was, in truth, above his age. Nor had he thought it desirable to build up, during his life-time, that great reputation for sacred eloquence which posterity has universally assigned to him. He only published two Tillotson, whom he had known when a student of Clare Hall, was to present them to the public, and to

construct out of those precious mines his own softer and

Ore flowing system of rhetoric.

One particular circumstance, however, of his history related of Thomas Warton, the ingenious historian of our poetry, may not be in the recollection of some of our readers. Thomas, accompanied by his brother Joseph, the accomplished friend of Young, was walking with his father in the neighbourhood of Windsor. The surrounding scenery, and the solemn and animating associations of the place, appeared to produce no effect upon the boy: "There goes Thomas" said the sorrowful father, "caring for none of these things;" yet that very Thomas Warton was to become, in a few years, one of the most elegant writers of his age; and to entertain, throughout his life, the most ardent attachment to every ancient castle and a most ardent attachment to every ancient castle and coration of chivalry, and monastic solitude of learning. decoration of chivalry, and monastic solitude of learning. So it was with the child Barrow. Isaac soon began to dispute among the Doctors; and it ought to be considered to be the glory of his life, that he continued, during so many years, disputing and preaching in the temple, and labouring in the service of his Divine Master. Barrow was not always understood or appreciated. Happening upon one cecasion to preach for Dr. Wilkins, at the Old Jewry, the contraction of the contraction and shably appearance, hastily quitted the church before he had commenced his sermon, leaving only two or three persons behind, of whom the famous Baxter was one. persons behind, of whom the famous Baxter was one. At another time, when he was preaching in Westminster Abbey, the officers of the church impatiently played him down with the organ, and the orator was obliged to yield to the superior lungs of the instrument. Even within hearers, who seemed to drag, at each remove, "a length-ening chain." To write. hearers, who seemed to drag, at each remove, "a length-ening chain." To write sermons formed the employment of Barrow during a considerable period of his life. He was accustomed to copy out, with great diligence, pas-sages from Demosthenes and Chrysostom; and the fre-quency of his transfer. quency of his transcriptions is attested by the manuscripts themselves. Hence that pregnancy of thought, which lends so much value to his works; and which induced Warburton to say, that when he read Barrow he was obliged to think. In the library of Trinity College are preserved thirteen volumes of Barrow's works, in manube seen the first elements of his admirable creations; and here, too, may be admired his industrious collection of extracts from Demosthenes, Æschines, Plutarch, Cicero, and the Fathers of the Church. Of his preparation for the pulpit a characteristic anecdote has been told: were once going from Salisbury to London (writes Dr. ope), he in the coach with the Bishop and I on horseck; as he was entering the coach, I perceived his pockets sticking out nearly half a foot, and said to him, 'What have you got in your pockets?' He replied, 'Sermons.' 'Sermons,' said I, 'give them to me, and my boy shall carry them in his portmanteau, and ease you of that luggage.' 'But,' said he, 'suppose your boy should be robbed.' 'That's pleasant,' said I; 'do you think there are persons padding on the road for sermons?' 'Why, what have you,' said he; 'it may be five or six guineas; I hold my sermons at a greater rate, for they guineas; I hold my sermons at a greater rate, for they cost me much pains and time.' 'Well then,' said I, 'if you'll end to be a serious against lay padders. you'll secure my five or six guineas against lay padders, I'll secure my five or six guineas against lay padders, I'll secure your sermons against ecclesiastical highwaymen.' This was agreed; he emptied his pockets, and filled my portunateau with his divinity, and we had the good fortune to come safe to our journey's end, and to bring both our transmitted London." bring both our treasures to London."

The inquiring spirit of Barrow swept over every field literature. of literature; and even the light epigrammatists—the painted butterflies of literature—were not thought unworthy of his worthy of his net. His favourite writers in the classic school were Sophocles, Demosthenes, Aristotle, and, in a later are Chapter and the prelater age, Chrysostom; according to Dr. Pope, he pre-ferred Orion to the confirmation of ferred Ovid to Virgil, and we have the confirmation that states. that statement from his own pen. In a Latin speech delivered at Trinity College, he pronounces a glowing eulogy upon the elegiac poet, whose verses he declared to be beyond the reach of art; of a milky sweetness, of a graceful purity of a graceful purity of the second terms of t graceful purity of language, and an equable heat and vigour of invention. Ovid has been, in one or two instances, a fortunate author. He was admired and loved by Milton. by Milton, and in modern times obtained the applause, and ad satisfied the refined and critical judgment of Fox. He deserves a large portion, at least, of this praise; but the general voice of criticism has not been so friendly to his clair. his claims. No writer, who has attained so lofty a seat in the Column of in the Temple of Poetry, has received fewer offerings of omage. It is only at long intervals that any incense burns before his shrine, or any lamp is held over the darkness of his tomb. The serene majesty of Virgil has overshadowed him; and the rich and variegated fretwork, so to speak of his fancy, his images of silver, and his beautiful paintings from mythology, have been neglected, and despised. Yet there is a nicturesque happing lected and despised. Yet there is a picturesque happiness in his groupings, an art in his composition, and, above all, a rich brilliancy in his colouring, that time neither destroys nor even obscures.

That Barrow, who called poetry ingenious nonsense, sould have been enamoured of Ovid, is not more singuar than numerous other anomalies in the intellectual character. Milton preferred Euripides to either of his rivals on the Athenian stage. Moliere thought that his own genius lay in tragedy. It is curious to find Burke sharing the partiality of Milton, and perusing, with peculiar feelings of pleasure, the aphoristic wisdom of Euripides to either of his dents, or by what other name we please, it is certain that they did preside over others in the Church, and had authority over them by apostolical, or, which is all one, by Divine right; what the Apostles did, being done by Divine guidance and direction.

pides. But Barrow's study of Chrysostom would certainly not have been traced in his sermons. It seems to have been the delight of one to amplify, of the other to luxuriance; of the other, by cutting down the tendrils, to concentrate the juices in the stem. The intellectual character of the Eastern Bishop was tinged with a softness of fancy, that wore almost the aspect of effeminacy. Barrow, on the one hand, was vigorous in his mind as in his limbs; his frame was of iron. When a schoolboy at the Charter House, his amusements were always violent, and frequently dangerous; nor did his youthful courage and daring ever forsake him. When sailing over the Ionian sea the ship was attacked by a corsair; Barrow, we are told, "stuck manfully to his gun," and materially assisted in beating off the pirate. Upon another occasion he forced an inferieted marris. assisted in beating off the pirate. Upon another occasion he forced an infuriated mastiff to the ground, and held him there by the exertion of personal strength.

Of these three illustrious preachers [Bourdaloue, Barrow, and Massillon] whom shall we prefer: to which is the crown of eloquence to be awarded? We are not of course referring to their doctrine, for there doubt ceases to have any place: and the elaborate jesuitism of Bourdaloue, and the harmonious sophistry of Massillon, are almost extinguished by the clear and illuminating faith of Barrow. They looked upon Christianity through a glass which the cunning finger of tradition had painted, and every object assumed, in a greater or less degree, the deception of those colours. The tints, indeed, are often beautiful, even when they are most delusive. But when we contemplate these eminent persons only on the side of eloquence, the eye is instantly drawn and detained side of eloquence, the eye is instantly drawn and detained by the commanding stature and serene physiognomy of Barrow. Never has the sepulchre of Christ been guarded by a more majestic sentinel; never has a brighter or a keener sword repelled the foot of the apostate from the garden of sacred truth; never has a richer or a mightier voice cheered the fainting spirit of the Christian soldier. The sermons of Barrow are the glory of our Church. Taylor had more imagination—Hall had more fancy—but Barrow had most vigour. His flexible argument, woven of links of adamant, not only eneigles, but crushes woven of links of adamant, not only encircles but crushes an antagonist. It has vitality in every fold. Yet, tremendous as are its powers, nothing can be easier than its movements. His most surprising exhibitions of strength cost him no effort. He can balance himself upon the most perilous edges of metaphysical disquisition, and look down with an eye that never quails into the blackest depths of human nature. Of all our writers his logic is

the most clear, the most vivacious. * * *

Never, then,—let us say to the youthful student of theology—never, we beseech you, forget the name of Barrow. We would urge this devotion upon him in the language of a most eloquent admirer, who beholds in Barrow "the greatest man of our Church, the express image of her doctrines and spirit, the model without a fault, a perfect master in the art of reasoning, yet aware of the limits to which reason should be confined; now One particular circumstance, however, of his history has been fortunately recorded, and ought to be had in perpetual remembrance. Barrow was what is commonly called a dull boy; and his father's prayer, that if God would take any one of his children he hoped it might be Isaac, has descended to posterity as a striking instance of parental delusion. The father of Barrow has not been without successors. The youthful character of Sheridan is familiar to every one; but an anecdote which has been related of Thomas Warton, the ingenious historian of our poetry, may not be in the recollection of some of our readers. Thomas, accompanied by his brother Joseph, the accomplished friend of Young, was walking with his father's prayer, that if God wielding it with the authority of an angel, and now again stooping it before the deep things of God with the humility of a child; alike removed from the puritan of his own generation, and the rationalist of the generation which succeeded him; no precisian or latitudinarian; full of faith, yet free from superstion; a steadfast believer in a particular Providence, in the efficacy of human prayers, in the active influence of God's spirit, but without one touch of the visionary; conscious of the deep things of God with the humility of a child; alike removed from the puritan of his own generation, and the rationalist of the generation which succeeded him; no precisian or latitudinarian; full of faith, yet free from superstion; a steadfast believer in a particular Providence, in the efficacy of human prayers, in the active influence of God's spirit, but without one touch of the visionary; conscious of the deep things of wongeration, and the rationalist of the generation which succeeded him; no precisian or latitudinarian; full of faith, yet free from superstion; a steadfast believer in a particular Providence, in the efficacy of human prayers, in the active influence of God's spirit, but without one touch of the visionary; conscious of the deep things of God with the humility of a child; a tion of that day which he desired to attain unto, when his mind purged and his eye clear, he should be permitted to behold and understand without the labour and intervention of slow and successive thought, not this our

To this glowing eulogy what shall we add? A word of caution, perhaps, against the ardour of its praise—but we rather abstain. In those fields of eloquence and learning the reader cannot begin to wander too soon, nor learning the reader cannot begin to wander too soon, nor can he wander there too long; and even though the service of the altar may not demand of him familiar acquaintance with the eloquence of the pulpit, yet in every situation in life the practical wisdom of Barrow, will be more useful to him, than the sweetest strain of philosophy that ever counded in the Academy or the Barrow. The that ever sounded in the Academy or the Porch. The copiousness of Barrow is almost unrivalled: and it is of these pages may take to himself the words of Parr, in his character of Warburton, and say that he praises Barrow from no vain and presumptuous confidence in his own abilities, but in obedience to the fervent impulses of his own mind-a mind which that illustrious man, in the language of Parr, has enlightened, enchanted, and im-

" His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani

THE POWER OF ORDAINING VESTED IN A BISHOP, AND NOT IN A PRESBYTERY. (From Bishop Smalridge.)

That the Apostles did transfer that sovereign power, wherewith they were invested, of governing the Church and ordaining ecclesiastical officers, not to many jointly, but to one single person in each city or church, we have very many and very good reasons to be fully assured of. For first, it is not to be doubted, but that the Apostles did communicate this power to others, after the same manner, as near as was possible, that Christ had commu-nicated it to them. Had Christ delegated his authority, not to the Apostles severally, but to the college of them in conjunction, it had been necessary for them to have derived it, not upon single persons, but upon the whole body of the presbyters in each church: since they might have been certain, that it was the pleasure of their Master, that this authority should not be trusted with one indi vidual person, but only with a number of pastors. But if on the contrary our Saviour did not commit this power to the whole apostolical college, but to each and every or the Apostles severally, the Apostles following his example could not but transfer that authority, which they had severally received, to several persons, who after them were to preside over the Church: so that as Christ alone authority residing in himself; as each of the Apostles had this authority derived to him from Christ; so one single Bishop in each several Church had the same sole authority entrusted with him, and was in his place and station the substitute of Christ.

Nor can it be controverted, whether Christ did delegate this power to the Apostles severally, or to all of them acting in a body. If he gave it, not to each singly, but to all jointly, they could transact nothing but when they were together; and then to be sure they would not, as we are sure they did, separate from one another in order to propagate the gospel. St. Paul saith of himself, that he had the care of all the Churches, (2 Cor. xi. 28,) and the care of their principle, that marriage is a religious contract, and that those marriages only are lawful, in the sight of God, which are contracted in his name and by his ordinance. though others had the care of them as well as he, yet in taking care of them he often acted without their advice and concurrence. Taking notice of some disorders in the Church at Corinth, he promises to rectify them when he came, and therefore was not under any necessity of staying till all the Apostles met, in order to correct such abuses. In his Epistles he often gives general precepts concerning all manner of ecclesiastical discipline, to which he expects obedience without appealing to any authority, but that which he had in his own single person. From which it is manifest that the apostolical authority did rest in each Apostle; and therefore was by Christ lodged with single persons, and in conformity with Christ's institution, was by the Apostles to be derived to single persons, their successors. And if this authority was by the Apostles committed to single persons in each Church, then, whether we will call those persons Bishops, or Pastors, or Presi-

wherein he tells him, that for this cause he had left him in Crete that he should set in order the things that were wanting, and ordain Elders in every city, as he had appointed him. (Tit. i. 5.) Where we find that Titus, a single person, did receive from St. Paul, a single Apostle, all these cover which was created. that power which was granted to the Apostles themselves in the government of the Church, to wit, the power of setting in order what things were defective in the Church, and of ordaining presbyters in every city; to which two heads all ecclesiastical authority may be reduced. Certain it is therefore that this authority was by the Apostle transmitted severally to two single persons, Timothy and Titus; but we never read in any of the apostolical writers, that St. Paul, or any other Apostle, did ever commit the same authority to any body or assembly of men. And if Timothy in Asia, and Titus in Crete, had this authority committed to them severally, we may fairly conclude, that the same authority was by the Apostles in other Churches, committed to single persons every where.— For besides that reason required, that they should give it as they had received it, it cannot be doubted, but that the Apostles modelled all the Churcles after the same manner. Uniformity was what they aimed at, and to preserve that, what they ordained in one, thatthey ordained in all the Churches. And therefore from St. Paul's conveyance of the Apostolical or Episcopa authority to Timothy and Titus, single persons, this cocclusion seems fairly and rightly deduced, that it was the will of the Apostles, and the command of Christ, thatthe power of ordaining, and of administering the government of the Church, should reside in one single person in eac City or Church, who was thereby made the President r Bishop thereof.

> MATRIMOIY. (From Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary.)

The state in England has declared that marriage may be henceforth regarded merely as a civil contract, and so far as the effects of the law are encerned, they who contract marriage by a merely civil eremony, will undergo no disabilities, their children willnot be illegitimate, and they will themselves be regarded to all intents and purposes as man and wife. Yet almough this be the case, the Church, (in this respect opposed to the state, or rather the state having placed itself in oposition to the Church,) at the very commencement of the marriage service, at the very commencement of the marriage service, declares, that so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's Word doth allow, are not joined together by God, neither is their matrimony hwful,—it is not lawful, that is to say, in the eyes of God.—for its legality in the eyes of the state cannot be questioned. The case is actually this,—the state says, if you choose to consider matrimony to be a civil contract, the law of the land will recruit you to activate the entire the capture of the state says. permit you to enter into the marriage by a civil ceremony; but the Church has not as yet been slenced, and she affirms that though the state may permit this, the Word of God instructs us otherwise, and marriage is a religious contract; therefore do not avail yourselves of the permission here

That such is the doctrine of the Church now, must at once be admitted, and equally admitted it will be, that it was so at the Reformation of the Church of England, and efore the Reformation. But the question is, was it one f those dogmas introduced in the middle ages? such as transubstantiation, praying to the saints, worshipping images, and certain other superstitions, which distinguish the Church of Rome from the Church of England. And the Church of Rome from the Church of England. And we may answer at once in the negative, because we find allusion to the sacred nature of the marriage contract, in the writings of the very earliest Christian authors. For instance, St. Ignatius, the disciple of St. John, who was afterwards Bishop of Ephesus, and died a blessed martyr—St. Ignatius, writing to Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, says expressly,—It becomes those who marry, and those that are given in marriage, to take this yoke upon them with the consent or direction of the bishop, that their marriage may be according to the will of God, and not their own lusts: meaning that the bishop should take care that there lusts: meaning that the bishop should take care that there be no impediment of kindred or alliance, or any other lawful cause to hinder the proceeding of the said matrimony; a primitive custom still retired by us, who before mony; a primitive custom still retained by us, who before marriage either obtain the bishop's license, or else banns being asked, the minister in the bishop's license, or else banns being asked, the minister is to inform the bishop if any impediment be alleged. Another early father (Tertullian) exclaims, How shall I sufficiently set forth the happiness of the marriage, which the Church brings about by her procurement, which the Eucharist confirms, which angels report when done, and the Father ratifies?

In those days the members of the Church were in much the same situation as that in which we are ourselves now placed. The law of the land regarded marriage as a civil

placed. The law of the land regarded marriage as a civil contract, and the Church did not annul or disallow the legality of such marriages, or solemnize them again, on the parties becoming converts,—it admitted the validity of the act when done, though it declared it to be done unlawfully according to God's law, and severely censured the members of the Church whenever they were married without the sacerdotal benediction. The practice for without the sacerdotal benediction. The practice for Christians to be married in the Church appears at first to have been universal, except when a Christian was unequally yoked with an unbeliever; he was then obliged to have recourse to the civil authorities, because the Church, censuring the alliance, absolutely refused to solemnize the

When the Church, in the time of Constantine, became allied with the state, and religion began to cool, (the laws of the empire still remaining the same,) some Christians began to fall off from the primitive practice, some for one reason and some for another, and to contract marriages according to the civil form. To correct which abuse Charles the Great enacted in the eighth century for the Western Empire, and Leo Sapiens in the tenth century for the Eastern Empire, that marriages should be cele brated in no other way except with the sacerdotal blessing and prayers, to be succeeded by the reception of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper. And this continued to be the practice in our own country until the usurpation of Cromwell, when marriage was declared to be a merely civil contract. At the Restoration of Charles the Second. marriage was again regarded as a religious ordinance, though the Church no longer insisted that the parties married should receive the communion, but contented herself with remarking in the Rubric succeeding the ordinance, that it is expedient the new married couple should receive the holy communion at the time of their marriage,

And for thus acting we have the highest authority which earth or heaven can affort, that of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ himself. When he was in the flesh, marriage was regarded by Jews and Gentiles as a mere civil contract, and that d no very binding nature. He did not on this account dedare the offspring of such marriages to be illegitimate;—and yet when appealed to, he assumed the fact, as one which the Scriptures plainly declared, that marriage was of divine institution (Matt. xix. 3.) The Pharisees came unto hin tempting him and saying unto him, Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause? Now this was a very natural question for those to ask who considered marriage as a mere civil contract. Wherever such is he case, one of two things in process of time is found to follow—polygamy, or the allowance of frequent divorce. Men soon came to reason thus,—If marriage,—and the logic is not to be gainsaid,—be merely a bargain between two parties for mutual convenience, why should not the bargain be dissolved when the convenience no longerexists, and why, if a man wishes for more wives than one, should he be prevented from having them, provided he parties making the contract

did possess many wives, and now they entertained the question whether these wives might not be dismissed for almost any cause whatever. The subject being much inder-discussion they appealed to our Lord—and how did he meet them? By arguments against the expediency of polygamy or frequent divorce? No, but by assuming at once, that according to Scripture marriage is not a mere civil but a religious contract. Have ye not read, he says, thus referring to Scripture,—that he which made them at the beginning made them male and female, and said, for this cause shall a man leave father and mother and shall cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh .-Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. The permission of divorce, is out of the consideration of man, because the ordinance is of God. If the contract were merely a civil contract, man might legislate with respect to it,—but man may not legislate for it, because it is an ordinance of God, a religious and not a

mere civil contract.

And all this is the more remarkable because our Lord, in his reply to the Herodians, carefully distinguishes between the things of Cæsar and the things of God, and on several occasions disclaims all intention to interfere with those things which had reference merely to the civil authority; yet, observe, when the Pharisees appeal to him on a doubtful disputation, growing out of their allowance of divorce, he does not, as on another occasion, but the of divorce, he does not, as on another occasion, put the question aside by asking who made him a judge in such matters, but he instantly exercises his judicial authority without reservation, thereby, by that very fact, declaring that God, not Cæsar, or the state, is the supreme authority, whose tribunal the decision with respect to matrimony belongs. He pronounces the vital principle of marriag to be the making of twain one flesh, and expressly declares that it is by God's joining them together that this blending of their nature takes effect, and that the contract, once made, is on this account inviolable,—nay, he declares once made, is on this account inviolable,—nay, he declares it to be an exempt jurisdiction reserved by God exclusively to himself, and not to be modified, or in any respect invaded by human authority. Man's law indeed may compel male and female together, but as the Church declares, on the authority of our Lord, it is their being joined together by God, and as God's law doth allow, that in his sight makes their matrimony lawful.

Indeed the Scriptures from first to last, envelope this union with a sacred and mysterious solemnity. In the first marriage, that of Adam and Eve, God himself was the minister who officiated, even God, who by that very

the minister who officiated, even God, who by that very act, instituted the ordinance, and stamped it as a divine, and not a mere human contract. The whole proceeding and not a mere human contract. The whole proceeding with respect to the marriage of Adam and Eve is related, under circumstances calculated to awaken the most solemn attention. As to the other creatures of his hand, they were produced by a fiat of the Almighty will, (male and female of every species,) a corporeal and instinctive adaptation to herd together, being the bounds of their perfection. But in the case of the human species, a course very far removed from this compendious process course very far removed from this compendious process was observed: the man was first formed a splendidly gifted individual, who soon is made to feel his social wants, (by a survey of all God's creatures mated except himself,) and to express by that plaintive reference to his own comparative destitution with which the scene is closed, how desolate he was even in paradise, being alone in the garden of delights, and how hopeless was the search for a help meet for him, throughout the whole compass of hitherto animated nature. Then it is that God puts his last finish to the visible universe by his own wonderful last finish to the visible universe by his own wonderful counsel for supplying the deficiency. He takes from man's own substance the material from which his second self is to be formed, as the term employed by Moses technically imports, he works upon it with the skill of a profound artificer; and having framed and modelled out of it, after man's own image, softened and refined, but still retaining its divine stillitude, the grace of social life, he himself brings her to him to be his bosom counsellor, he himself brings her to him to be his bosonic counsellor, and partner of his joys, (for cares and sorrows, he, as yet, had none.) knitting them together, and pouring on them the most precious benedictions. Thus, I repeat, was the first marriage solemnized by the great God hinself, and even so do his ambassadors Now; they,—as an ancient writer observes,—they, as the representatives of God, come forth to the persons who are to be joined together, to confirm this their sacred covenant by the offering up of holy prayers.

of holy prayers.

By the same Holy Spirit who directed this record of the first marriage to be preserved, all the Sacred Scriptures were indited, and however different parts of Scripture may be, an uniformity of principle prevails throughout. pared, by the Apostle Paul, to the time that used to elapse between the betrothing and the actual marriage among the Jews—nay, St. Paul goes further, he alludes to this sacred contract as a type or representation of the myste-rious love of Jesus to his Church. For our Lord forsook is heavenly Father and did cleave unto our nature, his heavenly father and did cleave unto our nature, becoming one flesh with us, giving to the Church his Spirit for a dowry, and Heaven for a jointure, feeding her at his table, adorning her by his grace, and protecting her by his power; and from this love of Christ to his spouse, the Church, are many converts begotten unto God through the gospel, and (born again of water and the Holy Ghost,) they become heirs of glory. Thus honoured is the marriage contract, by being made an emblem of so divine and mysterious a mercy. It was indeed to hallow the rite by this application, that St. Paul wrote, since in the passage I refer to he was arguing against certain seducers, who would have disfigured Chrisis anity by imputing to it the forbidding of its disciples to narry. He shews, on the contrary, that marriage, so far from having any discredit east upon it by the gospel, is advanced in honour. He describes, indeed, the ministerial office to consist in espousing the Church to Christ; and St. John, in the Apocalypse, depicts the consummation of all things as the marriage of the Lamb and his Wife,—the beatific union between Christ and his redeemed ones, between God and the Church, when the Church has been cleansed and sanctified, and become a glorious Church, without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing.

CHRISTIANITY THE BENEFACTOR OF THE (From Bishop Horsley.)

Comparing the world as it now is with what it was be-fore the promulgation of the Gospel, we shall find the manners of mankind in this respect at least improved, that they are softened. Our vices are of a more tame and gentle kind, than those of the ancient heathen world; they are disarmed of much of their malignity, by the general influence of a spirit of philanthropy, which, if it be not the same thing in principle with Christian charity (and it may indeed be different), is certainly nearly allied to it, and makes a considerable part of it in practice. The effect of this philanthropic spirit is, that the vices which are still generally harboured are sins of indulgence and refinement rather than of cruelty and barbarism—crimes of thoughtless gaiety rather than of direct premeditated

To instance in particulars. We are not destitute, as the heathen were, of natural affection. No man in a Christian country would avoid the burden of a family by the exposure of his infant children. No man would think of settling the point with his intended wife, before marriage, according to the ancient practice, that the females she might bear should be all exposed, and the boys only reared—however inadequate his fortune might be to the allotment of large marriage-portions to a numerous family of daughters: nor would the unnatural monster (for so we now should call him), who in a single instance should attempt to revive the practice of this exploded system of economy, escape public infamy and the vengeance of the

The frequency of divorce was another striking symptom, in the heathen world, of a want of natural affection,

And as the Apostle might, and ought, so in fact 'tis plain that they did deligate that power, which they had of governing the Churt, and of ordaining, to single persons. This authority S Paul did commit to Timothy, who

countries are framed in strict conformity to the rules of the Gospel, and the spirit of the primeval institution. We are not, as the apostle says the heathen were, "full of murder." The robber, it is true, to facilitate the ac-quisition of his booty, or to secure himself from immediate apprehension and punishment, sometimes imbrues his hand in blood; but scenes of blood and murder make no part, as of old, of the public diversions of the people. Miserable slaves, upon occasions of general rejoicing and festivity, are not exposed to the fury of wild beasts for a festivity, are not exposed to the fury of white beasts for a show of amusement and recreation to the populace, nor engaged in mortal combat with each other upon a public stage. Such bloody sports, were they exhibited, would not draw crowds of spectators to our theatres, of every rank and sex and age. Our women of condition would have no relish for the sight: they would not be able to have no relish for the sight: they would not be able to behold it with so much composure, as to observe and admire the skill and agility of the champions, and interest themselves in the issue of the combat: they would shriek and faint; they would not exclaim, like Roman ladies, in a rapture of delight, when the favourite gladiator struck his antagonist the fatal blow; nor with cool indifference give him the signal to despatch the prostrate suppliant. Nor would the pit applaud and shout, when the blood of the dying man, gushing from the ghastly wound, flowed upon the stage.

We are not, in the degree in which the heathen were, "unmerciful." With an exception in a single instance, [viz., that of the slave-trade, at that time not abolished,] we are milder in the use of power and authority of every sort; and the abuse of authority is now restrained by law, in cases in which the laws of ancient times allowed it. Capital punishment is not inflicted for slight offences; nor, in the most arbitrary Christian governments, is it suddenly inflicted, upon the bare order of the sovereign, without a formal accusation, trial, conviction, sentence, and warrant of execution. The lives of children and servants are no longer at the disposal of the father of the family; nor is domestic authority maintained, as formerly, by severities which the mild spirit of modern laws rarely inflicts on the worst public malefactors.

In the virtues of temperance and chastity, the practice of the present world is far below the standard of Christian purity; but yet the worst excesses of modern voluptuaries seem continence and sanctity, when they are set in com-parison with those unnatural debaucheries of the heathen world, which were so habitual in their manners, that they stained the lives of their gravest philosophers, and made a part of even the religious rites of the politest nations.

You will remember, that it is not to extenuate the sins of the present time, that I am thus exact to enumerate the particulars in which our heathen ancestors surpassed us in iniquity; I mean not to justify the ways of man, but of God. The symptoms of a gradual amendment in the world, I trust, are numerous and striking. That they are the effect of Christianity, is evident from this fact, that in all the instances which I have mentioned, the perceptible beginnings of amendment cannot be traced to an earlier epoch, than the establishment of the Christian religion in the Roman empire by Constantine; and imme gion in the Koman empire by Constantine; and immediately after that event they appeared. The work of God therefore is begun, is going on, and will inquestionably be carried to its perfection. But let none imagine, that his own or the general conduct of the world is such as may endure the just judgment of God. Sins yet remain among us, which, without farther reformation and repentages must involve nations in judgment, and individuals. ance, must involve nations in judgment, and individuals

HEATHEN OBSTACLES TO THE FIRST PROPA-GATION OF CHRISTIANITY. (From the Rev. H. H. Milman's Bampton Lectures.)

Conceive the Apostles of Jesus Christ, the tent-maker or the fisherman, entering as strangers into one of the splendid cities of Syria, Asia Minor, or Greece. Conceive them, I mean, as unendowed with miraculous powers, having adopted their itinerant system of teaching from human motives, and for human purposes alone. As they pass along to the remote and obscure quarter, where they expect to meet with precarious hospitality among their countrymen, they survey the strength of the established religion, which it is their avowed purpose to overthrow. Every where they behold temples, on which the utmost extravagance of expenditure has been lavished by succeeding generations; idols of the most exquisite workmanship, to which, even May be, an uniformity of principle prevails throughout. And to the sacredness of the marriage contract, therefore, frequent allusions are made. Thus, Israel is said to have been married to the Lord; and idolatry, (that is, the following of the gods of the heathen,) is represented as adultery, a breach of the covenant between God and Israel. God's reproofs to them for their infidelity are sharpened by the recollection of their marriage relation with him. The state of believers in this world is compared by the recollection of their marriage relation with him. The state of believers in this world is compared by the recollection of their marriage relation with him. The state of believers in this world is compared by the recollection of their marriage relation with him. The state of believers in this world is compared by the recollection of their marriage relation with him. The state of believers in this world is compared by the recollection of their marriage relation with him. blished faith; many of the trades, like those of the makers of silver shrines at Ephesus, are pledged to the support of that to which they owe their maintenance. They pass a magnificent theatre, on the splendour and success of which the popularity of the existing authorities mainly depends; and in which the serious exhibitions are essentially religious, the lighter as intimately connected with the indulgence of the baser passions. They behold another public building, where even worse feelings, the cruel and the sanguinary, are pampered by the animating contests of wild beasts, and of gladiators, in, which they themselves may shortly play a dreadful part,

"Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday!" Show and spectacle are the characteristic enjoyments of a whole people, and every show and spectacle is either sacred to the religious feelings, or incentive to the lusts of the flesh; those feelings which must be entirely eradicated, those lusts which must be brought into total subjection to the law of Christ. They encounter likewise itinerant jugglers, diviners, magicians, who impose upon the credulous to excite the contempt of the enlightened; in the first case, dangerous rivals to those who should attempt to propagate a new faith by imposture and deception; in the latter, naturally tending to prejudice the mind against all miraculous pretensions whatever: here, like Elymas, endeavouring to outdo the signs and wonders of the Apostles, thereby throwing suspicion on all asserted supernatural agency, by the frequency and clumsiness of their delusions. They meet philosophers, frequently itinerant like themselves; or teachers of new religions, priests of Isis and Serapis, who have brought into equal discredit what might otherwise have appeared a proof of philanthropy, the performing laborious journeys at the sacrifice of personal ease and comfort for the moral and religious improvement of mankind; or at least have so accustomed the public mind to similar pretensions, as to take away every attraction from their boldness or novelty. There are also the teachers of the different mysteries, which would engross all the anxiety of the inquisitive, perhaps excite, even if they did not satisfy, the hopes of the more pure and loftyminded. Such must have been among the obstacles which must have forced themselves on the calmer moments of the most ardent; such the overpowering difficulties of which it would be impossible to overlook the importance, or elude the force; which required no sober calculation to estimate, no laborious inquiry to discover; which met and confronted them wherever they went, and which, either in desperate presumption, or deliberate reliance on their own preternatural powers, they must have contemned and defied.

SPIRITUAL MEANING OF FORMS.

By a form, is meant some outward act or object, intended to represent an inward spiritual meaning. The king's crown is a symbol of his Supreme power. The priest's white dress, of the purity which should clothe his life. Kneeling in the form of devotion. Black is the sign of sorrow. Uncovering the head which is not found in modern manners. The crime in-deed which justifies divorce is too frequent; but the husference, Churches are turned into barns, and Church-services can receive an excellent education. denuded of all solemn ceremonials. When the French revolutionists wished to extirpate from their country the very thought of their monarch, they obliterated the name first. And when ward ceremonies, which may be as necessary to the maintepreservation of the soul .- Rev. W. Sewell.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1841.

is important to point out and correct the mistake.

paragraph, in pp. 331, suggested the remarks which have been so much perverted:-

"Your committee annex an analysis of some of the reports of the District and Common Schools for the year 1838, from which an estimate may be formed of the present state of education in the province. They regret that this branch of statistics is in so imperfect a state, that they have not been able to obtain as exact information on the subject as the importance of it would require. From these reports, however, it appears that the number of pupils in 12 District Schools is little more than 300—that the number of Common Schools may be assumed to be more than 800, and that the number of children receiving instruction in them, may be estimated at about 24,000, i. e., taking the population of Upper Canada to be 450,000, the average of education by public funds is about 1 in 18.'

Now it is obvious from this extract, -either that the Solicitor General gave 800 as the number, not of children receiving education in the Common Schools of Upper Canada, but of the Common Schools themselves, and that his statement on the subject has been, accidentally misrepresented and mutilated,-or that, in the hurry of a cursory reference, he has fallen into a mistake, which no one will be more happy than himself to see corrected.

As we have been led to advert to the subject of Education, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to notice a prevalent impression regarding it, which appears to us to be erroneous. We have heard loud and frequent complaints of the utter destitution of the Province in this respect, and loose representations are constantly made, which would induce a stranger to believe that the majority of our children are suffered to grow up almost in a state of barbarism. Now, al- Dewolf, and the Rev. R. Jamison, were admitted to though it must be admitted that further provision for the order of Priesthood. The ordination was conas is believed by many, who have not fully enquired into the subject. Even in 1838, after the troubles of the preceding winter, there were more than 24,000 | Church enjoyed also the spiritual comfort of the Edition of the Home Government. children receiving education in schools, supported by Clergy waited upon the Bishop with an Address exthe public funds. Since that time, there has been a steady increase in the number both of schools and pupils-and we shall probably not be far wrong in estimating the present number of the former at about 1000, and of the latter at more than 30,000. In proof of this, we would refer to the increase in our own District, exclusive of the city. In 1838 the number of schools was 92-of scholars 2557-in January 1841 the numbers were 123, and 3567—and in the last six months, there has been an addition of twelve schools, and more than 650 scholars. Now it must be borne in mind, that we have hitherto taken into account only those schools, which receive grants of public money. The number of private establishis generally supposed, and we are not without both public and private institutions, which afford the advantages of a more extensive and liberal education.

We have been favoured with the particulars of an before the public, the highly satisfactory result. endowment or grants, (Upper Canada College, the Home District Grammar School, and the Central are in the College, enjoying the advantages of an education, which, we would almost say, is unsurpassed tion at the District Grammar School, and 380 are inof a superior character, are some well-conducted seminaries for young ladies.

Amidst so much which calls for congratulation, we are sorry to direct the attention of our fellow-citizens to any cause of regret, but we feel the want of our long expected University too much, to omit expressing our disappointment, that our fond expectations have not yet been realized. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the most favourable mode tages, which such an Institution would confer on the that the seat of Government is taken away from us and apprehensions are entertained that the Courts of Law may soon be removed, -that this city may be- | Herald :that from the great advantages which it already pos- the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lanc

these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature of man, and especially with his education, you must easily as a suitable place of recidence by respectable family of man, and especially with his education, you must easily as a suitable place of residence by respectable famiperceive. When men wish to destroy the respect due to royal lies emigrating to this country, or by persons who are authority, they begin by stripping Kings of their external desirous of retiring from business, and taking up their splendour. When religion is to be made a matter of indif- abode within the reach of Schools where their children

The difficulty which we experience in keeping pace with the constant succession of important news flow-Almighty God introduced into his fallen universe a new ing in upon us from England, and the large space spirit, to recall it to himself, he enshrined it in a visible Church | which we are forced to devote to the proceedings of in the forms of human bodies, of an established society, of out- our Canadian Parliament, reluctantly compel us to be very scanty in our notices of the Colonial and Amerinance of his Spirit among men, as the body is necessary to the can Churches. We cannot however refrain from giving a glance at the recent proceedings of the Bishop от Nova Scotia, especially as our Journal has so many excellent friends in that loyal Colony, and as such a pleasing account of the late Visitation is presented to us in that consistently Conservative and admirably conducted paper, the Halifax Times.

The eloquent and indefatigable prelate, who ad-In the report of the speech, with which Mr. Solicitor ministers the diocese of Nova Scotia, has shown within General Day introduced his motion, relative to Com- the last few weeks, that the fervent zeal, which has mon Schools, there is a startling statement relative to ever actuated him, and which shone forth conspicueducation in Upper Canada, which, we regret, has not ously during his recent visit to England, has suffered before this been rectified. The learned gentleman no abatement from increasing years. At the latter is represented as having said, that "by reference to end of June, his Lordship paid a visit to Lunenburg, statistics, it would be seen that the total number of and confirmed 75 persons, and subsequently attended children educated at the District Schools was 300, a meeting of the Committee of the Church Society, and at Common Schools 800, giving out of the total upon which occasion his earnest and interesting apnumber an average of one only out of eighteen, who peal was responded to by an addition of names and received the benefit of education." It is not probable offerings from several who had not before contributed that any person, at all acquainted with the state of their aid. At the close of the business, an Address education in this part of the province, will for one was presented to the Bishop from the Rector, Warmoment give credence to the absurd assertion, that dens, Vestry and Parishioners of Lunenburg, which 800 is the grand total of the number of pupils in all elicited a warm and affectionate reply. In the evethe Common Schools in Upper Canada; but as it ning his Lordship preached a Sermon in behalf of the might be believed by those who are unacquainted with funds of the Parish Sunday School. Having exthe condition of the Colony in this respect, on the pressed his satisfaction at the internal and external authority of the gentleman to whom it is ascribed, it appearance of the Church, and the propriety and decency of the ornaments which had been provided at On reference to the Report on Education by the some considerable cost, the Bishop took his leave of Commissioners, appointed by Sir George Arthur, it Lunenburg, and on the following morning proceeded appears that the Solicitor-General derived from it all to Mahone Bay, seven miles distant, where the neat, the statements relative to Upper Canada, which are and beautifully situated Chapel of St. James, was found in the report of his speech. The following filled at an early hour by upwards of 500 personsto whom his Lordship delivered a suitable discourse, (extempore), on confirmation, from Acts, viii. 17 .-After which, 35 persons received that holy rite at the Bishop's hands, whom he afterwards addressed from the altar in his usual impressive manner.

On Thursday the 15th ult, the Visitation was held at Halifax, on which occasion, 36 clergymen,-the largest number that ever met together in the Diocese sembled in St. Paul's Church to hear the Bishop's Third Charge. His Lordship's delivery, we are told, was marked by the same carnestness and affection of undermine. manner which gives such a charm to his eloquence and the substance embodied in this important ecclesiastical document was deemed by those to whom it was addressed so interesting, so seasonable, and so instructive, that they subsequently conveyed to his Lordship the expression of an unanimous wish, that he would permit it to be published,-a wish, which met a ready compliance. The following days were devoted to the services of the Church, to meetings connected with ecclesiastical affairs, and to the discussion, among the clergy, of the various religious topics that at present agifate the Christian mind .-Amongst the husiness transacted was the presentation of an address to His Excellency Lord Falkland, who returned a suitable reply.

On Sunday the 18th, the Bishop held an Ordination in St. Paul's Church, when Messrs. Thomas Maynard, B. A., of King's College, Windsor, and W. A. B. Weinbeer, of the Missionary Institution, Berlin, were ordained Deacons,-and the Rev. T. N. Church enjoyed also the spiritual comfort of the Eupressive of their attachment and veneration for their touching and affectionate assurance of his value for their labours, his confidence in their piety, his love for their persons, and his prayers for their salvation.

notice of the interesting proceedings of the Visitation, special act in their favour:—but to open the gates of of the subjects so appropriately selected and so ably handled in the Sermons preached upon the occasion, and of the various clergymen by whom they were delivered. The Visitation of the Diocese of Toronto is British North America. fast approaching, and we sincerely trust that the same spirit of unity and zeal, which seems to have pervaded the Nova Scotian Clergy, may descend with sanctifyments for elementary instruction is much greater than ing influence upon their brethren of the Canadian

wonderful and progressive increase of orthodox piety a most outrageous manner; but we should say, as a enquiry, which has been recently made into the num- is exhibiting itself in every possible shape of action, ber receiving education within the limits of the city of and extending to the remotest quarters of the globe. Toronto, and we feel no little gratification in laying It is gratifying to him to hear that the spire is rising, It the school being built, and the pastor's residence rearappears that in three establishments, supported by ing its modest front in the neglected districts of England-to read how the Irish Clergy are most truly described as Saints and Martyrs by the Presbyterian School,) there are 584 pupils; of these about 150 Dr. Cooke,—to behold the entire body of the Hierarchy preparing to plant a branch of the true vine in regions as yet unblest with a Church,-to trace the by that afforded in any similar institution in Europe, same onward career of Evangelical Truth and Apos and is certainly unequalled on the Continent. There tolic Order in the United States, and in every colony are 54 receiving the benefit of a sound liberal educa- of the British Empire—and to observe the mild effulstructed in the Central School in the branches of brighter amid the storms that threaten the foundations practical elementary knowledge. In addition to these of the Law-Established Communion. All these conthere are more than 40 private establishments,—the siderations are sufficient to animate him, when inclinpupils of which, (boys and girls,) amount to about ed to yield to momentary despondence from witnessing 1300. The greater number of these are attended by the conflict of hostile sects, or the fatal delusions the children of the humbler classes. Amongst those of Mormonism, and the various other heresies fostered by Dissent, and yet weakening it while they spring from it. But no circumstance can more tend to assure him of the soundness of his principles, than the frequently-recurring fact of Romish priests and Dissenting teachers, fleeing from the two opposite extremes of error, and embracing the truth as it is professed and upheld by the English Branch of the Catholic Church of Christ. We have frequently furnished our readers with instances of this description, of commencement, all, who are sensible of the advan- from the very admissions of Dissenters themselves, and we have now the satisfaction of adding another Province, must cordially unite in the unanimous ex- to the long list of proofs which we have already adpression of fervent hopes, that it may speedily be put into active operation. Moreover as citizens of Toin England is greatly on the decline, and unity rein England is greatly on the decline, and unity rein England is greatly on the decline, and unity rein England is greatly on the decline, and unity rein England is greatly on the decline, and unity reronto it is but natural for us to add the wish,—now pairing many a breach, never again, we trust, to be of the work from a mere glance at it, but desire to pairing many a breach, never again, we trust, to be of the work from a mere glance at it, but desire to be bestow upon it more time than we have hitherto been bestow upon it more time than we have hitherto been able to command. It shall not be lost sight of.

The salute of twenty-one guns, the presenting of arms and the military honours paid to the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the

for refinement of mind and general benevolence. And that these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature which the University would confer, it may be selected to mind and general benevolence. And that these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature which the University would confer, it may be selected to mind and general benevolence. And that these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature which the University would confer, it may be selected to mind and general benevolence. And that these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature which the University would confer, it may be selected to mind and general benevolence. and at length he mentioned the subct to some of his and at length he mentioned the sufect to some of his people, and ascertained that they als shared his sentiments. He then waited upon the viar of the parish, the Rev. James Slade, to whom he had ben previously known for several years. The vicar communicated the case to the bishop, who, being satisfied with Mr. Berry's acquirements and religious opinions, agree to ordain Mr. Berry, ments and religious opinions, agreed to ordain Mr. Berry, and appoint him as preacher to the chapel, under the established church. The members of Mr. Berry's congregation have accompanied the preaher, with the exception of a few persons holding extrem opinions, chiefly political. The chapel has been licesed, and is to be consecrated as soon as the pecuniary arrangements are com-pleted. It was opened by the vicar for divine service under the establishment, on thefirst Sunday in May. It is further remarkable that who Mr. Berry first named the subject to his coadjutor in he place, he received this answer, "Whether you are tird of dissent or not, I am; and I intend immediately to after at one of the universities." And further, out of seven local preachers attached to the chapel, six have come over to the Church. The whole transaction reflects credit on all the parties oncerned; and there is little doubt that such conversions would be frequent, if the opinions and wishes of parties could be ascertained, and adequate facilities were given."

And while the Church in England is thus welcomng back her wandering children into the one true fold, it is encouraging to learn that Church principles do not depend upon human government, or any connexion with the State, - much as they are entitled to its aid,—for support or diffusion; but that, in republican ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up or worshipped. Connecticut, as stated in a recent Church Chronicle, 28th Article of the Church of England. aid,—for support or diffusion; but that, in republican the Episcopal Church has almost doubled its numbers within the last twenty years, while the population of the State, during the same period, has only gained

While cordially agreeing with the Kingston Correpondent of the Montreal Courier in his reprobation of that infatuated and republican Bill for the Natudization of Aliens which has recently passed through the House of Assembly, but which we hope the Council will have patriotism and firmness enough to throw under the table,-we vey much regret that he should have charged Mr. Hamlton Merritt with having 'had his children eduated in the States, and being more than three parts Tankee in heart and interests. Doubtless the politica course which that gentleman has invariably pursued warrants the observation that he is more attached to republican than monarchical institutions, but notwithstanding these unfortunate obliquities of opinion, his practical loyalty we consider to be above impeachment:—it was clearly manifested during the lat war, when, if we mistake not, he either commanded or served in a troop of cavalry; -and, in case of an American invasion to-morrow, we confidently believe that he would be found in arms for the maintenance of that British connexion, which almost all his parliamentary votes have a tendency to

Neither do we apprehend that his children have been educated in the States. For some time they were placed at Upper Canada College, and no man could be more grateful to those who assisted in giving them a sound British education than was their father. We have lived on terms of intimacy with the family, and never heard of the sons being placed at an American School,-a step, most certainly, not very well calculated to train up youth in a love for the British Constitution.

It would be much more satisfactory to us, if, instead of offering this partial defence of Mr. Merritt's political principles, we could claim him as a sound Conservative; but his uniform support of the Church at St. Catharine's, -notwithstanding that he voted for the alienation of the Clergy Reserves, -his private charity, -and the many domestic excellences which adorn his character,-have induced us to venture these few remarks in defence of a public man, who we think is not altogether rightly understood.

Should the Naturalization Bill receive the concurrence of the Legislative Council, the only course for Education is very much needed, and that the present cluded by the administration of the Lord's Supper, of the British-minded part of our population to pursue, Common School system requires thorough revision, which holy ordinance the whole body of the Clergy is to call meetings, and adopt petitions to the three to these questions, I still feel myself in other respects in the three whole body of the Clergy is to call meetings, and adopt petitions to the three to these questions, I still feel myself in other respects in the call meetings, and adopt petitions to the three to these questions, I still feel myself in other respects in the call meetings, and adopt petitions to the three to the call meetings, and adopt petitions to the three to the call meetings. affairs are very far from being in as bad a condition, as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is believed by many, who have not fully enquired as is the call meetings, and adopt perfections to the time three descriptions to the time time three descriptions to the time three descriptions to the time time three descriptions to the time time three descriptions to the time t podly number of the usual communicants of the measure, which is tantamount to "giving away" Canada to the United States, may not receive the sanc-An American-born subject of the Queen is either

very good or very bad, as far as regards loyalty. Of Diocesan, and were gratified, in reply, with a most the former class we have the pleasure to know some, who are attached to the British Constitution from the highest motives. Whenever such as these desired Naturalization they would find, under the existing We regret that we cannot give more than this brief laws, that there would be no difficulty in procuring a the Province to the Sutherlands and Thellers of the frontier, is a procedure which, if consummated, we must regard as the death-warrant of Monarchy in

It will be seen, by a reference to our parliamentary intelligence, that Mr. Price has obtained a committee for inquiring into the alleged riot at the Yonge-street Durham meeting, held in October, 1839, when a young man of the name of Leppard lost his life. According It is gratifying to the Churchman to know that a to the statement of Mr. Price, the loyalists acted in general rule, that whatever political action receives the condemnation of that gentleman and his party, must be a good one; and without pretending to know whether the parties accused did or did not violate the law, we do not place the slightest reliance on the statements of Mr. Price, especially as he owns that he ran away, and his fright, we have been told, was so excessive as almost to deprive him of his powers of observation. If an outrage has been perpetrated by any persons, we hope they will be punished by the law; but we cannot dismiss the subject for the present without asking whether the individual, who clamours so loudly about an alleged riot, took up arms during gence of the Church in Scotland shining brighter and the rebellion,—whether he has ever denounced the insane attempt of Mackenzie at all,-or, if so, whether ported by persons of notorious disaffection to the Crown, at the Yonge-street Durham meeting?

Mr. Price, we perceive, has also moved for an address to the Governor-General, for copies of all as these—for those, who, enlisted under the banner of correspondence with the Home Government, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

We commend the able letter of Anglicanus to ge- fellow beings, neral attention, and trust that the subject of it will arrest the notice of the Bishop of London and Sir Robert Inglis, who have already exerted themselves with zeal and success in cases of a similar nature.

We cannot, just at present, devote that attention which we wish, and which it deserves, to A Discourse

With most of the small, but valuable, books an-

the Christian Church,—as sound and learned guides in matters of the highest interest.

We are indebted for our Summary of Parliamentary Debates this week, to the Kingston Chronicle, Montreal Gazette, Colonist, and Examiner. Were it not for the labours of these journals, especially the two latter,-political opponents though they be, -we should know but little of the doings and intentions of our House of Assembly,-for we repeat, that we have not received a single Parliamentary document since the opening of the Session.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Primary Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Wednesday, the 8th September next. Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock

The Clergy are expected to appear in full black

Communications.

POPERY. To the Editor of "The Church."

"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's

SIR:-The hearts of well-wishers to the progress of religious truth, and to the extension and increased efficiency of our own beloved Church, have lately been gladdened by intelligence of various kinds; among which I might name the shortly expected erection of one of her houses of prayer, on or near Mount Zion, at Jerusalem—the increasing spirit of union among her children—the individual munification. vidual munificence and combined efforts displayed by so many of them in multiplying the spirit-stirring zeal so delightfully evinced in the movement to augment the number of Colonial Bishops; and lastly, the recent accession, to the ranks of her Ministers, of various continental priests, upon their publicly and solemnly renouncing their Romish errors. But good and gratifying as these various manifestations are, there are others of an opposite kind, that fill the mind with grief and shame.

"e medio de fonte leporum, Surgit amari aliquid quod in ipsis floribus angat."

Sorrowful and humiliating to the feelings of every true Protestant, and every right-hearted Churchman, must be the following description of Protestant subserviency to Romish superstition, as exhibited in the streets of Montreal, on the occasion of the Fête Dieu procession:-

"Sunday last was the day fixed by the [Roman] Catholic Church for the annual procession in honour of the Fête Dieu.
The weather was remarkably propitious, and the tens of thousands who attended to witness it were highly gratified. The procession was remarkable for that imposing solemnity with which the [Roman] Catholics so well understand how to invest their religious ceremonies, and the canopy covering the Host was of unusual spleudor. A detachment of the 7th Hussars preceded the numerous priests, nuns, and scholars of the several religious establishments, in rear of whom, and immediately preceding the Host, were those who carried baskets of flowers nd strewed them in the air, and those who carried the censers Immediately after the Host followed the Members of the Bar, who were succeeded by the Band of the 23d Regiment, playing most beautifully, as if inspired by the solemnity of the occasion. Grenadiers of the 23rd, each with his musket and fixed bayonet, marched at intervals of about ten paces on each side, thus protecting the flanks of the procession from any pressure by assembled crowd. A great many of the police were also in attendance; but we are happy to say that nothing could exceed the decorum and respect universally displayed. In the afternoon of the yearners are investigated in the police were also in attendance; but we have a supplied to the police were also in attendance; but we have a supplied to the police were also in attendance; but we are happy to say that nothing could exceed the decoration of the police were also in attendance; but we are happy to say that nothing could exceed the decoration of the police were also in attendance; but we are happy to say that nothing could exceed the decoration of the police were also in the polic noon, after vespers, an impressive discourse was delivered by the Bishop of Nancy."—Montreal Transcript, 15th June, 1841.

The long-continued prostitution of the Christian and Protestant power and majesty of Britain, in decorating the pageantry of Pagan, Greek or Romish ceremonies in India, Corfu, Matta, and other possessions of the Empire, is now understood to be greatly on the decline,* if not altogether prohibited; and are we to witness its revival here? and yet, strange to say, the proceeding in question appears to have passed as free from censure or remark as if it had been in its nature really laudable, or at least indifferent. But will any among us deny that our Church, in her articles and homilies, pronounces the procession of the Host superstitious, and its worship idolatrous?—or will any Scottish Presbyterian, instructed by his Confes-sion of Faith, come to a different conclusion? Entertaining no manner of doubt as to the reply that can be made

1st. The procession of the Fête Dieu, and the worship of the Host, being solemnly pronounced to be superstitious and idolatrous by the two Established Protestant Communions of Great Britain and Ireland, I would ask, when munions of Great Britain and Ireland, I would ask, when authorities, civil or military, professedly Protestant, lend their countenance and sanction to these proceedings, when they guard them, honour them, decorate and glorify them, against what do these authorities, professedly Protestant, against what do they PROTEST?

2nd. Does policy demand the sacrifice? Is there any true policy irrespective of conscience and religion? Does policy require and exact this subserviency in Ireland.

policy require and exact this subserviency in Ireland, with its five-fold majority of Romanists? Did policy extort it from Sir Peregrine Maitland, when,—acting on his own fearless and conscientious judgment,—in Montreal he refused to decorate Popery, in Madras he declined to glorify Paganism, with muskets, bayonets and military

3rd. Does then the principle of reciprocity warrant these philo-papistical proceedings? Is any public honour or homage paid a priori, or in return to our religion by Romanists in this country, or in any other part of the

4th. When heretics lend themselves to the Church of Rome, to swell the pomp and pride of her processions, and to give an imposing effect to her superstitions, does she really hold them in honour and grateful estimation, for their help and service? or does she merely make use of them as convenient tools, and then laugh at and despise them for their truckling and tergiversation?

5th. With priests and nuns, preceded by heretical Hussars, flanked by heretical Grenadiers, and followed by an heretical band of music-Grenadiers, "each with his musket and fixed bayonet"—"band playing most beautifully"—yet Band, Grenadiers and Hussars, all of them in her adgment heretics-has not the Church of Rome come down from her assumed altitude, in condescending to avail herself of such auxiliaries, and has not the time been, when she would have rejected and abominated such attendance and accompaniment, with-

"Procul, O procul este profani!" "Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis."

6th. But now will she not, does she not, profit by these abandonments of Protestant principle to magnify herself in the view of her deluded people, to blind their eyes, and to rivet the bonds of their vassalage, by making to them this triumphant appeal, "See, how even these heretics are constrained to do honour and homage to our holy

Alas! for those who are answerable for results so painful sanction of authority, lend to her shows meretricious attractions, and thus aid in fastening anew the manacles and fetters which Romanism has forged for the minds of their

Atque affigit humo divinæ particulam auræ. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANGLICANUS.

> CRUELTY TO A HORSE. To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,—Wanton cruelty to the brute creation has ever een stigmatized as alike derogatory to human nature, and to the spirit of our holy religion; yet, even in these

*See despatch of March 3rd, 1831, to the Governor-General Corfu has ceased, and the British cannon at Malta no longer

In the mother-country, Mr. Martin has rendered his name honourable, by an act to restrain the barbarities of which I speak; and it is deeply to be regretted that similar enactments do not exist here.

I have been led to make these remarks from a desire to call the attention of the public to a nuisance in this city which daily meets the eye, and cannot but awaken the sympathy of every humane person. It is that of a wretched horse, employed by a man, whose business appears to be to collect materials for soap, &c., from the several dwelling-houses, and which is in too horrible a state to be described. Reduced to a skeleton, with an enormously swollen leg, and with dreadful sores on its body, it is yet compelled to labour on; exciting the most painful sensations in the beholder, as well as astonishment that death does not speedily put an end to its suffer-ings. I am not aware whether the Mayor and Corporation have the power to put a stop to this deliberate piece of cruelty; but in a city of the size and respectability of Toronto, I should imagine there must be some means of preventing what cannot fail to disgust and wound every mind, not wholly devoid of humanity and good-feeling.

It is in the hope that by calling the attention of the

public to this nuisance, those means may be exerted for its removal, that I address you; and am convinced many sides myself, would rejoice to know that the sufferings of the miserable animal were relieved.

August 5th, 1841.

HUMANITAS.

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Civil Intelligence.

THE GREAT WESTERN. TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, we are put

By the steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, we are put in possession of dates from London to the 14th July, Bristol to the same, and Liverpool to the 13th, all inclusive. The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 3rd, left again on the 14th; making her passage in less than fifteen days.

The progress of the general election has been most fatal to the present administration. The west riding of Yorkshire has been lost to the Whigs, by the election of Messrs. Wortley and Denison, Tory members, against Lords Morneth and Lord Denison, Tory members, against Lords Morpeth and Lord Milton—these noble lords being not only Whigs and in favour of free trade, but the representatives of the two most powerful families in that part of Yorkshire, and Lord Morpeth, a Cabinet Minister at the present time. In this riding are the great ma-nufacturing districts and towns—including Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield and Wakefield. Lord Howick has lost his election for North Northumberland, —Mr. E. Stanley (Paymaster of the Forces) his seat North Cheshire, —Mr. Alston defeated in Hertfordshire, —Mr. Shelley in East Sussex, —and Hon. Mr. Elliot in Roxburghshire; —all Whig-Radicals.

The numbers at the close of the poll in the West Riding for

West,....

O'Connell, tives, have defeated Messrs, Wyse and Barron, Radicals.

Mr. O'Connell, defeated in Dublin, has been returned for Meath. Mr. John O'Connell is returned for Kilkenny, whose late member, Mr. Joseph Hume, is not returned by any con-

O'CONNELL'S LETTER RELATIVE TO HIS DEFEAT. "Fellow-citizens and Irishmen,—The enemies of Ireland-the base Orange faction—have triumphed; they have carried heir ends by the basest bribery and corruption; but, blessed be God, their triumph has given a greater impulse to the darng object of my life-repeal. Be not daunted, my friends; a etition will unseat the exterminators of yourselves and your bly and sacred religion. Ireland cannot bear my absence from the House at this crisis, even for a moment; I have therefore, accepted the representation of the honest men of Meath; but Hutton, the honoured friend of his country, will prosecute a successful petition. Your faithful friend and servant, "D. O'CONNELL.

nd trodden under foot.

"Merrion Square, July 10."
This letter is but the writhing of wicked ambition crushed ENGLAND AND WALES. Conservative members returned up to this morning

 (13th July)
 283

 Liberal ditto
 195

 Double returns
 2

 200
 200

 SCOTLAND. Conservative members returned up to this morning ... IRELAND. Conservative members returned up to this morning ... 20

Total members for Ireland Total members of the House of Commons ... Total Conservative gain up to this morning Liberal ditto

division (as compared with the last Parliament.)

The returns received up to 12 o'clock last night, were Scotland 27

Total Conservative gain 34 votes, equivalent to 68 on a

Total ... The Reformers have gained 36 seats, one of which is in 3 Welsh county, and two in Scotch counties; and the Tories have gained 69 seats, of which 19 are in the English counties, 3 in Scotch counties, and 1 in an Irish county. - Morning

Chronicle, July 13. All accounts agree in representing that Sir Robert Peel will have a majority upon a division of 60 or 70 votes, a number sufficient to enable him to carry on the business of the house.

We publish the revenue accounts for the year and quarters ended 5th July, 1840 and 1841. The quarter ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with the quarter ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of £3661. In the Customs there is a decrease of £3661. crease of £289,348, in the Stamps a decrease of £48,830;

while in the Excise there is an increase of £83,360, in the Taxes £382,888, and in the Post-office £19,000. The year ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with the year ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of £524,640; but taking the ordinary revenue, only a decrease of £287,407. The decre on the year's revenue is, in the Customs £586,991, in the Post-office £545,000; while the increase in the Excise is £431,020, in the Stamps £31,664, and in the Taxes £649,471 The decrease in the Post-office for the year is easily accoun for, the reduction having commenced with the third quarter of the year ended 5th July, 1840.

The late Queen of Hanover.—The Leipsic Gazette men

tions the following circumstances attending the death of the Queen of Hanover:—" Her Majesty ceased to breathe at halfpast 12 o'clock on the 29th. She expired with the greatest tranquillity, surrounded by all the Royal family, except the King, who had left her apartment a short time before the final catastrophe. Her Majesty had expressed a wish to see once more her two sons, Prince Frederick of Prussia, by Her Majesty jesty's first consort, and Prince de Solms, but this desire was not gratified, as they could not arrive until to-day. Majesty was born at Hanover in the same Palace in which she drew her last breath. Although her family had two days previously been prepared for the final event, those who were sent at the death-bed scene are at a loss for sufficiently expre sive words to describe the painful effects of the separat the King, the Hereditary Prince, and the Duchess of Dessau,

her Majesty's daughter. Orders have been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office for the Court to go into mourning on the 8th inst., for the Queen of Hanover, which is to continue till the 29th inst.

There had been a serious disturbance at Toulouse, in France, in consequence of which the soldiery had been ordered to act, and many lives were lost. It grew out of the proceedings taken by the government to obtain fuller returns of the door

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moment from the continent.

The London Herald of the 14th July says that the new treaty for the settlement of the affairs of the East was signed the day before by the representatives of France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain. Intelligence had been received of the formal acceptance of the Porte's ultimatum by Mehemet Ali.

CANADA.

(Continued from the fourth page.) House of Assembly-Thursday, July 29.

BOARD OF WORKS. The bill for establishing a Board of Works was read a third time; Mr. Durand, seconded by Mr. Hinchs, moved by way of rider, a clause limiting the duration of the bill to 4 years. YEAS.—Armstrong, Baldwin, Barthe, Borne, Bouthillier, Cartwright, Christie, Cook, Duggan, Durand, Hincks, Sir Allan M.N. Allan McNab, Merritt, Morin, Morris, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Tache, Thompson, and Viger.—24.

Nays.—Boswell, Buchanan, Burnet, Cameron, Chesley, Childe, Daly, Day, Delisle, Draper, Dunn, Dunscombe, Foster, Lineau, Control of the Control Hale, Harrison, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, (President Board of Works) McDonald, McLean, Moffatt, Parke, Prince, Ro-

bertson, Roblin, Small, Steele, Watts, Williams, and Yule. -30. Previous to the division Mr. Cartwright declared that since scussion on looking into the bill, he had changed his mind and thought it more prudent not to pass it as a permanent law. Mr. Small said that he also had changed his mind,

and would vote that it should be permanent. Mr. Baldwin's amendment has been adopted, which requires future Presidents of the Board, on being appointed, to vacate their seats in the Assembly.

Upon the third reading of this bill,
Mr. Cartwright moved that the order of the day be discharged. He for one would not be instrumental in bringing about such a state of things as they had already sufficiently experienced the sad effects of, and which the bill was well calculated to do-that state which these united colonies had but just emerge from—a state of anarchy and rebellion. (Hear, hear.) It had been asserted by an hon. member of that house yesterday, that the greater part of the Americans who came to this country are good and loyal subjects. He (Mr. Cartwright) would assert, and fearlessly assert, that they are disloyal! (Hear, hear.) The feelings by which they were actuated had been sufficiently portrayed when the standard of rebellion was raised within these Provinces. He would never consent that the privileges of British subjects should be conferred upon them. The present situation of the country was such as would represent situation of the country was such as would prevent him from recording his vote in favour of naturalizing any citizen of the United States until we have some better assurance that they will make good subjects. He was desirous that his vote should be recorded on the journals of the house, and he would therefore move that the order of the day

Mr. Durand said he hoped the motion would be rejected, and that the bill would pass. They had no reason to suppose that the Americans who settle in this province are disloyal; on the contrary, he (Mr. Durand) was convinced that they were for the most part better than those of British origin. (Hear, mismanagement of the affairs of government in this colony had brought discredit upon the country, and stop-ped the tide of emigration. It was not the admission of American citizens to become subjects of this province which injured the province, but it was the declaring those who had been foremost in defending the country to be aliens, as was done a sew years ago by the famous or rather infamous Alien bill. His Durand's) late lamented father, whose loyalty none

question, had been designated as an alien. Mr. Hale.—The hon. gentleman has told us that no one could question the loyalty of his late lamented father. I am afraid this could hardly be said with regard to his father's son. (Hear, hear.) However, I find myself in this instance com pelled to vote with that hon. gentleman, though I am happy to say that I am not often on the same side with him. (Hear, hear.) I come from a part of the country which is almost entirely settled by persons who are American by birth, and Canadians by adoption. Among them so much as a whisper of rebellion was never heard. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, 99 out of every 100 had been in arms in defence of the country. It would be extremely ungrateful, therefore, to refuse to admit them to the same privileges which we ourselves en

joy. (Hear, hear.)
Sir A. McNub said he did not suppose that any thing which he could say would have the effect of changing the determination of the house; but he did not desire to shrink from declaring his opinions upon this important question—upon one of those great measures which have been promised to us by the government; a measure which affects the rights of from five to ten thousand persons in this province; confirming all the advantages as well as the proud honour of being British subjects, upon people who have not even made application for that manage, and without have not even made application for that purpose, and without any recommendation from the home government. All who then heard him must admit that he (Sir Allan) had never besit to the control of the con hesitated to extend this advantage to all who apply for it by petition; but he could never satisfy himself that it was proper to pass a measure of this description, throwing open the door to all, even the convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, who, as soon as liberated, would be entitled to claim the rights of subjects. After what he had witnessed within the last few years, he could not believe it was right or proper, by one sweeping measure to actually without according, who are within ing measure, to naturalize all, without exception, who are within the province, and who are so strongly imbued with republican ings and prejudices that they desire nothing more than to milate our noble institutions to those of the United States. No man can hide from himself the fact that we have, with some few worthy exceptions, the very dregs of society coming from the United States, and a measure of this kind, therefore, though no doubt it will be exceedingly popular, will be exceedingly injudicious. If I oppose the measure, I believe it will be admitted that I do so from no other than a good motive. I believe the kill is for the state of the the bill is fraught with danger to the safety and welfare of the country, and for this reason I oppose it.

Mr. J. S. McDonnell said he was opposed to a general measure of this kind. He could not exactly discover the reason when it were that

why it had been made so comprehensive, unless it were that the learned gentlemen were anxious to avoid the numerous applications which would be made to them for separate acts of naturalization. He (Mr. McDonell) was opposed to opening a door for the admission of all Americans indiscriminately, for he was perfectly satisfied that they would as soon find the River Lawrence turn its current towards Niagara, as they would find Americans becoming good subjects of this province. (Hear, hear.) Where the greatest number of Americans were settled, there had been the very focus of rebellion: in the Eastern District, on the contrary, where there were no Americans, there was a contrary of dialogue. was not the slightest suspicion of disloyalty. He believed this bill was calculated to do a great deal of harm in the country, and he would therefore vote against it. He was not in favour of making subjects of those who never asked for the boon.

He would at all the strength of the book of of at all events, allow them to petition the legislature before he granted them the privilege of becoming subjects of

this povince.
On Mr. Cartwright's amendment, the division was YEAS, and against the BILL, BURNET, CART WRIGHT Sir A. MACNAB, J. S. McDONELL, McLEAN-5.

[For this val. For this vote they deserve the thanks of the province.

The house went into committee upon the "Returns of Fines" Bill. An amendment was proposed to the 2nd clause, imposing a fine of £20 upon not making the necessary return. Mr. Draper, to justify the propriety of this, said, to such a degree had those fines been missuppropriated, that he knew from degree had those fines been misappropriated, that he knew from personal experience, where the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had amounted to more the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than the fines in a district had a more than th more than had been returned for the whole province. (Hear, to more than had been returned for the whole province. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Small had known the magistrate to accept of labour on his own land in lieu of the fine. Mr. Cameron had known even large fines for larceny smuggled away by some of our worthy justices. Mr. Hincks was acquainted with one individual who had grown fat upon this substantial food. The various clauses were then carried—and the report received.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS. The house went into committee to take into consideration the expediency of repealing the present laws for the disposal of Public leads in The Colleging resolution was proposed by Mr. Secretary Harrison:—

That it is expedient to repeal the law of that part of the proposed by Mr. Secretary Harrison:—

That it is expedient to repeal the law of that part of the province the sale of public

province called Upper Canada, regulating the sale of public lands, and to provide by a law applicable to all parts of the province for the disposal of public lands therein."

Mr. Harrison stated the object was to do away with the auction.

Her

auction system entirely, and to provide for sales being made at fixed prices in every district, and also, in certain cases, to make free grants in small lots of 50 acres to actual settlers. Mr. Baldwin enquired whether land claims would be received in payment in future at a fixed price. Mr. Harrison explained that the reason why these claims had been refused in payment of Clergy Reserves was, that the Crown fund had become largely indea. indebted to the Clergy fund, owing to the amount of the claims paid on account of the Clergy Reserves. Mr. Hinchs highly approved of the principle of selling lands at a fixed price. price by private sale, and should therefore support the resolution. The committee after adopting the resolution rose, and Mr. Harrison obtained leave to bring in a bill in accordance therewith. Friday, July 30.

COURT OF REQUESTS. The amendments were taken into consideration, and the uestion of concurrence taken thereon. When the clause was ead, providing a jury in all cases over £5, Mr. Hincks moved, endment, that £2. 10s. 0d. be substituted. He had, he said, supported the principle of the bill, but it was solely on the ground that the jury clauses would be inserted; and he was satisfied, that without them, the people would not be satisfied. Mr. Harrison stated that he would cheerfully consent to the alteration: he thought it might tend to give greater confidence to the court. Mr. J. S. McDonell was opposed to the amendment, because he thought the majority of cases were between £2. 10s. 0d. and £5, and would take away from the jurisdiction of the judge. Mr. Small also opposed the amendment: he thought if a judge could not decide in all cases under £5, there had better be no court at all. Sir A. Macnab was entirely opposed to the alteration. Mr. Hincks said, that if the principle were a good one for sums over £5, it was equally good for sums under that amount. The argument of Mr. McDonell only made him more determined to press his amendment; for f the majority of cases were between £50. and £5, he would like to protect the people by giving them juries. If the judges gave satisfaction, there would be no juries required by the

On Mr. Hincks's amendment, the yeas and nays were as

YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Boswell, Cameron, Cartwright, Daly, Dunscombe, Durand, Foster, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Johnston, Merritt, Parent, Parke, Powell, Price, Roblin, Simpson, Steele, Thompson, Thorburn, Viger, Watts, Williams and

NAYS-Messrs. Armstrong, Berthelot, Burnet, Chesley, NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Berthelot, Burnet, Chesley, Cook, Hale, Sir A. Macnab, John S. McDonell, McLean, Moore, Morin, Morris, Ruel, Small, Tascherau and Yale—16.

The amendment was carried by a majority of 10, so that the right of a jury will extend to all cases over £2. 10s. 0d. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

THE CURRENCY.

The Report of the Committee on the Currency was brought up, and an explanation of the features of the proposed bill was given by Mr. Holmes. The proceedings of the Legislature of Upper Canada had raised the British coin 12½ per cent. above Upper Canada had raised the British coin 12g per elect. above its real value, while the proposed bill tended to an assimilation of the currency with the Province and with the United States. He was followed by Messrs. Cartwright and Hincks, who both alluded to the importance of the measure, and the caution that ought to be observed in again meddling with the matter. The latter stated that he would have wished a gold standard, but had yielded to the views of his colleagues in committee, in fa-vour of one of silver. Mr. Harrison expressed a desire to assimilate our currency with that of Great Britain. After a few words from Mr. Thorburn, deprecating rashness in a measure which created as much interest as did that of the Union, and expressing an anxiety to have the feelings of the country well known, ere any definitive action was taken, the resolutions were adopted, and the bill reported by the committee introduced.

VOTE BY BALLOT. The Vote by Ballot Bill came on-committee of the whole -Mr. Johnston, member for Carlton, in the chair. Mr. Small, who is the author of the measure, made but little effort to press it, as he said in compliance with the wishes of many. He was desirous, however, of taking the sense of the house on the principle of it, with the intention, even should it be favourable, of allowing it to lie over to the next session. Whatever, he said, might be urged about the "vote by ballot" being inconwith open British voting, the unconstitutional influence which he had known to prevail at elections, at Toronto alone convinced him that it might be introduced with great benefit to the public. The hon, and learned member read from the Journals of 1835 and 1836, showing at those periods, large majorities had declared in favour of it. Colonel Prince said, that had the motion originated with a member whose seat had been attacked, or with any one but an Englishman, he should not have been surprised;—but to have proceeded from a coun-tryman of his own, excited his astonishment. He pronounced it as anti-British, and an insult to the independence of Canadian freeholders, who, whatever might be the intimidating power that was exercised by landlords, or in any of the great owns in England, were, by their peculiar position, and the value of their services to the community, effectually removed from the control cither of executive influence, or any other unlawful means that could induce an honest industrious man to swerve from the integrity of his principles. Mr. Price could not concede the anti-British character of this mode of voting, which, though not prevailing in the election of members of parliament, was adopted in the election of Scotch and Irish Peers, and also by the East India Company. The hon. member spoke at some length, particularly dwelling on the indirect nfluence of sheriffs. At his own election, which had been deferred three times, on account of riot, he said, many who were desirous of voting for him, had been compelled, from pru-dential motives, from doing so, executions lying in the Sheriff's hands against them. He pronounced the principle a moral one, and involving the freedom of independence, and declared his conviction that if it prevailed, the people would be enabled o send to parliament those who really possessed their confidence, instead of being compelled to elect men in whom they placed no reliance. Mr. Durand is reported to have been cried down, while attempting a ridiculous speech. On a division there were, Yeas 25—Nays 20, for the committee to rise, and

Latest Intelligence from the House of Assembly.

The House sat last evening till twelve o'clock .- Mr. Attorney General Draper's Courts of Request Bill was passed the third reading, and was ordered to be sent to the Upper House,—yeas

The Chairman of the Committee on the Hastings contesteds election reported in favour of the sitting member, Mr. Baldwin.

After a good deal of routine business, the House went into Committe of the whole on the Municipal Bill, upon which an animated debate took place.—The members from the Lower portions of the Province generally expressed themselves, including Mr. Nelson and Mr. Morin, in favour of the principle of the Bill, but were opposed to many of the details. The Bill, with some modifications, will no doubt pass both branches of the Legislature. The further dicussion of it was postponed un-

til next Thursday.

This evening the Currency Bill will be fully discussed in Committee of the whole house.—Kingston Chronicle, 4th Aug.

MEMBERS' WAGES .- The following are the Resolutions agreed to on the 26th ult., together with the divisions:—

1. Resolved,—That it is expedient to repeal a certain act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, entitled, "An Act to alter the mode of payment of wages to members of the House of Assembly," and to provide for the remuneration of the members of the Legislative Assembly for their loss of time in coming to, attending at, and returning from the said

Legislative Assembly—at the several sessions thereof.

2. Resolved,—That the sum of fifteen shillings per diem be allowed to members of the said Assembly for their said attendance, including travelling, at the rate of twenty miles per day. 3. Resolved,-That the said allowance ought to be paid by the Receiver General of the Province upon the production of the Speaker's warrant, stating the number of days the member producing the same, has been absent from his place of residence in coming to and attending at the respective sessions of the Legislature, and the number of days necessary for such member to return to his place of residence.

On the question of concurrence being taken the first resolu-

tion was unanimously agreed to. On the second, the yeas and nays were taken as follows:—

YEAS-Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Chesley, Childe, Cook, Daly, Day, Derbishire, Dunn, Durand, Foster, Harrison, Hincks, Johnston, McLean, Merritt, Moore, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Parke, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Roblin, Ruel, Small, H. Smith, Steele, Tache, Taschereau, Thorburn, Turcotte and Viger-41. NAYS-Messrs. Burnet, Cameron, Draper, Holmes, Moffatt,

Prince, Robertson and Watts-8.

On the question of concurrence in the third resolution, the

yeas and nays were as follows :yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot,
Borne, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Chesley, Childe, Christie, Cook,
Durand, Foster, Hincks, Johnston, McLean, Moore, Morin,
Neilson, Noel, Parent, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond,
Roblin, Ruel, Small, H. Smith, Steele, Tache, Taschereau,

Roblin, Rue!, Sman, J. Smith, Steele, Lacue, Laschereau, Thorburn, Turcotte and Viger—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Burnet, Cameron, Daly, Day, Derbishire, Draper, Harrison, Holmes, Moffatt, Parke, Prince, Robertson

MEMBERS' WAGES .- We are perfectly certain that the majority of our readers will unite with us in expressing deep regret at the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on the subject of the wages of the members, as communicated in our last through our Kingston correspondent. [They have passed a resolution granting themselves £8000, at the rate of three dollars a day and travelling expenses to each member.] These proceedings we have not a moment's hesitation in pronouncing to be, in every respect, of such a nature and character as to stamp indelible disgrace on the first United Legislature

not only in our opinion, an illegal and unconstitutional act, can Provinces, early in September next; the particular object but one of tyranny and absolute oppression. It is besides a robbery which cannot, and ought not to be endured. At all events, if our representatives are such public mendicants as not to be able to perform and attend to their duties without elecmosynary relief from the revenue of the country, it were but decent, to say the least of it, that such a Poor's Law as the Assembly contemplate, should be obtained by legal and constitutional means. We have always been opposed, and ever stitutional means. We have always been opposed, and ever will be opposed to the payment of wages, from any source whatever, to "free and independent" Members of Parliament, either Imperial or Colonial. We hold it to be a disreputable traffic, which, though it may not be altogether unprecedented, is at total variance with the duties of an honest and honourable representative, and opposed to the habits and circumstances of the times. It degenerates the recipient in the estimation of his constituent, and tends to reduce the moral and political standard of public character. It is besides a gross abuse of power, especially when exercised by those who alone derive enefit from it. In the present instance it is particularly so; for without attending to any formula pointed out by the Constitution, the Assembly assume to themselves the right of becoming sole judges in their own cause, of estimating the value of their own remises. of their own services—placing it, of course, at the highest possible price—and of actually taking possession of such price, without the consent or even the tacit approbation of their consent or even the tacit approbation of their consents. stituents. All this must no doubt be very congenial to the views and feelings of such members from Lower Canada as had long been inured to such exactions; but it was not to have en expected from others, especially from members who were formerly representatives in Upper Canada, and who, when paid as such, were paid from the local resources of their constituents. But let us take a more direct and legal view of the question.

We find by the Constitutional Act, that no person shall be apable of being elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, who shall not be seized as of freehold, of real property of the value of five hundred pounds sterling money of Great Britain. What was the intent and meaning of this provision? Why, nothing more nor less than the character and circumstances of the representative should be elevated to a proper standard, and that he should be prevented from becoming a legislative pauper -a character in every respect as contemptible in itself as unorthy of a free and constitutional legislature. Of a truth, with such a provision on its record, the Union Act or its authors never once contemplated such a thing as day and board wages to their representatives in the Legislative Assembly of the people of Canada; and nothing can be more adverse to the general scope and principles of that act than the proceedngs,-aggrandizing proceedings, as we may term them--which we are now constrained to deprecate and condemn. If, as we have stated before, counties and othe localities are desirous of sending persons into the Assembly as heir representatives, who may be deemed most useful to them let them be at liberty, even under the authority of an Act of the Legislature, to pay their services as they will; but let the journals of that legislature never be polluted by the stain of epresentatives claiming and modifying as their right, what wis neither authorized by the Constitution, nor sanctioned by the people .- Mont. Gaz. PROPOSED DISTRICT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL BILL.-It pro-

vides that each District of Upper Camda shall be erected into a corporation—that each township containing a population of 400 souls and under shall elect one member, and beyond that number two members—that these members are to be elected by those persons whose names are returned upon the assessment roll—that at the end of one year, one-third retire from office at the end of two years another third, and at the end of three years the remaining third-lots are to be cast to determine who shall retire at the end of the first and second years-election are to take place to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of members, and those retiring are eligible to be re-elected -each corporation has the power within its district to levy any amount of taxes-to undertake the construction of any rail road, canal, macadamized road, to erest public buildings at any expense—to tax the people for the support of common schools and in fact, to perform any and every act in the same manner as the Legislature of the Province may now do wherein the public money is concerned: no ordinance is to come in force till 30 days after passing, and the Governor during that time to have the right of disallowing it; and the right is also reserved to him of dissolving these little parliments and calling new ones when he thinks proper. The person to be president or speaker is to be appointed by the Gorernor during pleasure. Such is the outline of a measure to erec in Upper Canada fourteen or fifteen legislative councils, many of which will consist of upwards of sixty members, forming bodies of no inconsider able importance-and if we take the Home District as it now stands, if this bill were in operation, its council would consist of more members than the Legislature of United Canada. Only imagine the political influence which such a body would ac quire; united they would control the legislature of the pro nce, and as the representatives, as they would be in some instances, of 60 or 70 thousand souls, the Governor would feel it dangerous to veto any one of their acts, however objection. able it might appear. If there be a settled determination to carry the principle out, we should feel more reconciled to it if it could be so arranged as to introduce the influence of different interests or different principles-but to extend the power of unlimited taxation to a council elected by universal suffrage, (for it is well known that the name of every man who is the owner of a cow only will appear on the assessment roll) principle which we never can and never will sanction. If the principle of self-government be applied to districts, why should it not be extended to provinces? and if in constituting these bodies with powers of unlimited taxation, the principle of universal suffrage is to be introduced, what reason, we would ask, can there be given why it should not be extended to the Legislature of the Province? If we have fifteen or twenty little self-governments, why should there not be one general self-government to supervise and control them. Why should each district possess a self-government and the province at large be ruled by Downing street? These are a few of the questions which will naturally be asked after the new state of things gets into opera tion; and the ten or twelve thousand foreigners, whom government propose to naturalize without even being asked for the boon, will not be silent actors in the drama. - Toronto Herald. THE CURRENCY.—A bill for the regulation of the currency has been laid before the House of Assembly. If it passes into

a law, the following will be the legal value of various coins :-Crown 0 6 Half-crown 0 3 " Shilling ... 0 1 2 "
Groat or four-pence ... 0 0 4 American Eagle, coined before the 1st July, 1834 2 13 4 The Spanish, American, Peruvian, Chilian, Central

The copper penny of the United Kingdom, if not less than five-sixths of the weight of such penny, shall pass for one penny currency, and the halves and quarters thereof for proportionate sums; and such copper coin shall be a legal tender to the amount of one shilling currency, at one time, and no more.

There are several provisions to the effect, that when coin is offered in one payment of above £50, the payer or receiver may insist upon the value of the coin being estimated according to

a fixed weight per ounce troy. TIMBER OR PLANK ROAD.—Last week we published a notice calling a meeting at Carleton Place, for the purpose of constructing a plank or timber road from that place to Bytown. We are not exactly aware, and we believe doubts have been entertained how far such roads are suitable for a Canadian climate, nor as far as we have heard, has a sufficient mass of experience been yet accumulated in this country on the subject. Were the fact once established, that the construction of plank or timber roads in Canada is practicable on a permanent mode, there can be no doubt that the discovery would be followed by immense benefit to the country, as the abundance of material and facility of their construction would give them a decided preference in the choice of cheapness Whether successful or not in their application, we consider the enterprizing inhabitants of Carlton Places in the characteristic of the control of Carlton Places in the control of Carlton Places in the control of Carlton Places in the carlton places in not in their application, we consider the enterprizing inhabitants of Carlton Place as meriting the bes wishes of the community in favour of their efforts. We have only to add some singular facts respecting the operation on Canadian frosts, the only impediment to the durability of sud roads, and which has been erived from the actual observation of more than 20 years.— The frost in Canada strikes perpendicularly and never in a lateral direction, on a level surfac. This is strongly exemplified in cases where natural or artificial excavations are to be met with on such surfaces, while t will be found on the top of a pit or near a bank, that the frot has penetrated to the same depth on the adjoining ground, when we dig into the side of the pit or bank, no frost is to b met with unless below the level to which it has penetrate from the surface. Another singular fact we have learned from a friend who has witnessed its efficacy, namely, that in building stone fences, while a great deal of time and labour was expended in digging down for a foundation for them, the whol of the expenses were thrown away. Those fences for which foundations had been excavated, invariably were thrown up an displaced by the heaving of the winter frosts, whereas those faced upon the undisturbed surface of the ground, stood firn and permanent. The cause of this is obvious, but we cannoat present enter upon it. - Bytown

EMIGRATION .- The Norh American Colonial Committee to stamp indelible disgrace on the first United Legislature of Canada, if they ever should be sanctioned by all the branches which compose it. The voting of the public money into their own pockets by the representatives of the people, is,

Gazette.

through the country, which promises to prove extremely useful. As a proof of the distinguished support received, we may mention the names of the following noblemen:—Lords Cremorne, Dunally, Charleville, Middleton, Cranstoune, Mountcashel, Argyll, Blaney, Devon, McDonald, &c.—Quebec Gazette.

A. MACNAB.—The Constituents of this gentleman have lately held a public meeting at Hamilton, and passed reso-

tions in approval of his Parliamentary conduct.

BARON DE ROTTENBURG.—The Magistrates of the Vicoria District, at the late Quarter Sessions, presented an Address to this excellent officer, expressive of their gratitude for his military services when the province was threatened with attacks from the American frontiers, and of regret at his probable departure from the district. The Baron returned an ap-

propriate and feeling reply.
STAFFORD KIRKPATRICK, Esq.—On Saturday last, the friends of S. F. Kirkpatrick, Esq., met at Chambers' Hotel, and proceeded in procession to his house for the purpose of presenting an Address, signed by nearly all the most influential and respectable persons in Peterboro' and its vicinity. On arriving at Mr. Kirkpatrick's house, they were received by Mr. Kirkpatrick when the Address was presented by Dr. Hutchison. Several tents were pitched on the lawn, in which refreshments had been plentifully supplied for those who chose to partake after which the procession returned to town in the same order in which it went out, and in the evening a ball was given by Mrs. and Mr. Kirkpatrick to a large circle of frie address contained a tribute to Mr. Kirkpatrick's upright conduct as a lawyer, and recognized the services he had rendered to Peterborough, in being mainly instrumental in getting the Church, the Court House, and other public buildings erected. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is removing to Kingston, replied with much good taste and feeling.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—On Thurs-

day evening, 29th ult., a Meeting of gentlemen took place at the Masonic Arms, in this city, on the subject of the removal of the Seat of Government, which was adjourned to Friday evening. Mr. Jesse Ketchum presided, and J. D. Ridout, Esq., was Secretary. After much discussion, it was decided "to memorialize the three branches of the Legislature, praying Parliament to address the Queen to convene the Legislature at the cities of Quebec and Toronto, alternately." Messrs. J. S. Macaulay, H. Sherwood, and G. Ridout, Esquires, were appointed a Committee to draft the Memorial.—Guardian.

A Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, published at King-

ston, on the 29th ult., announces the appointments of William M. Wilson, Esq., to be Registrar Surrogate Court, Talbot District—James Adamson, of Toronto, Esq., one of the Coroners for the Home District—Messrs. Joseph Orlando Orr, John Reid, and George E. Givins, to practice physic, midwifery and surgery, in that part of the province formerly Upper Canada—and William H. Blake, Esq., Judge of the Surrogate Court of the Home District, vice John G. Spragge, Esq., resigned—John Davidson, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The same Gazette contains a proclamation appointing the blaces of meeting of the District Councils of Lower Canada; also one appointing the number of Councillors to be elected for the particular districts, specified in the proclamation.

The powers of the Honourable Sir James Stuart, Bart., as

Deputy Governor of that part of the Province formerly Lower anada, are defined in the same Gazette to be, "to perform and execute, the powers, functions and authorities, touching or in any wise concerning, the administering, presiding or being present at the administering, subscribing or tendering of any oath or oaths of office, to be taken by any person or per ns, appointed to be a member or members of her Majesty's

Executive Council for the Province of Canada."
In a Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, published at Kingston, on 3rd of August, the Governor-General has appointed C. Widmer, W. C. Gwynne, R. Hornby, W. Telfer, W. Durie, K. H. and H. Sullivan, Esquires, to be a Medical Board to examine all persons applying for license to practice physic, surgery, &c. in Upper Canada. Also T. Booke and D. Graham, Esquires, of Perth, to be Coroners for the Bathurst District. The same Gazette offers a reward of £50 to any person, not being a party concerned, who will furnish information that will lead to the conviction of the person who set fire to the premises belonging to Mr. Joshua Bobier, of Dunwich, in the London Dietziek on the 20th Mar.

District, on the 30th May.

PROVINCIAL BANK.—We understand that the bill to establish the Provincial Bank of Issue will very shortly be brought forward in the House of Assembly, if it has not in-deed been already introduced. It is impossible to ascertain correctly what the particular provisions of this bill are to be; but inasmuch as it is intended to deprive the existing banking nstitutions of the country of some of their most important pr vileges, the new measure will have their opposition, and it is supposed the opposition of many influential members of parliament, who, on other questions, have voted with the government. Indeed, it is said, that should the proposed measure pass, the Bank of Montreal will proceed it once to wind up its affairs .- Colonist.

On Monday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the Blue Hill Distillery on Yonge-street, the property of William Cayley, Esq., which in a short time burned it to the ground. The Fire Companies from Toronto repaired to the place with all expedition, and rendered every assistance in their power. The loss of property may be estimated at about £1000, and we learn that no part of it was insured.—Ib.

We notice with pleasure the arrival at Toronto, from England, of Lord Prudhoe, brother of the Duke of Northumberland, and Sir Henry Hart, on a tour through the Canadas They left town on Monday, by the Yonge-street Road, with the view of continuing their journey as far as Lake Superior; and it is gratifying to state, that from what they have already seen of the country, they have expressed themselves highly

seen of the country, they have expressed themselves highly pleased with its appearance, and with the vast resources which it is apparent it possesses.—Ib.

ACCIDENT TO THE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL PARTY ON THE 3RD INST.—The party who had chosen the American side of the Niagara river had proceeded from Lewiston to near Manchester very pleasantly, when the progress of the foremost car was arrested by a piece of fire-wood laid across the line of the road, in such a manner as to cause the car to run off the frack towards the precipice. The engineer did not perceive the obstruction until too late, and the first car went within a foot or two of the frightful descent-the second car was stopped with a violent shock, and several persons jumped out, all unhurt, except one young lady, who severely sprained her ancle—but the third car coming up with a tremendous force, caught the leg of Mr. Dixon, eldest son of Mr. Alderman Dixon of this city, between the two cars, and very severely bruised it. It is not yet known who the heartless miscreant is who plotted the destruction of so many lives, but it is hoped he may yet be discovered. The agent of the rail road evinced the greatest anxiety, and showed every attention to the sufferers, and declared his intention of next day offering a reward of 1000 dollars for the miscreant's apprehension, and we understand the State offers a similar sum in such cases.—Toronto Herald.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE .- On Sunday, 25th instant, Mr. Henry Barker, (nephew to Dr. Barker, editor of the Whig.) was drowned in the Cataraqui River, below this town. It appears the lads belonging to the Whig office had gone out sailing in a boat, and taking it into their heads to go in bathing, the deceased dove into deep water without being able to swim and unfortunately sank to rise no more. - He was 22 years of age. - Kingston Herald.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigrants, QUEBEC, July 24, 1841.

Return of the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec during the week ending July 24 :-England, Previously reported,..... .21.729 To corresponding period last year,......18,280 Increase in favour of 1841,.... A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

(From the Toronto General Advertiser.) TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Week ending August 4, 1841. £. s. d.

on, (qr.) # 1b... owls, pair,

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We stop the press and omit some advertisements, to give the fol-owing from an Extra of the Boston Daily Times:—

ARRIVAL of the Steamer ACADIA.

The Royal Mail Steamer Acadia, arrived in Boston early on Mondaly morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from that city to the 20th July, six days later than were received in New York by the steamship Great Western.

Election returns had been received in Liverpoolon the 20th from all but two Irish counties, Kerry and Wexford—the members (exclusive of these two counties) are as follows:

English Borougis. 176 166
English Counties 22 137
Ireland 57 43
Scotland 31 22

As no doubt is entertained of the return of the four Reform candi-ates at Wexford and Kerry, the number of Reformers may be stated 290, which in a house of 658, leaves the Tories a majority of 78. In Tipperary riots have arisen, and collisions with the police prov-

I fatal.'t Bansha, one man was shot dead and nine badly wounded. An application is about to be made to the Pope to elect a resident ardinal in Ireland.

The Acadia brings 73 passengers.

The Columbia steamer, hence, 1st ult., arrived at Liverpool on the thi, in thirteen and a-half days.

The Acadia spoke the Caledonia, hence, at 8 o'clock last evening.

FRANCE.

At Paris, and throughout the centre of France, palpable shocks of carthquake, and some strange meteorological phenomena, have occurred. At Orleaus, Bourges, Nevers, and Tours, the oscillations of the earth's surface were so violent on the nights of Sunday that that, and the following day, that the peoule rushed into the streets and open places, fearing their houses would fall upon their heads. A noise was heard as of heavy waggons rolling over distant pavement. The motion of the first shocks was distinctly East and West, and of the last North and South. A ravaging whirlwind passed over Orleans on Sunday at eight in the evening.

PORTICAL. FRANCE.

PORTUGAL. Letters from Portugal are dated July 5th. By the Andorinha ware-cutter, which arrived at London on the 2d from the island of Terceira, touching at St. Michael's, we learn, that owing to successive severe shocks of an earthquake, which commenced on the 12th June and continued up to the departure of the vessel on the 24th, nearly the whole of the Villa da Praya, in the former island, had been destroyed. Upwards of 500 houses and habitations had been shaken down. Fortunately, however, from the warning which preceded the visitation, the inhabitants without exception were enabled to save their lives by flight to the mountains and city of Angra. A subscription, by the example of the corporation of the capital, was being raised for their immediate relief. The Don Joao the First corvette was to leave St. Michael's on the 26th of June, with the sum of eight contos de reis, (£1840 sterling,) to be distributed among the sufferers; and a vessel was also being laden with maize, to proceed thither on the same charitable errand.

A SERMON

On behalf of the Sunday Schools of St. James's Parish, will be preached in the Cathedral of this City, on the morning of Sunday, the 8th inst, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of

Toronto, 6th August, 1841.

THOMAS J. PHESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TORONTO.

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

Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO—a selection of Superfine Vestings, all of which he is prepared o make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—
100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar
40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do.
40 do. double and single refined London Sugars
300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities
400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines
Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.
25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.

15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

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

Terms Liberal.

No. 197 King Street

Toronto, July 20, 1841. THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

of the finest qualities:
60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
French Capers. 60 doz. Mixed Pickies, assorteu,
20 do. French Capers,
30 do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mustard, in 1 lb. and 4 lb. bottles,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,

4 do. Anchovy Paste,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
12 do. Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies.
ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.,
197, King Street.

Toronto, 29th July, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REDUCED PRICES!!

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

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. RC Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style

Toronto, July 14, 1841. NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, No. 137, King Street,

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of STATIONERY, &c.

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

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE.

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

On the 30th ult., the Lady of the Rev. Dr. M'CAUL, Principal of U. C. College, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., in this city, the lady of Francis Hincks,

On the 4th me., Esq. M.P.P., of a son. MARRIED.

At Williamsburg, on the 1st August, by the Rev. B. Lindsay, George Markley Esq. J. P., Colonel 2d Regt. Dundas Militia, to Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, of the Township of Osnabruck. In Emily, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. G. C. STREET, Mr. ABRAM JOHNSON, of Percy, to Ann, daughter of Mr.

Reid, of Emily.

At St. John's Church, Stamford, Niagara District, on Sunday evening, July 25th, by the Rev. Wm. Leeming, Rector of Chippewa, Dr. Francis Clarke Mewburn, Weston, near Toronto, to Henrietta Tonge, daughter of Mr. Spencer Wood Shotter, Waverly Farm, and formerly of Sittingbourne, Kent, England.

DIED. In this City, on the 2nd inst., Morough Lucius, the infant

Son of Lucius O'Brien, Esq., M. D.
On the 2nd August, at Terauley Cottage, near this city,
Georgina, infant daughter of Davidson Murray, of Yonge Street, Esq.
On the 29th ult., near Hamilton, Louisa, the wife of Major

At Grimsby, on the 22nd ult., Lieut-Colonel Henry Nelles, late Postmaster of that place, aged 52 years and 7 months.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Aug. 6th : Dr. F. C. Mewburn; Rev. J. Cochran, rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. A. N. Bethune (2) rems.; Rev. W. A. Adamson; Dr. G. R. Grasett, rem. in full vol. 5; J. Beavis Esq. P. M., add. sub.; Rev. G. C. Street, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. M. Boomer, add. sub.; Mr. W. Hipwell, rem. in full vol. 4; Mr. A. Ward, do.; Rev. W. F. S. Harper (to Rev. A. N. B.) rem. acct. of vol. 3; H. C. Barwick Esq.; D. S. Souter Esq., rem., Rev. B. Lindsay, add. sub.; Mrs. M. Watson.

EDMUND BURKE.

Mr. Burke, whose death had been irretrievably broken by the death of his son, and who had long to the excellence of your private character, nor to laboured under severe and increasing weakness, at your exertions for the interests of learning and of length breathed his last at his country-seat of Beacons- religion; and I have been anxious that your services field, on the 9th July, 1797. His counsels on English should be still further noticed and distinguished, and politics during his last eventful moments, were of your sphere of being useful enlarged. These consithe same direct, lofty, and uncompromising spirit which | derations, alone, have led me to mention you to His had made his voice sound as the note of a trumpet to the heart of England. His last work, the Letters on Murray, in the diocese of St. David's, and I am happy a Regicide Peace, published a few months before his to say that His Majesty has entirely approved of the death, is distinguished by the same fervent eloquence, profound wisdom, and far-seeing sagacity, which cha- should relinquish your prebend in the Cathedral racterised his earlier productions on the French Revo- Church of Durham .- I have the honour to be, with lution. As his end approached, the vigour of his spirit, true esteem, sir, your most obedient and faithful if possible, increased; and his prophetic eye antici- | servant, pated, from the bed of death, those glorious triumphs which were destined to immortalize the close of the conflict. "Never," exclaimed he, in his last hours, your hand. But I have no fears whatever for the re- guished and upright statesman, writing from an accutyranny be over-past."

years, at least in the fulness of glory, Edmund Burke. ness of the great responsibility attendant upon the The history of England, prodigal as it is of great men, episcopal office, nor of the onerous public duties has no such philosophic statesman to boast; the annals of Ireland, graced though they be with splendid characters, have no such shining name to exhibit. His clergyman. His first impression, therefore, was, to was not the mere force of intellect, the ardour of im- decline the offer; and, in allusion to this fact, he said agination, the richness of genius; it was a combination to a friend, a short time only before his death, "I had of the three, unrivalled, perhaps, in any other age or not lost the feelings which prompted me, some years country. Endowed by nature with a powerful under- before, to request permission to retire from Durham standing, an inventive fancy, a burning eloquence, he into a less public station." Further reflection, howexhibited the rare combination of these great qualities ever, outweighed his scruples; he felt convinced that with deep thought, patient investigation, boundless should he return a negative reply, the friends whose research. His speeches in parliament were not so impressive as those of Mirabeau in the National As- his decision; and this conviction, together with the sembly, only because they were more profound; he vailing feeling of the majority. He was ever in advance of his age, and left to posterity the difficult task tive, and, of course, a grateful answer. Some idea of reaching, through pain and suffering, the elevation existed that Mr. Addington would have given the to which he was at once borne on the wings of pro- vacant bishopric to a learned divine in the north, subsequent times have felt the truth of his principles, they are destined to rise into still more general celebrity in the future ages of mankind.

Like all men of a sound intellect, an ardent disposition, and a feeling heart, Mr. Burke was strongly attached to the principles of freedom; and during the American war, when those principles appeared to be endangered by the conduct of the British Government, he stood forth as an uncompromising leader of the Opposition in Parliament. He was, from the outset, however, the friend of freedom only in conjunction with its indispensable allies, order and propriety; and the severing of the United States from the British empire, and the establishment of a pure Republic beyond the Atlantic, appears to have given the first rude shock to his visions of the elevation and improvement of the species, and suggested the painful doubt, whether the cause of liberty might not in the end, be more endangered by the extravagance of its supporters than by the efforts of its enemies. These doubts were confirmed by the first aspect of the French Revolution; and while many of the greatest men of his age were dazzled by the brightness of its morning light, he at once discerned, amidst the deceitful blaze, the small black cloud which was to cover the universe with darkness. With the characteristic ardour of his disposition, he instantly espoused the opposite side; and, in the prosecution of his efforts in defence of order, he was led to profounder principles of political wisdom, than any intellect, save that of Bacon, had reachunderstanding of mankind. His was not the instinctive horror at revolution which arises from the possession of power, the prejudices of birth, or the selfishness of wealth; on the contrary, he brought to the consideration of the great questions which then divided society, prepossessions only on the other side, a heart long warmed by the feelings of liberty, a disposition enthusiastic in its support, a lifetime spent in its service. He was led to combat the principles of Jacobinism from an early and clear perception of their consequences; from foreseeing that they would infaland, in the end, leave to society, bereft of all its bulwarks, only an old age of slavery and decline. It was not as the enemy, but the friend of liberty, that he will be founded .- Alison's History of the French Revolution.

BISHOP BURGESS.

After Mr. Burgess had taken his degree of B.D., Dr. Cooper, one of his brother prebendaries, and his next door neighbour at Durham, used frequently to urge him to proceed him to take that of D.D. Most of the prebendaries at this time had done so. "Burgess," he would say, "you ought to take your Doctor's degree. It is a compliment you owe your college.' In the summer of 1803, business calling him to London, he stopped at Oxford on his way, and did take it. During his stay in town, the Bishop of Durham told him that Mr. Addington, then premier, had a few days before said to him, in the course of conversation, "I wonder Burgess does not call on me: I was with him both at Winchester and Oxford." The Bishop added, that, after hearing this, he really ought to call. His shrinking, modest nature recoiled, however, on the present, as on many former occasions, from obtruding himself into notice, or in any way courting patronage, and he returned to Durham without profiting by this friendly hint. Even Mrs. Burgess heard nothing of it till several days after his return home, when he casually mentioned what had occurred, and she very naturally exclaimed, "Then, of course, you called in Downing-street?" to which he replied in the negative. She tacitly acquiesced

one franked by Mr. Addington. "Some friend," he replied, "must have asked him to frank a letter to me," and he put it aside for the moment, not having the slightest suspicion of its contents. Mrs. Burgess, who soon after left the room, observed, on her return, that he looked grave and thoughtful, and inquired the cause, when he showed her the following letter from Mr. Addington :-

"Downing-street, June 5, 1803.

"SIR,-Though we have been separated almost 30 years, I have not, let me assure you, been a stranger Majesty as the successor of the late Lord George recommendation. It will not be expected that you

"HENRY ADDINGTON.

"To the Rev. Dr. Burgess." The feelings of Dr. Burgess on the perusal of this "never succumb. It is a struggle for your existence letter were mingled and conflicting. The tribute of as a nation. If you must die, die with the sword in respect and esteem which it conveyed, from a distinsult. There is a salient living principle of energy in rate knowledge of the nature and circumstances of the public mind of England, which only requires pro- his career, both public and private, could not but per direction to enable her to withstand this, or any highly gratify him. His conscience, also, testified other ferocious foe. Persevere, therefore, till this that he had in no way courted this flattering offer. It came to him unsought and unexpected. But his Thus departed this life, if not in the maturity of reflecting mind could not be dazzled into a forgetfulwhich its acceptance would impose upon him, whose cherished wish had been the quiet life of a country judgment he most valued would unite in condemning spontaneous nature of the minister's offer, and the did not address himself with equal felicity to the pre- anticipations which his letter threw out of increased usefulness, finally induced him to return an affirmaphetic genius. Great, accordingly, and deserved, as long since dead, an old friend of Burgess, and a was his reputation in the age in which he lived, it was worthy man, but pompous and pushing. One who not so great as it has since become; and strongly as knew them both observed, in allusion to this report, "It was well he did not give it to Dr. ---; he would have died of inflation. It is best bestowed on that humble, apostolical man."-Harford's Life of Bishop Burgess.

Civil Intelligence.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

YONGE STREET DURHAM MEETING.

Monday, July 26. Mr. Price rose, he said, for the purpose of bringing under the otice of the House the circumstances relating to a certain out Yonge Street, in October, 1839. In the year 1839, shortly after the Earl of Durham had left this provice; at a time when a new system of government was about to be introduced into this province, which should assimilate, as far as possible, the institutions of this country to those of Great Britain; when it was expressly desired by the Ministry that the views and wishes of the people should be declared with regard to the question of the union of the provinces, and also with regard to the ciples of responsible government which had been propound ed by Lord Durham, a meeting was called by the Sheriff of the ne District, that the yeomanry of the district might consul together. After the meeting had been so called by the Sheriff, whose duty it is to call together and preside at such meetings, upon a requisition of certain inhabitants of the district, a counter requisition was got up, addressed to the Sheriff, demanding that the meeting should not be held and alleging as a reason that riots would ensue. Those who had signed the first requisition, immediately by notice in the public prints, called a ed, and which are yet far in advance of the general meeting in order that they might quietly pursue their original intention of taking the sense of the yeomanry of the district upon the subject already adverted to. On the day previous to the meeting there was a general movement throughout the city of Toronto, to counteract, if possible, the proceedings which it was supposed would take place: it being supposed that those who were favourable to the meeting were the friends of the doctrine of responsible government as promulgated by Lord Durham, and that it was also the intention of the meeting to hail the approach of the present Governor General, who was then on his way to assume the government of this province, as one likely to carry out the views of Lord Durham. It was stated to him (Mr. Price) on that day, that if he attended the meeting his life would be in danger; and as for the member for Oxford, if he attended the meeting his life would not be worth libly, if successful, destroy the elements of freedom; an hour's purchase. (Hear, hear.) It was determined, how ever, that they would not be intimidated by threats, and de-prived of the exercise of their undoubted rights; that they would go peaceably to the place of meeting, pass ther resolu-tions, and go peaceably away; and although it was reported was the determined opponent of the revolution; and such will ever be the foundation in character on which the most resolute, because the most enlightened and the least selfish, resistance to democratic ascendency ness of the meeting, when a large concourse of people from the city, at the head of whom were the Mayor, the Clerk of the Peace, and various officials, came up with flags and banners, and having taken possession of the platform, proceeded to elect and having taken possession of the platform, proceeded to elect a different chairman from the one who had been proposed by the friends of the meeting, who immediately separated them-selves and removed to a distance. They were not, however, permitted to retire peaceably. The Sheriff at the head of a body of men came up to their waggons, foaming with wrath, and to save themselves from violence and perhaps from death itself, they were obliged to fly in different directions. He (Mr. Price) escaped by getting over a fence, and he believed the hon. gentleman from Oxford had saved himself by his speed in running. (A laugh.) Hundreds were knocked down, dozens were seen weltering in their blood. Magistrates were upon the spot, many of them participators in the outrage. Is it sur-prising, then, that the parties should not have been brought to One unfortunate individual was inhumanly murdered. And after all this, these officials and their band of rioters proceeded to pass their own resolutions, and then returned to

[Mr. Price read the resolutions which it had been intended to submit to the meeting, and also certain affidavits setting forth the proceedings of the aggressors, which had been laid

efore Sir G. Arthur.]
Mr. Johnston here interrupted the hon. member, and desired to be informed what answer Sir G. Arthur had returned to the

application.

Mr. Price—The answer was, we might go before a jury of the country and obtain redress. But how could it be imagined that justice could be obtained from a jury composed of the very persons most deeply implicated; from a grand jury compo of the very persons who were foremost in creating the disturbance. To shew the intent of the parties, it will only be necessary to state that the rioters came to the ground decorated with ribbons as distinctive badges by which they might be known to their hirelings. The brother of the Chief Justice who was present, having been accidentally knocked down, reproved the person who gave the blow, by pointing to his ribbon, and saying, About a fortnight afterwards, as they were sitting together, the post came in, and among various letters which it brought, Mrs. Burgess called his attention to not impunity been given to crime? Has not the Riding which I represent been the scene of riots and murders? It is a question of vital importance, but I will not detain the house any longer upon it at present. I will merely move for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the matter and report thereon. Here Mr. Price moved for the appointment of ertain gentlemen whom he named. He had left himself out of the committee, he said, because as he was a party engaged so far as running away was concerned—(a laugh)—he did not wish to act as judge and accuser.

Capt. Steele and Col. Prince supported the motion

Hon. Mr. Harrison said: It is a question of such importance that I think decidedly it should be investigated. I have not the least objection, and I only rise to disabuse the minds of hon, members of the impression that there is any objection existing against the enquiry on the part of the government. No doubt the parties had a perfect right to call the meeting, and no doubt the Sheriff was wrong in refusing to call the meeting in consequence of the counter requisition. The reason why no executive investigation could take place was this: the parties themselves placed it out of the power of the executive to do any thing in the matter; because the charges preferred extended not only to complaints of official misconduct, but to accusa-tions of positive crime. In justice to Sir G. Arthur, it should be stated that the affidavits which have been read by the hon.

and learned gentleman were never laid before him at all.

Mr. Small said having seconded the resolution, he would now, with the approbation of the hon. mover, propose that a portion of the same be altered, and that the committee be ountry when that affair took place: if he had been he would probably have had his brains knocked out: he should certainly

probably have nad its brains knocked out: he should certainly not have run away. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the matter would be calmly and dispassionately investigated.

Mr. Hincks desired before the question was put, to observe, that he could not exactly comprehend why it was out of the power of the government to enquire into and redress these complaints. The learned member for Kingston, had said that plants. The learned member for Kingston, had said that charges of official misconduct had been mixed up with that of crime. Then I suppose (said Mr. Hincks) we are to understand that when an officer of the government is accused of being guilty of notorious official misconduct, because he is at the ame time accused of crimes of a higher nature, he is to be totally absolved and acquitted-rather an absurd mode of reaoning I should think, yet this is the doctrine of the learned entleman. When on a late occasion serious riots were re-resented to have occurred in the city of Toronto, in which also certain judges and magistrates were concerned, a commis-sion was issued for this investigation, why was not the same course followed with regard to these now under consideration? Now. I for one, am of opinion, that when judges of the land and other officials identify thenselves with electioneering and election riots, it is impossible, under such circumstances, that the people can have confidence in the administration of justice.— (Hear, hear.) In England a much less urgent case of complaint would be at once investigated by the government, and I

think it should be so in this province.

The motion was alterd, and the committee consisting of Messrs. Small, Daly, Nelson, Christie and Merritt, was appointed by the house.

TIMBER DUTIES-MR. NEILSONS'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Thorburn contenled that the lumber trade led to immoral and disorderly conluct in those who followed that occu-pation. He instanced the scenes that had occurred at Bytom ome years back, and the exploits of the "Shiners," in proof of

Mr. Derbishire said that whatever formerly might have been the scenes of disorder of which Bytown was the theatre, the energies of the orderly portion of that community had completely mastered the disturbers, and for many years there had not been and was not at present in the Pronce a community in which order was better established, or the laws better obeyed. With regard to the Resolutions upon the table, he thought that house would be wanting in a paramount duty it owed to the country if it allowed further time to elapse without making known to the mother country the opinion of the Legislature upon the proposed alteration of the timber duties. Much misconception prevailed at home upon the subject of this trade, and the fiscal regulation by which it was protected. A committee of the House of Commons, packed with members lostile to the Canadian timber trade, was not the best adapted to bring out the truth upon a question so complicated, and in which so many colonial interests were involved. He sincerely hoped the mother country would pause in the course of policy upon which she had entered; for, if prejudicial to the extent apprehended to this colony it wo e fatal to the mother country.-Not an axe that sounded in the wilds of Canada but put in motion a shuttle in the factories of Manchester; and if England for the sake of getting Russia, Sweden, and Norway as customers for her manufactures were to destroy the Canada timber trade and lose this colony as a purchaser for her manufactures, she would, he feared, play the part of the dog in the fable, who, in grasping at a shadowy reflection in the water, let fall the substance which he held in his mouth. (Hear, hear.) England would not sell her manufactures to the rude boors of the Baltic, or the serfs and white slaves of Russia, who had no taste for them, and whose highest notions of luxury consisted in eating black bread and drinking train oil. These countries had home manufactures which suited their wants, and it was the present policy of their governments to foster and protect them, inasmuch as the governments had not yet arrived at that pitch of commercial lightenment which impelled our own to cast aside and sacrifice the interests of its own subjects and children to court the favour of its enemies. (Hear, hear.) The Home Government based its intended interference with the protective duties and that was a palpable and patent object—to realize all the ion timber upon the expectation revenue. The sanguine estimate of the projectors of this measure was no more than a million. Even if they realized that sum, which he doubted, it was a poor consideration for so great a sacrifice as the interests of the vast colonial empire of Great Britain upon the American continent. nursery for seamen maintained by the mercantile fleet of from 1200 to 2000 ships annually crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence had been adverted to. This to the mother country was one of the most serious considerations in the question.—Nor was it immaterial to notice to whom the benefit of this growth of seamen was to go. Russian timber, it seemed, was to be received in British ports in Russian bottoms, so that an impetus was to be given to the Russian navy whilst a proportionate degradation was to be inflicted upon the British. It was difficult to understand a policy tending at one blow to depress the colonial interest of England, and transfer her naval power to her most formidable European Russia, more than a match for Great Britain by land, who had already pushed the outposts of her power to the frontier of every British possession only wanted a navy to commence a contest which her ambition had been long preparing. For his own part he saw a close connexion between the forests of Canada and the "wooden walls of old England" the bulwarks upon these things, and while yet in time stay the hand lifted to injure both. (Hear.) The Resolutions, very much the same in substance as Mr. Derbishire's observations, were unanimously adopted.

Wednesday, July 28.

The Frontenac Election Committee reported that the sitting member, Henry Smith, Jr. Esq., was duly elected, but that the petition against his return was not frivolous or vexatious. The committee, of which Mr. Morin was chairman, having decided that the first allegation, that of bribery on the part of the sitting member, was not proved;—the second charge, that of improper conduct on the part of the Returning Officer, was abandoned by the petitioner, Mr. Mathewson, the unsuccessful

Mr. Holmes brought in two bills, which were each read a first time—to amend ordinance regarding Montreal Turnpike Roads, 3d Vic. cap. 31, and to relieve copies of the Holy Scriptures, when imported by sea, from payment of duty. NATURALIZATION BILL.

The committee of the whole house on the bill to naturalize certain persons.

Mr. Cartwright called upon the hon. gentleman who brought in the bill (Mr. Harrison) to show what authority the house had to pass such a measure. He was aware that a law to that effect existed in Upper Canida, but the parliament of Upper Canada was no longer in existence, and no provision had been made by the Union Act.

Mr. Viger thought the gentleman who had just sat down was in error. The parliament had the power of naturalizing and constituting an alien a Iritish subject in the colonies; not

Mr. Cartwright alluded to he law which was passed by the Imperial Parliament, which enabled the legislature of Upper Canada to naturalize aliens, and he contended that they had no right to pass such a measure unless similarly authori

Mr. Quesnel stated that there were two Acts, one for Upper Canada and one for Lower Canada, and by the Unio these statutes continued in force until repealed or amended.

Mr. Draper.—There was another consequence to the objections which had been urged, andthat might be found in the Act of Union itself. After refering to persons naturalized by Acts of Parliament of either Uppe or Lower Canada, as eligible to public offices, it also includes tiose who are naturalized by the Parliament of Canada.

Mr. Neilson stated that he was f opinion, that as a small portion of the British empire, they ad no right to make British

Mr. Johnston said before that motion was granted which re- he had the honour of a seat in that house, in favour of the Mr. Johnston said before that motion was granted which required the 77th rule of the house to be rescinded, so far as relates to the motion, in order that the committee may be named by the hon, gentleman who is the chappion of this cause, that hon, gentleman ought to show good cause why it should be done. He hoped the committee would be selected in the ordinate which is the chapping of the should extend the principles of the bill so as to include foreigners of all classes, into the province. He would not allude to the Americans; he thought it invidious to make distinctions; he would invite the small farmers of Europe also to emigrate and settle in this country. He wished to introduce a liberal measure in the house; we were not excluded from settling in the United States; they would welcome us as long as we acted properly; but if the settler there, who had been used to monarchy, would rise up and preach those principles, he would be persecuted, and justly so, because no one had a right to settle under a government to whose forms he could not conform himself. The gallant colonel paid a high compliment to the industry and enterprize of the Americans, whom he would be glad to see in the country, as he was satisfied no American would settle in Canada who did not prefer the peace and quiet which reigned under our form of government to the conontests in political matters which occurred on the other side.

Mr. Merritt understood the bill to have a perspective view without limitation. We had an opportunity of seeing the working of the old system by which Americans were allowed to settle in the country and after a residence of seven years became naturalized. Previous to 1812, there were no restrictions, persons of capital flowed into the province to take advan of the natural advantages of the country. After that period, from the representation of interested persons, the restrictive policy was adopted, and the consequence was, that instead of settling in the province, the Western States were selected not only by the Americans but by European Emigrants—the State of Ohio for instance, then having about 240,000 inbitants, had now 1,500,000 This was the consequence of the restriction of the testing of the state of the second that now a liberal

prove that he had not departed from the principles which he had formerly held. The hon gentleman alluded to the valuable settlements in the United States formed by foreigners, who had brought wealth into the country, an advantage of which we have been deprived through the restrictive policy which had een pursued.

Mr. Roblin was in favour of the bill. He trusted that as an

act of justice to those who had settled in the province in good faith, the house would pass the bill untramelled by any pro-

the province, and he would move an amendment to that

Mr. Hinchs hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, as, in his opinion, it would endanger or retard the passage of the bill before the house. If the hon, gentleman would bring forward his amendment in the shape of a separate bill, it should ceive his (Mr. Hincks's) support.

Colonel Prince withdrew the motion, stating that he did so

in acquiescence with the wishes of hon. members. He should, however, bring in a bill on a future occasion containing the features of the amendment.

Mr. Neilson said that all foreigners could come into the country, and, after a residence of seven years, be entitled to the privileges of British subjects. Hon. members would make us believe that the government of Great Britain was worse than that of Turkey, that it would not allow any foreigners to enter the province with security to their lives. In fact, in his opinion, the British Government had been culpably liberal with respect to foreigners.

FEUDAL TENURE.

On the motion of Mr. Dunscombe, the house went into com-

ittee upon the subject of the Feudal Tenures.
Mr. Dunscombe said that in submitting the first resolution to the committee, that of the many subjects that agitated the public mind in that part of the province heretofore called Lower Canada, there were none, not one, of more importance than that for which he now claimed the consideration of the committee. The origin of the Feudal Tenure was under circumstances, and under necessities that no longer existed; a junction, in the barbarous ages of the poor and the rich, the weak and the strong-for their mutual protection-those circumstances, those necessities no longer existed; and there was no longer any occasion for this species of Tenure. The governnent that we had the blessing to live under, protected all her ubjects alike, whether Serf, Censitaire or Seignieur-(hear, ar) - and so very true was this, that the object of this species of tenure was now totally lost sight of. Instead of the nieurs living on their Seigniories, and in accordance with the philosophy and spirit of the Seignorial system, extending pateral protection and acts of kindness to the Censitaires, in return for the numeroue fines, rights and substantial privileges exacted by them from the Censitaire—in many instances the Seigneur had never seen his seigniory. (Hear.) In the county which he (Mr. Dunscombe) had the honour to represent, the Censitaires positively did not know who their Seignieur was! (Hear, hear, hear.) They were ignorant who was this Seignieur, who took their fines—exacted everything to the last penny. (Hear.) They knew not to whom they should address themselves for relief, if required for protection, in return for those exactions. It was notorious that the Seigniory of Beauharnois had by means of a lottery, or some such modern invention, passed into the hands of a speculative body of Englishmen—enterprizing men he was willing to grant, and men who would advance the interest and prosperity of the country —but not men who could sympathize with their Censitaires; (Hear, hear, hear.) In this way, a system framed for the protection of the people had become burthensome—had become oppressive—had become hateful to the people, and repugnant oppressive—and become natural to English and French feelings. (Cheers.) He did not wish any hasty legislation on this important subject. He did not any hasty legislation on this advocate any measures of spoliation, nor did the people of Lower Canada advocate such measures-it was a foul libel on an ho nest yeomanry to say so; they desired a change, but one on fair and equitable principles, and on such terms as this ho might think proper and just to all parties; and surely this house would never deny them so reasonable a prayer? The people wanted something better adapted to the present circum stances of the country, and in unison with English laws; and to be released from a system detrimental to their prosperity and an incubus on their industry, and to their advancement in Mr. Viger contended that the abuses which had crept into

the system, were no real part of it, but would vote for in-

Mr. Holmes said there was now a system of extortion prac-

tised from one end of the land to the other, and when the un fortunate peasant sought redress from the courts of law, the hon. and venerable member himself, (Mr. Viger) has said, he got no redress, because says the hon. member, the verdict of the courts of law is based on error? "The decisions were contrary to law." Why was this? He (Mr. Holmes) would tell them why—the judges were themselves Seignieurs, and loudly complained of as had and exacting Seignieurs too—(order, order, and hear, hear)—justice was not to be expected under such circumstances. (Hear, hear.) The hon. members from Upper Canada did not understand, they did not feel the burdens of the Endal Tenues and notwithstanding place. Why was this? He (Mr. Holmes) would tell of the Feudal Tenure, and notwithstanding what had been said by the ven. member from Richelieu, and the hon. member from Quebec, he (Mr. Holmes) would fearlessly assert, that so far was it from a fact, that the French Canadians were satisfied with that antiquated system, that from the bay of Chalcurs to Coteau du Lac, the Feudal System was condemned, nay exe-crated—(hear, hear, hear)—but even admitting for the sake of argument, that in the country, and for a rural population, this tenure might be admissible, what was its effect in villages, towns and cities? (Cheers.) What was its effect merce? It was a bar to improvement, a tax upon industry, a direct tax—(hear, hear)—(Mr. Neilson said no, not a tax, a droit)—the hon, member says it is not a tax, he (Mr. Holmes) did not understand the difference attempted to be drawn by the hon. member, but he persisted in saying it was a tax, a most enormous, burthensome, and unjustifiable tax too. What was An emigrant, or a merchant, or any other person, bought a vacant lot of land for perhaps £100, or £500, no matter, the purchase money was paid eight per cent.—he improved the property, erected buildings, a palace if you will, expended thousands upon it—a circumstance induced a change, a desire to sell, misfortunes compelled the improver to part with his property—it is sold, the Seignieur comes in and lays his hand upon the twelfth part of the product, thus taxing industry, and this beautiful and boasted right of the Seignieur is repeated at each transfer-[hear, hear,]—each sale of the property. some instances the claims upon the property swallowed up the whole product-and were hon. members to be told that this was a good, a paternal system. [Hear, hear.] The Droits de Banalete too—another beauty of the system—what would farmers in this section of the province say, if they, like the Serfs of Lower Canada, were obliged to carry their corn to be ground at the Seignorial mill, no matter how distant nor how misera-ble or bad that mill might be? Then he would not be permitted to erect a mill upon his own lands, even had he the most splendid water privileges at his door; oh no, those are the Seignorial rights; and what does the Seignieur give to the Censitaire in return? The privilege of eating black bread, for the mills of the Seignories, with three or four exceptions, are unfit

to grind provender for cattle. [Hear, hear, hear.]
Mr. Armstrong, the member for Berthier followed and Mr. Armstrong, the member for Berthier followed and pointed out the abuses, the burthens, and the oppression that materially alter the character of thebill proposed by the hon. gentleman from Kingston. He was and ever had been since (Cheers.) He stated that he held his seat in that house, he

was sent there by his constituents on account of his well known opinions on that subject and his hostility to the whole system, and the people would never be satisfied until they had redress. (Cheers.) The hon member proceeded to point out that besides the banalite—the lods et ventes—the retraite—there were other grievances—the seignieur could take any tree he liked without his consent off his farm—he could run a road in any part of

his farm to his manor house.

Mr. Johnston was personally acquainted with the burdens, the grievances of the Feudal system—it was a disgrace to any country, and he would use his best endeavours to remove it.

Mr. Turcotte spoke at great length in French. We understood him to have said he would return to his county, aye to any county in the province of Lower Canada, and upon the feudal question would hang his election—that the whole population were incensed against it—that they execrated the name, and would consider any measure delivering them from the infamous system a boon conferred by the legislature. He described the peculiarities of the feudal system, and the exactions under it with great effect. He appeared to inflict upon its supporters a severe and well-merited castigation, under which, to judge from the manner and the countenances of the hon-members who were favourable to the tenure, they were not at all comfortable, particularly Mr. Viger.
Mr. Christie, Mr. Quesnel, Mr. Morin, Mr. Parent and Mr.

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Neilson, all spoke at length; the latter only in favour of the

Mr. Moff at was of opinion that the change was necessary, and that it could be produced by a change in the Canada Tenures Act. He was an advocate for a voluntary measure, and not compulsory. The hon, member explained that if the Seignieur was allowed first to commute with the censitaire and then with was allowed first to commute with the censitaire and then with the casure would be adopted.

Mr. Cameron had seconded the motion of amendment to ove that he had not departed from the principles which he deformerly held. The hon. gentleman alluded to the valuate settlements in the United States formed by foreigners, who debrought wealth into the country, an advantage of which the country, an advantage of which the country, an advantage of which the country.

The following are the resolutions:—
1st. Resolved—That from the increasing improvement of the country, and from the abuses which have grown out of the operation of tenure of lands, now existing in that part of the province heretofore called Lower Canada, commonly known as the "Seigniorial Tenure," the said tenure has become less visions of the kind now proposed.

Mr. Johnston did not wish to be termed illiberal because he opposed the bill. He wished to protect the loyal inhabitants of the wants, prosperity and advancement of the proposed the bill. He wished to protect the loyal inhabitants to the records a want of the proposed the bill.

the people.—Yeas 45, Nays 3.
[Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Borne, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Cameron, Chesley, Christie, Cook, Day, Delisle, Derbishire, Draper, Dunscomb, Durand, Foster, Hincks, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, J. S. McDonell, Moffat, Moore, Morin, Morris, Parent, Parke, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Robertson, Sherwood, Simpson, Small, H. Smith, Steele, Taché, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Watts, Williams, Woods, Yule—45.—

Nays—Messrs. Berthelot, Neilson, Viger—3.]
2nd. Resolved—That the different lagislative enactments passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom touching and concerning the said tenure, have not attained the end sought for by their framers,—and that it is expedient to adopt other efficient and equitable means for relieving the people from the above difficulties, and of gradually substituting for the seigniorial system a free tenure more consonant to their condition interests, and wishes.—Yeas 45, Nays 3.

3rd. Resolved—That in the changes to be made in the laws of tenure, due regard should be paid to the vested rights of all parties concerned, and provision made for ascertaining the

ame with a view to an equitable adjustment.—Unanimously.
The Resolutions were then referred to Messrs. Morin, Noel

Raymond, Moffatt, Taschereau, Armstrong, and Dunsco

Advertisements.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

OTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the hand and seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home Distict, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the cond day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the ome District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the spective lots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Essatobicoke, Flos, Georgina, North Gwillimbury, Innishi, Mono, Mulur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which we been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District, as being a arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and sixpence ar acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots.

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

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
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ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

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WILL give Private Instructions in the above language Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mead's Music Sa and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet July 10, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

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

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Toronto, October 30, 1840.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CASTSTEELLANES, of a superior quality which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufacture. he can recommend with confidence, as they and the his own inspection, by first rate workmen, and others in want of the above article, will please the his department of the above article, will please the his department of the his confidence in SAMUEL SHAW,

Toronto, 10th October, 1840. HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDO'S HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto 2nd April, 1841. o, 2nd April, 1841.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built 10 ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built lodger warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

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FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS:

and by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock pened out. opened out.

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ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1841.

The Church

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