TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1841.

PARISIAN MASSACRES IN 1792. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

liberally furnished by the magistrates, augmented their natural ferocity. Money was supplied to those who appeared behind their comrades in determination, and the savage band marched through the streets singing Revolutionary courses. savage band marched through the streets singing Revolutionary songs. Robespierre, Billaud Varennes, and Collot d' Herbois, alternately harangued the multitude; "Magnanimous people," exclaimed the last, "you march to glory; how unfortunate are we to be unable to follow your steps; how the audacity of our enemies will increase when they no longer behold the conquerors of the 10th August. Let us at least not become responsible for the murder of your wives and children, which the conspirators are preparing, even in the prisons, where they are expectare preparing, even in the prisons, where they are expecting their deliverers." Roused by these words, the mobbecame ready for every atrocity; and answered the discourse with repeated cries for the death of the imprisoned victime.

The prison of the Abbaye was the first to be assailed. The prison of the Abbaye was the first to be asserted. The unhappy inmates of this gloomy abode had for some days been alarmed by the obscure hints of their jailers; at length, at three o'clock, on the morning of the 2d September, the increased clamour, and the shouts of the multitude, announced that their last hour was arrived. Four-and-twenty priests pleady under arrest for refusions.

Four-and-twenty priests, placed under arrest for refusing to take the new oaths, were in custody at the Hôtel de Ville. They were removed in six coaches to the prison of the Abbaye, amidst the yells and execrations of the mob; and no sooner had they arrived there, than they were surrounded by a furious multitude, headed by Maillard, armed with spears and sabres, dragged out of their yehicles, into the inner court of the prison, and there les into the inner court of the prison, and there

vehicles into the inner court of the prison, and there pierced by a hundred weapons.

The cries of these victims, who were hewn to pieces by the multitude, first drew the eyes of the prisoners to the fate which awaited themselves; seized separately, and dragged before an inexorable tribunal, they were speedily turned out to the vengeance of the populace. Reding was one of the first to be selected; the pain of his wounds extorted cries even from that intrepid Swiss soldier as he was hurried along, and one of the assassins drew his sword across his throat, and he perished before reaching the judges. The forms of justice were prostituted to the most inhuman massacre; torn from their dungeons, the prisoninhuman massacre; torn from their dungeons, the prisoners were hurried before a tribunal, where the president, Maillard, sat by torch-light with a drawn sabre before him, and his robes drenched with blood; officers with drawn swords, and shirts stained with gore, surrounded the chair. A few minutes, often a few seconds, disposed of the fate of each individual; dragged from the pretended ludgment-hall, they were turned out to the populace, who thronged round the doors armed with sabres, panting for slaughter, and with loud cries demanding a quicker supply of victims. No executioners were required; the people dispatched the condemned with their own hands, and sometimes enjoyed the savage pleasure of beholding them run a considerable distance before they expired. Immured in the upper chambers of the building, the other prisoners endured the agony of witnessing the prolonged afferings of their comrades; a dreadful thirst added to their tortures, and the inhuman jailers refused even a draught of water to their earnest entrepties. Some had draught of water to their earnest entreaties. Some had the presence of mind to observe in what attitude death conest relieved its victims, and resolved, when their hour arrived, to keep their hands down, lest, by warding off

arrived, to keep their hands down, lest, by warding the strokes, they should prolong their sufferings.

The populace, however, in the court of the Abbaye, complained that the foremost only got a stroke at the prisoners, and that they were deprived of the pleasure of hurdering the aristocrats. It was in consequence agreed, that those in advance should only strike with the backs of their sabres, and that the wretched victims should be made to run the gauntlet, through a long avenue of murmade to run the gauntlet through a long avenue of mur-derers, each of whom should have the satisfaction of striking them before the striking them before they expired. The women in the adjoining quarter of the city made a formal demand to the Commune for lights to see the massacres, and a lamp was in consequence placed over the spot where the victims issued, amidst the shouts of the spectators. Benches, under the charge of sentinels, were next arranged "Pours les Messieurs," and another "Pours les Dames," to witness the spectacle. As each successive prisoner was turned out of the gate, yells of joy rose from the multitude, and when he fell they danced like cannibals round his remains.

Rilland Varennes soon after arrived, wearing his magis-

Billaud Varennes soon after arrived, wearing his magis stantly paid. (Loud applause.) Respectable citizens, your hands: you dishonour this glorious day if you engreat day be fitting the sovereignty of the people, who assassins were not slow in claiming their promised reward; stained with blood, and bespattered with brains, with their swords and bayonets in their hands, they soon thronged the doors of the committee of the Municipality, who were at a loss for funds to discharge their claims. think I have only earned twenty-four francs?" young baker, armed with a massy weapon; "I have slain forty with my own hands." At midnight the mob returned, threatening instant death to the whole committee if they were not forthwith paid; with the sabre at his throat, a member of the Municipality advanced the half of the sum and the remainder was paid by Roland, the mi-

upon the multitude. Among the rest, they seized on humane and enlightened M. Sicard, teacher of the deaf and dumb, the tried friend of the poorer classes. He would have been instantly murdered, though his character was known, had not a courageous watch-maker, of the name of Monort much of hornor and stayed the lance, onnot, rushed between, and stayed the lance, already raised to be plunged in his bosom. In the midst of the massacres, Mademoiselle de Sombrieul, eighteen years of age the years of age, threw herself on her father's neck, who was beset by the age. beset by the assassins, and declared they should not strike him but the him but through her body. In amazement at her courage, the moh the mob paused, and one of the number presented her with a cup filled with blood, exclaiming, "Drink! it is the blood of the aristocrats!" promising, if she drank it off, to spare his life. She did so, and he was saved.—
Mademoirally of the aristocrats! "Drink! it is so for ever.

But, alas! I must be forced to complain, and that not without extreme grief of heart, how that it cannot be Mademoiselle Cazotte, of still younger years, sought out her area. her aged parent in prison during the tumult; when the guards came to drag him before the tribunal, she clung so firmly to his neck, that it was found impossible to separate them; and she succeeded in softening the murderers ut he perished a few days afterwards with the courage of a martyr, and his heroic daughter only learned his fate

The dignity of virtue, the charms of beauty, were alike

upon being subsequently released from confinement. Similar tragedies took place at the same time in all the were filled with victims. In the prison of the Carmes, above two hundred of the clergy were assembled; in the midst of them was the Archbishop of Arles, venerable for his his years and his virtues, and several other prelates.

Arranged round the altar, they heard the cries of the astheir brethren in such an extremity, they returned, and shared their fate. Awed by the sublimity of the scene, the wretches hastened the work of destruction, lest the hearts of the spectators should be softened ere the massaere began; the Archbishop of Arles repeated the prayer for those in the agonies of death, and they expired, im-ploring forgiveness for their murderers. Many were offered their life on condition of taking the Revolutionary Oaths; all refused, and died in the faith of their fathers. Among the slain were several curates, who had been emi-

The fate of the Princess Lamballe was particularly de-plorable. Tenderly attached to the Queen, she at first, at her own desire, shared her captivity, but was after-The whole prisons of Paris had been filled with several thousand persons, arrested during the domiciliary visits thousand persons, arrested during the domiciliary visits of the preceding days. A band of three hundred assassists, directed and paid by the magistrates, assembled round the doors of the Hôtel de Ville. Ardent spirits, round the doors of the Hôtel de Ville. Ardent spirits, round the doors of the Hôtel de Ville. Ardent spirits, round the doors of the magistrates, augmented their liberally furnished by the magistrates, augmented their liberally furnished by the magistrates and parallel formished by the magistrates are supported by the magistrates ar The head, raised on a lance, was first carried to the palace of the Duke of Orleans, who rose from dinner, and smiled at the ghastly spectacle; it was next conversed to the Temple, and paraded before the windows of Louis XVI. Ignorant of what had passed, and attracted by the noise, the King, at the desire of one of the commissioners of the Municipality, proceeded to the window, and, by the beau-tiful hair, recognized the bloody remains of his once lovely friend; another commissioner, of more humane feelings, tried to prevent him from beholding it. Afterwards, the King was asked if he remembered the name of the soldier who had showed such barbarity: "No," he replied; "but perfectly the name of him who showed

It is a singular circumstance, worthy of beng recorded, as characteristic of the almost inconceivable state of the human mind during such convulsions, that many of the human mind during such convulsions, that many of the assassins who put the prisoners to death, showed themselves, on some occasions, feelingly alive to the warmest sentiments of humanity. M. Journiac was fortunate enough, by a combination of presence of mind and good fortune, to obtain an acquittal from the terrible tribunal; two individuals, strangers to him, pressed his foot to mark when he should speak, and when acquitted, bore him safe under the arch of spears and sabres through which he had to pass. He offered them money when they had arrived at a place of safety; they refused, and after embracing him, returned to the work of destruction. Another prisoner, saved in a similar manner, was conducted home with the same solicitude; the murderers, still reeking with the carnage they had committed, insisted on being spectators of the meeting of him and his family; they wept at the scene, and immediately went back with renewed alacrity to the scene of death. It would seem renewed alacrity to the scene of death. It would seem as if, in that convulsive state, all strong emotions rapidly succeed each other in the human breast; and the mind, wrought up as by the interest of a tragedy, is prepared alike for the most savage deeds of cruelty, or the tenderest emotions of pity.

Above five thousand persons perished in the different prisons of Paris during these massacres, which continued, with no interruption, from the 2nd to the 6th September. When the other captives were all destroyed, the assassins, insatiable in their thirst for blood, besieged the Bicètre, containing several thousand prisoners confined for ordinary offences, having no connexion with the state. They defended themselves with such resolution, that it became necessary to employ cannon for their destruction. But the multitude were resolutely bent on blood, and continued the contest, by unceasingly bringing up fresh forces, till the felons were overpowered, and all put to death. At length the murders ceased, from the complete exhaustion of victims. Their remains were thrown into trenches, previously prepared by the Municipality for their reception; they were subsequently conveyed to the catacombs, where they were built up, and still remain the monument of crimes unfit to be thought of, even in the abodes of death, which France would willingly bury in oblivion.

WE ARE CATHOLICS.* (From Bishop Hall's Sermon preached before the Convocation at St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1623.)

It is a heavy crime, and of all other the most heinous, wherewith we are charged by the Romanists,—that we are fallen off from the Catholic Church—that we have rent the seamless coat of Christ, yea, broken his bones and torn his very body in pieces; whereof if we were indeed guilty, how unworthy were we to breathe in this air, how worthy of the lowest hell! But we call heaven and earth to record how unjustly this calumny is cast upon us; yea, we protest before God and men, that the envy of this so foul a crimination lights most justly upon the

heads of the accusers.

May it please you to hear a short apologue. A certain man invited to a feast one or two of his friends, and entertained them bountifully. They sat together lovingly, they ate together, and were merry one with another. In the second course, as the custom is, the master offereth them wine, sets before them an apple. Now a worm had terial scarf. Mounted on a pile of dead, he harangued the people amidst this infernal scene:—"Citizens, you have exterminated some wretches; you have saved your country; the Municipality is at a loss how to discharge its deby of the Municipality is at a loss how to discharge country; the Municipality is at a loss how to discharge its debt of gratitude towards you. I am authorized to offer each of you twenty-four francs, which shall be instantly residually and the master, stantly residually and the master, its most safe to do either; seest thou not this vermin in the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the master, stantly residually and the master, it was I that the hoften and the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the master, it was I that the hoften are the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the master, and the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the master, and the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the other, "its not safe to do either; seest thou not have a constant and the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the other, and the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the other, "its not safe to do either; seest thou not his vermin in the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the other, "its not safe to do either; seest thou not his vermin in the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the master, "Its not safe to do either; seest thou not his vermin in the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the master, "the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the master, "the cup and that in the apple?" "Tush, "aith the master, "the cup and that in the apple." "Tush, "aith the master, "the cup and the cup and t "what so great matter is this? it was I that set this before continue your good work, and acquire new titles to the homage of your country! But let no unworthy action soil eat it, at least for my sake." "But suffer ne first," replies the guest, "to take out this spider, to cut out this worm; gage in any meaner work: Abstain from plunge, ...
Municipality shall take care that your claims on them are discharged. Be noble, grand, and generous, worthy of the task you have undertaken: Let every thing on this thou ungrateful fellow, that dost so little regard my friend-thou ungrateful fellow, that dost so little regard my friend-thou ungrateful fellow, that dost so little regard my friend-thou ungrateful fellow. gage in any meaner work: Abstain from pillage; the the wine, the apple, likes me well enough the spider, the ship, so contemn my cheer;" and with that n a rage throws the platters and pots in the very face of his guest, and thrusts him out of doors all wounded.

Tell me now, I beseech you, worthy aulitors, whether of these violates the laws of hospitality? I dare say you have easily applied it before me. There was a time when we sat together in a familiar manner with these Romanists and fared well. The spider in the cup, the worm in the apple, what else be they but superstition in their worship, rotten and unwholesome traditions in thei faith? Without these the religion pleaseth us well; butthey will needs importunately thrust these upon us; and ve refusing are inster of the interior. The names of the assassins, and the sum they received, are still to be seen written with blood, in the registers of the Section of the Jardin des Plantes, of the Municipality, and of the Section of Unity. condemn us to the stakes. What should we do in this case? Hear O heavens, and hearken, O orth; and thou, Almighty God, the Maker and Governor of them both, suffer thyself and thy glorious spirits to be called to the testimony of our innocency. We are compelled, we are driven away from the communion of the Chrch of Rome. They forced us to go from them, who departed first from

We have willingly departed from the communion of their errors; from the communion of the Church we have not departed. Let them renounce their erioneous doctrine, we embrace their Church; let them but cast away

determined whether those that boast themselves for Catho lies, be greater enemies to truth or to charity to truth. in that they have of late forged new errors and forced them upon the Church; to charity, in that the have not stuck to condemn the adverse part, and to bland them

with the black mark of heresy. I will speak, if you please, more plainly. Three manner of ways do these Romanists offend against charty; first, Paris, and in the religious houses, which that they will not remit any thing, either of heir most convicted opinion or vicious practice, no, not for peace sake; secondly, that for articles of Christian faith they put upon the Church certain opinions of their own, -false doubtful, and uncertain,-peculiar only to the schools which do no whit touch the foundation of religion; and, sassins, who clamoured at the gates; a few, yielding to the dictates of terror, had escaped, and were beyond the reach of danger, when, struck with shame at deserting their brothers; when the conditions they returned and the conditions the condit lastly, that if they meet with any faithful and sound monithey cruelly cast them out of the bosom of the Church. and throw them headlong into hell: "Away with these

schismatics, heretics, atheists!" I wis the Protestants have no Church, no faith, no salvation. Good Lord! what fury, what frenzydistempers Christians, that they should be so impotently malicious

a most valuable body of Divinity on all leading points of doced death from the hands of those whom they had strongest terms both to Clergy and Laity. It costs one guinea

the ransom of the same most precious blood! At length, at length, O ye Christians, be wise, and acknowledge those whom the God and Father of mercies holds worthy of his

arms, yea, of his bowels.

Let frantic error bawl what it list, we are Christians, we are Catholics,—the undivided members of one holy, catholic, and apostolic Church. Let us meet at this bar, eatholic, and apostolic Charles. Let us need at what is if you please; let who will maintain the plea. What is it which maketh a Church? What is it which maketh that Church one holy, catholic, apostolic? Is it not one holy, catholic, apostolic faith? But which is that? Is it not the same which was delivered by Christ and the proceder to the whole world, and was always and every apostles to the whole world, and was always and every where approved through all ages even unto our times?— Wherefore are the Scriptures, wherefore the creeds, where-Wherefore are the Scriptures, wherefore the creeds, wherefore were the primitive councils, but that there might be
certain marks whereby Catholics might be undoubtedly
discerned from heretics? You know the epilogue of the
Athanasian Creed, "This is the Catholic faith." If we
may believe Leo, the heads of all heresies are quite cut
off with this one sword of the creed; how much more
then with that two-edged sword of the Scriptures, and of
the fathers their interpreters? What then? Those that the fathers their interpreters? What then? Those that then were Catholics, can they in any age be condemned for heretics? No; faith is always constant to itself, and for heretics? No; faith is always constant to itself, and so is the Church that is built upon that faith. Did we ever deny or make doubt of any article or clause of that ancient divinity? Either, then, Christ hinself, the apostles, councils, fathers, erred from the Calbolic truth, or we yet remain Catholics.

Whatever other opinions we meet withal concerning rdigion, neither make nor mar it. Say they be false, say they be vicious, they are but hay and stubble, which noting appertain to the foundation of this everlasting fram. The Church may be either more sound or more ram. The Church may be either more sound or more corrust for them; it cannot be more or less a Church.—
The beauty or deformity of a Church may consist in them; the strength, the welfare of it doth not. Surely, whosoever willingly subscribes to the word of God, signed in the everlasting monuments of Scripture, to the ancient creeds, to the four general councils, to the common consent of the fathers for six hundred years after Christ, which we of the reformed Church religiously profess to do; if he may err in small points, yet he cannot be a heretic.—Some particular Church may easily offend by imputing heresy to an undeserved opinion, whether perhaps true or lightly erroneous; but neither soul nor Church can greatly our while it treads in the stars of the most angent greatly err while it treads in the stops of the most ancient and universal. Must be therefore if necessity die a Ro-manist that would die a Catholic? This is an idle fancy, and worthy of no less than Bedlam

Let the boldest sophister of the Romish school come forth now, and if he can for sham, let him undertake to prove that those most noted additions of the Tridentine [i. e. Council of Trent] faith (which only we reject), were received of all the Church, in all ages, for necessary heads of religion; or let him confess, ashe needs must, that we have still constantly persisted in the communion of one till holy Catholic Church and faith. He shall easily bewray At his own novelty, but never shall wince any heresy of ours.

It is a golden saying of Cardinal Contarenus—hearken, It is a golden saying of Cardial Contarenus—hearken, I beseech you, if any ingenuous spirit of you all be a friend to Rome—"There neels no council," saith he, "no syllogisms, to allay these broils of the Lutherans; but only charity, humility, anda sincere mind: that, being void of all self-love, we may be persuaded to correct and reform those things wherein we have manifestly transgressed." Thus he. Thou art wise indeed, O Contarenus! would to God thy fellows were so also!

But we, forsooth, are the disobedient and rebellious children of our mother the Church; whose commands,

children of our mother the Church; whose commands, while we disdain to receive, and obey and reverence her decrees, we are enwrapped in a shameful schism, and stricken with the curses of an angry mother. Surely this were an odious contumely. But for us, we have not acknowledged her a mother-a sister we have. But grant we were sons, yet we are no slaves. To forge a new faith, and imperiously thrust it upon her own, is not the part of an indulgent parent, but of a tyrant. This lawless liberty, we confess, we could never endure: and therefore are we openly thunder-stricken with more than one anathema. Neither have they otherwise dealt with us than that foolish fellow in Gerson; who, being very busy to drive away a fly from his neighbour's forehead, brained the man.

But lament ye with me, my brethren, the woful case of that Church, that hath learned to fit her faith to the times, and is more impatient of a remedy than of the disease Whilst they so eagerly persecute us, let us hearfily pity them. And let us still wish to them, that which they envy and deny to us, salvation—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Our prayers, our tears, our admonitions, must not be wanting. Return to yourselves now at last, O ye Christian souls; return from whence you have sensibly declined. Recover your "first love," your "first works." Suffer not of a Church. Frame yourselves to that holy unity which hitherto you have so stiffly resisted; which if once we rselves any longer to be n might live to see effected, you should well find, as it runs in the law of the twelve tables, that the recovered should with us have the same privileges with the healthfu Behold we are ready, as our gracious and peaceable King

James piously undertook, to meet you half way.

But if they shall still obstinately cast off all hope of unity, and being set on fire with the hatred of peace, shall go on to delight themselves only in the alarum of their sacred trumpet, as they call it; why should not we religiously and entirely keep peace among ourselves? I speak to all the sons of the purer Church wheresoever

ispersed. We profess this Church of ours by God's grace reformed reformed, I say, not new made, as some emulous spirits spitefully slander us. For me, I am ready to sink to the very ground, when I hear that hedge-row reproach, "Where was your religion before Luther? Where was your Church?" Hear, O ye ignorant; hear, O ye envious spillers, and existent the reference of the religion. cavillers; we desired the reformation of an old religion, not the formation of a new. The Church accordingly was reformed, not new-wrought. It remains, therefor the same Church it was before; but only purged from some superfluous and pernicious additaments of error. Is it a new face that was lately washed—a new garment that is but mended—a new house that is repaired? Blush, if ye have any shame, who thus ignorantly and maliciously east this in our teeth.

Go to now, my brethren, we are by God's grace reformed; let us take heed lest we be deformed again by mutual dissensions. This is that which weakens and lames us, and which lays us open to the insulting triumphs of our

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GOSPEL NOT LEFT TO OUR CHOICE. (From Bishop Hurd.)

When God, in his wisdom, had projected a scheme for the salvation of mankind before the ages; when he had prosecuted that scheme by many successive revelations of himself, by many notices and preparatory indications of his good pleasure; when he had separated a chosen family from the rest of the world, to serve as a repository of his councils, and to minister to himself in the execution of them; when he had sent forth his angels to assist in this great work, and had inspired many prophets and holy men to signify, beforehand, the glories of a new kingdom which he meant to establish on earth, and to prepare men for the reception of it; when, after all these preludes of his wisdom and goodness, he came, in due time, to astonish the world with the completion of this adorable scheme, by sending forth his only begotten Son, the express image of his person, to take upon him our nature, to suffer and to die for us; and, by raising up Apostles and Evangelists, under the guidance of his holy Spirit, to record these amazing transactions; and, by the attestation of stupendous miracles, to spread the knowledge of them over the face of the earth: when this, I say, and more, had been done by the Almighty to usher in his last best dispensation into the world, think not, that all this mighty apparatus was to be thrown away on our caprice or ob tinacy; and that, after all, we may be at liberty to reject his whole design, or take as much, or as little of it, as our * We are indebted for this to The Voice of the Church,—a publication, which, within the space of two volumes, contains a most valuable body of Division. No: assuredly the councils of Heaven will stand firm, whatever attempts we may make, in our wisdom, or weakness, to subvert them. trine and discipline. It principally consists of a selection from As well may we think to overturn the everlasting moun heart for their charity in the dreadful famine of 1789; they our standard theologians, and we can recommend it in the or set aside one tittle of that eternal purpose, which God hath purposed in Christ Jesus. (Ephes. iii. 11.) To

against those who profess themselves to be redeemed by whomsoever the sound of the Gospel is come, whether he dew, the glowing beams of the setting sun spread a glory will hear, or not hear, by that Gospel he must stand or fall: he is, thenceforth, under the bond of the Covenant: through faith in Jesus, he inherits the promises; or, if he withhold his faith, it is not at his option to have no concern in the three corn in the three control of the control of the corn in the three case.

I know what is commonly said to representations of this sort—"That Faith depends not on the will, but on the understanding: that, when the evidence for the truth of any proposition is full and clear, it constrains my assent; when it is otherwise, I reject the proposition, as false, or, at best, suspend my belief of it; and, in either supply. And shall He leave any thing undone which case, as without merit, so without blame: that no Law is obligatory to me, any farther than I see cause to admit the authority of it; and that no pretence of its divine original can subject me to the sanctions of it, unless, on my best inquiry, I allow that claim to be well founded: that, consequently, the Law of Christianity cannot concern him, who is not convinced of its truth: that, where this conviction is not, disbelief must be a matter purely indifferent: and that He only is responsible to that Law, who understands it to be his duty to be controlled and governed by it."

This reasoning is plausible; and has many advocates, because it flatters the pride and independency of the human mind.—But, when a Law is promulged with that man mind.—But, when a Law is promuted with that evidence, which the divine Legislator (for of such I am now speaking) sees to be sufficient for the conviction of a reasonable man, it is concluding too fast, to suppose, that I am innocent in rejecting it; or that I am not bound by it, though I do reject it. Errow, or unbelief, is only indifferent, when it is perfectly involuntary or invincible; but there is clearly no room for this plea in the present

Even in the case of human Laws, my rejection of them may be blameable, though I neither admit the authority may be blameable, though I beither admit the authority nor the equity of the laws themselves. For there may be evidence enough of both, if I will but attend to it. Now put the case of a divine Legislator; and what was supposeable, becomes certain. For the attributes of the Deity will permit no doubt, but that, when he gives a Law to man be will affend such proof of it as may in reason. man, he will afford such proofs of it, as may, in reason, satisfy those to whom it is addressed. So that their reection of it can only proceed from some neglect or wilfulness, on their own part, and not from the want of a sufficient attestation, on the part of the Legislator.

shews, to all mankind, it binds of course all those to whom that evidence has been submitted.

And this indeed is the very language of that Law itself. For the Jews disbelieved the Gospel, when it was preached to them by our blessed Lord. But what says the Legislator to these unbelievers? Does he leave them to the Law of Nature, whose authority they did not dispute, or to the Law of Moses, which God himself, they knew, had given them? No such thing: he tells them, that very Law, which they rejected, should judge them. "He, that "rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one "rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one "that judgeth him: the word, that I have spoken, the "same shall judge him in the last day." (John xii. 48.) And he assigns the reason of this determination—"For I "have not spoken of myself; but the Father, which sent "me, he cave me a commandment what I should say "me, he gave me a commandment, what I should say, "and what I should speak:" that is, the Law, I give you, is of divine authority; and therefore not to be rejected without blame on any pretence by you, to whom the knowledge of it, and the proper evidence on which it rests has been committed. rests, has been committed.

These reflexions, I know, have small weight with those, who treat the evidences of the Gospel with that scorn, which is familiar to some men. But such persons should, at least, see that their scorn be well founded. If not but I will only say, they may subject themselves, for aught they know, to the penalties of the Gospel; I mean, to the future judgement of that man whom, in this life, they would not have to reign over them. (Luke xix. 14.)

> THE GARDEN OF THE LORD. (From Sermons by the Rev. W. Cogswell.)

Let us look at what the Lord has revealed to us concerning his garden; let us contemplate the fruits which grow there, the trees and plants that flourish within its walls. Let us remember, before contemplating them, that all the plants and flowers there are of the Lord, "the trees as other people do, nay, more regularly, more industriously, of the lord, "the trees as other people do, nay, more regularly, more industriously, as other people do, nay, more regularly, more industriously, and the lord, "the trees are of the Lord," the trees are of the Lord, "the trees are of the Lord, "the trees are of the Lord, "the trees are of the Lord," the trees are of the Lord, "the trees are of the Lord, "the trees are of the Lord," the trees are of the Lord, of the Lord's planting, that He may be glorified," (Isalxi. 3.) How many a murmur of discontent even among the Lord's people,—for alas! there still remaineth in them the old Adam,—would be checked, if this were continually remembered. Would the lowly shrub, that occupies a them, their life is hid with Him in God. Their souls are place unnoticed and unknown but to Him who planted it, repine because it was not the stately tree loaded with pleasant fruits, if it remembered that it was all of the Lord's planting, in order that Himself might be glorified. It may be, that, in contemplating the trees and plants of this inclosure, we may perceive how the Lord's glory is as much displayed in the humblest plant that creeps along the soil, as in the loftiest tree that rears its head on high, and spreads its branches to the sun and wind.

"Thy plants," saith the Lord to His garden, "are an orchard of pomegranates, with pleasant fruits." These are they among the Lord's people, to whom it is given to manifest their living union with God by the abundance of their good works. These are they whom the Lord ha plessed with an abundance of this world's goods, and still more blessed by giving them a disposition to consecrate all their wealth to Him, and to act simply as the Lord's stewards, whose duty it is to provide for His poor, and to minister to the necessities of those whom the Lord hath differently circumstanced. They are those, who, if they have not wealth, have activity and energy of body, or powers of mind, and who diligently employ those powers in pursuits which aim at the glory of God, and the good of their fellow-creatures. There too we find "the cam-These are those lowly ones that deem themselves but cumberers of the ground; that, kept by the providence of God on beds of sickness, or withheld by the same hand from scenes of active usefulness, yet bow in humble submission to the dispensations which keep them in retirement, and rejoice in the good which others do. These are they that walk perhaps in a sorrowful and mourning tate, but yet look nowhere but to the Lord Jesus for strength and consolation, and desire nothing so much to have no will but the Lord's. These are they who hide their heads in deep humiliation, or bend them low in mourning self-abasement; who, unlike the pomegranate, have no fruit perceptible to the eye of sense, but who emit the sweet odour of a humble, patient, and bruised spirit to the Lord. There too are "the calamus and cinnamon, with all trees of frankincense." These are the believer who are peculiarly men of prayer; who turn every event into a matter of supplication; who live peculiarly in communion with the Lord, praying for themselves, interceding for their neighbours, their kinsfolk, their friends uring out their souls in unceasing supplication Church at large, for the benighted heathen, and for the darker souls of those, who, though sitting in the midst of light, are "yet without hope, and without God in the world." There too are "the myrrh and aloes, with all the chief spices;" those that have been chief in the Church by the testimony which they have sealed with their blood; those, that, if not actually martyred, have, in the martyr's spirit, not counted their lives dear to themselves, so that they might finish their course with joy. Yes, these are they that have been called the seed of the Church; those whom the Lord hath peculiarly honoured, and who have peculiarly honoured Him, by the clearness and con of their testimony, which the fire of trial, and the bruising as in a mortar of persecution, have but rendered more fragrant and more costly.

Gaze we amid this shrubbery of the Lord, and in the midst we see "the fountain of living waters, and streams from Lebanon." The ceaseless play of this refreshing fount keeps all the plants in freshness and in bloom; from this perennial stream, the Lord's people of every shade and every measure of faith derive their daily supplies of strength. Through this means the Lord watereth them every moment; by the pure streams from the foun-tain of Divine truth, the Word of God, He instructs, revives, invigorates, nourishes their souls; by this He strengthens them against the heat of temptation; by this He shelters them from the blast of trial; by this He revives

whomsoever the sound of the Gospel is come, whether he will hear, or not hear, by that Gospel he must stand or fall: he is, thenceforth, under the bund of the Covenant: through faith in Jesus, he inherits the promises; or, if he withhold his faith, it is not at his option to have no concern in the threats of the Gospel.

I know what is commonly said to representations of the south—"This is the garden upon which the Lord looks with a peculiar pleasure, as being all His own work. He hath chosen the spot. He hath purchased it for his own, at the cost of His own blood. He hath planted the hedge, and built the wall about it. He hath set the trees, and transplanted the shrubes and sown the spice heart that may tend to the fruitfulness of this garden, or to its being may tend to the fruitfulness of this garden, or to its being in every respect such a garden of delights as He can take His pleasure in? O surely not! His voice was heard amid the courts of heaven, when, centuries ago; according to our calculation, He called upon His Holy Spirit to go forth; yea, when He poured that blessed Comforter forth upon the lowly, and to earthly eye the undistinguished, plants of His chosen garden. His voice is heard continually calling upon the north wind to awake, and the southern breeze to come and blow upon His garden, that its spices may be exhaled, and wafted in sweet gales, to s may be exhaled, and wafted in sweet gales, to the delight of Him whose pleasure is in this chosen spot.

> WORLDLY TIMES. (By The Rev. F. W. Faber.)

We live in very worldly times. No one can doubt this who hears or reads ever so little of what is going on around him .-The times are very worldly. We are wiser than our fore case, when, by the supposition, there is no want of fit fathers, but only in the ways of getting riches. Trade and noise, ships, railways, roads, changes here and changes there, all sorts of wild plans and dreams; we hear of continually, we hear of nothing else. The world speaks of nothing else, thinks of nothing else. Men of business, from sunrise to sunset, are making money. Their hours are all spent in writing letters, in keeping accounts, in going to public meetings and so on .-Men in power are struggling to keep their enemies out of power; planning, scheming, debating, toiling continually .-Then for people who have less to do, there are theatres, races, balls, gambling-houses, and a hundred other sinful pleasures .-Ye see then, there is no absurdity in supposing the Law of Christianity to oblige those, who do not receive it: for if that Law be of God (and we argue now upon that hypothesis) the evidence for it must be such as is suited to our faculties; and being addressed, as the tenor of it shew, to all mankind, it binds of course all those to whom these things, of all this early rising and taking late rest, and eating the bread of carefulness, it must sometimes come across us, "When do these people find time to save their souls? when do they pray? when do they repent? when do they hate the world? when do they despise its honours? when do they neglect its gold and silver, or sell all they have and give unto the poor? when do they find time to be Christians? How strange to be sure it all seems-I wonder what the end of it all will be!"-Or in another way, we may fancy an Angel looking down upon London or one of our great cities, and seeing the ways of living among the people, their greediness and avarice, and worldliness and sin, would he be easily brought to believe that all those men were in the middle of a hot battle, of a deadly fight against the world, the flesh, and the devil? Really it is fearful to see how the world goes on, so high, so careless, so proud, so antichristian, as if there were no Holy Trinity, no Heaven, no Cross, no Angels, no Dead Men, no Churches. It is fearful. But there will be an end of it all; and that end will be more fearful still .- God give us grace to hate it with deep and perfect hatred! It is His enemy.

This is the world then, which we see. It wishes to be seen. It does not hide itself. It is proud of itself. It thinks itself fair and beautiful, and glorious and wise, like Jezebel with her painted face. But there are other people, a few at any rate, perhaps many, God only knoweth, who do not live in this world, in the devil's world, but in Christ's Church: people who cluster quietly around the Cross of Christ in prayer and repentance. They go to their daily labour in the fields, more soberly than others. But their hearts are not there .world are as little to them as the running of a stream, for the song of angels is ever in their ears. They have a different sun and moon from other men. For the Lamb of God is Himself their bright and shining Sun, and the Church, through which He shines and sheds His beauty, is their faithful and perpetual

Now it is clear we must all grant that the times are very worldly. We must all see that people who live the sort of life we read of in the newspapers, cannot think much about their souls. But then some of us, who have neither honours, nor riches, nor business, may not exactly see how all this concerns us, or what we have to do with it. The times are worldly it is true. But what is that to us? We did not make them so .--We cannot help it. They can do us no harm. They cannot make us worldly. Now this is just the very thing I wish you to see. The times being worldly does very much concern us. They can do us harm. They do make us worldly. We are concerned in it many ways; it makes God angry with us as a nation, it may make Him punish our children for it-it tempts us to be worldly, it tempts our friends and relations and makes them worldly, and does a great deal of mischief to our bodies and souls which we cannot now see or understand. So then, though we may have neither honours nor wealth, nor business, yet are we very much concerned in the times being worldly: and a very great duty it is for all of us to protect ourselves against their worldliness, and keep it at a distance; which God, blessed be His Holy Name, gives us the means of doing in His

When we say the times are worldly, we mean that people are always thinking of and loving things they see, things seen, things temporal, things that profit them here and are not much set by in heaven: times when people think of riches, honour, power, happiness and mirth, of life and health and good spirits, of elegance and comfort, and beauty, and love, and prosperity, of eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage; times when people do not think of death, of judgment, of Baptism, of Bibles, of Churches, of Holy Communions, of constant prayer, of fastings and watchings, of self-denial and hard penance. Worldly times are times when all the world, but a few, seem to have agreed with each other to forget all these things, and to say nothing about them; not to take the trouble to deny them, but simply to forget them. This is worldliness.

BISHOPS SUCCESSORS OF THE APOSTLES. (From the Rev. J. H. Newman's Parish Sermons.)

Much and rightly as we reverence old lineage, noble birth, and illustrious ancestry, yet the royal dynasty of the Apostles is far older than all the Kingly families which are now on the earth. Every Bishop of the Church whom we behold, is a lineal descendant of St. Peter and St. Paul after the order of a spiritual birth; -a noble thought if we could realize it! True it is that at various times the Bishops have forgotten their high rank and acted unworthily of it. So have kings and princes, yet noble they were by blood in spite of their personal errors,

And, in like manner, certain though it be that the representatives of the Apostles have before now lived to this world, have fancied themselves of this world, have thought their office secular and civil, or if religious, yet at least "of men and by man," not "by Jesus Christ," have judged it much to have riches, or to sit in high places, or to have rank and consideration, or to have literary fame, or to be king's counsellors, or to not the less inspiring an object to a believing mind, which sees in each of them the earnest of His promise, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." He said He would be with His Church: He has continued it alive to this day. He has continued the line of His Apostles onwards through every age and all troubles and perils of the world. Here then, surely, is somewhat of encouragement for us amid our loneliness and weakness. The presence of every Bishop suggests a long history of conflicts and trials, sufferings and victories, hopes and fears, through many centuries. His presence at this day is the fruit of them all. He is the living monument of those who are dead. He is the promise of a bold fight and a good confession and a cheerful martyrdom now, if needful, as was done by those of old time. We see their figures on our walls, and their tombs are under our feet; and we trust, nay, we are sure, that God will be to us in our day what He was to them. In the words of the Psalmist, "The Lord hath been mindful of us: He will bless us: He will bless the house of Israel, He will bless the house of Aaron."

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1841.

On Thursday last, the 9th instant, the Lord Bishop of Toronto held his Primary Visitation, according to previous notice. The morning, though sultry, was exceedingly bright and fine, and about 11 o'clock, the Clergy, in their robes, were seen approaching towards St. James's Cathedral, in all directions. Soon after the appointed hour, Divine Service was commenced. The Rev. Henry Patton, Rector of Kemptville, read the Prayers, and the Rev. William McMurray, Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, read the Lessons,-both in a tone, impressive and distinct. The Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg and one of the Bishop's Chaplains, delivered a Sermon, of which, as it will appear without delay in this paper, we shall say no more at present than that it was touching in some parts, full of research in others, and, as a whole, elegant in style, sound in doctrine, and conclusive in argument.

The Bishop then took his seat within the rails of the Altar with the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston on his right, and his Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, read over the Clergy Roll. The following are the names of those who were present, and we give them according to the order in which they were called,-an order which does not affect their rank or standing, but which was merely one of convenience, as being taken from the List which has already appeared in our columns, viz :- The Reverend Messrs. Scadding, Phillips, D.D., Magrath, Bartlett, G. Mortimer, Townley, Mayerhoffer, Taylor, Wiggins, Osler, Gibson, McIntyre, Norris, Geddes, Flanagan, McMurray, Usher, Greene, Graham, Morse, Boomer, Nelles, A. Elliot, Creen, Grout, Leeming, Fuller, Anderson, Atkinson, Armstrong, Evans, Oronyn, Burnham, Blake, Rothwell, R. Flood, Cooper, Petrie, A. Mortimer, Bethune, Shortt, Armour, Kennedy, Street, Fidler, Grier, Macaulay, Rogers,. Cartwright, Harper, Deacon, Givins, Denroche, Patton, Strong, Boswell, Padfield, Johnston, Morris, Lindsay, and

The following were absent: - The Reverend Messrs. Maynard, Hallen, Palmer, Miller, Gribble, Hill, Salmon, Campbell, Welby, Mack, F. G. Elliot, Hobson, Pyne, Coleman, Thompson, superannuated, Herchmer, Adamson, Gunning, Blakey, Harris, J. Flood, Mulkins,

Williams, Rolph, and O'Meara. When the names had been called over, and the Clergy had all assembled round the altar, His Lordship rose and delivered his Charge. This valuable and authoritative document, as will presently be seen, is shortly to appear in print, (we hope in this journal) and therefore we will not attempt to convey an outline and therefore we will not attempt to convey an outline of its varied and most interesting contents. It adjudged to every prominent topic affecting the discontinuous and therefore we will not attempt to convey an outline of its varied and most interesting contents. It adjudged to every prominent topic affecting the discontinuous and discipline by sectarian foes, the political agitation brought to bear conception. The great merit of the volume we regard, when they are completed, it will verted indeed to every prominent topic affecting the Church,-to its rise and growth in this Province-its position with reference to Sectarians-its temporalities,-its wants, and the best means of supplying them,-the duties of the Clergy in administering the sacraments and catechizing and educating youth, -in fine his Lordship scarcely left a subject of any importance untouched, and was even pleased to bestow a most gracious and encouraging notice upon this Journal. The Venerable prelate at the commencement of the charge appeared to labour under powerful emotion, as if bowed down by a sense of the very great responsibility resting upon him, and his voice somewhat faltered: but he quickly regained his entire self-possession, and delivered himself, to the end, with an energy expressive of the strongest sincerity and zeal.

After the conclusion of the charge the Clergy remained behind, and received the Holy Sacrament at the hands of the Bishop, who was assisted in the performance of this duty by the Archdeacon of Kingston, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, and the Rev. H. J. Grasett. Soon after the administration of this solemn ordi-

nance, the Clergy presented the following Address:-To the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God, John, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:

We, the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, beg to offer to your Lordship our warmest congratulations upon an occasion so auspicious and so interesting as the first official convocation of our body to receive your Lordship's charge.

of our body to receive your Lordship's charge.

For the paternal counsels which have been conveyed to us in this charge, we beg to express to your Lordship our sincerest thanks; and in order that it may, at future times, prove to us a remembrancer of our duties, as well as afford its valuable instructions to such of our brethren of the Clergy and Laity as could not be present to hear it, we respectfully request that your Lordship will be pleased to permit its publication.

Your Lordship, in the progress of an extended Visitation throughout the Diocese during the preceding year, had the fullest means of ascertaining the difficulties with which we have to contend in the peculiar circumstances of the Church in this country, as well as those encouragements to the energetic and persevering fulfilment of duty with which, by the blessing of Almighty God, our ministrations are attended. In order to overcome these difficulties, and to improve our opportunities of successful exertion, your Lordship's affectionate oversight has already afforded us invaluable assistance.

While thousands, amidst the spiritual wastes which this new country presents, are "perishing for lack of knowledge," it is consolatory to perceive how much has been done, and continues to be done, to supply the destitution; and it is our constant petition to the great "Lord of the harvest," that He would send forth more labourers into his harvest."

That your Lordship may long be spared to exercise your important superintendence over this branch of the Church of Christ, and that with every passing year you may be permitted to witness an increase of your Clergy, and the growth in grace and godliness of themselves and the flocks entrusted to their and godliness of themselves and the local charge, is our earnest and unremitted prayer.

On behalf of the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto.

(Signed)

G. O. STUART,

Archdeacon of Kingston.

Toronto, Sept. 9, 1841.

To this his Lordship returned the following warmhearted Reply :-

MY REVEREND BRETHREN: I thank you sincerely for your kind congratulations on an occasion so auspicious and interesting, as that of our present

under your notice, in my charge, are found to merit your approbation. I shall have great pleasure in causing a copy to be prepared at my earliest leisure, to be published for private circulation, in the hope that its perusal in your closets may be

If, in my progress through the Diocese, I saw much to lament, in the privations you have to bear, the sacrifices you have to make the privations of the privation of the privations of the privation of the have to make, and, more especially, in the inadequate provision, live in courts, - yet, granting the utmost, for all this they are as yet made, for your support, - I saw still more to admire in as yet made, for your support, I saw still indeed admine in your untiring labours, your patient suffering in well doing, and in the faithful discharge of these important professional duties, which, by the blessing of God, are on every side producing such an abundance of good fruits. Much shall I rejoice, if the most strenuous exertions on my part, and they shall never be wanting, can in any manner ameliorate your condition, and

make it more worthy of your rich deservings.

While compelled to confess with you, that thousands in this Diocese are still perishing for lack of knowledge, it is consolatory to perceive how much has been done, and continues to be lone, to supply so grievous a destitution-and most devoutly do I join in your earnest petition, to the Great Lord of the Harvest, that He would send forth more labourers into his

Accept my warmest acknowledgements for your affectionate which I most cordially reciprocate, nor am I unwilling to indulge the hope which you so feelingly express, that during my superintendence over this branch of the Church of Christ, I may, through God's grace, be permitted to behold a great increase of my Clergy and people, as I have in you long-tried friends and associates in the same holy cause, and can with certainty depend on your cheerful to operation and dutiful support, in carrying into effect any measures that may promote the purity, the efficiency, and the unity of the Church JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 9th September, 1841. We must not omit to mention that besides the Clergy holding regular charges, there were present on his occasion, the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, Principal of

Upper Canada College, and the Rev. Charles Mathews, and that the Rev. Mr. MacGeorge, from the Scottish Episcopal Church, who is about to be stationed in this diocese, arrived just in time to witness the interesting proceedings of the day. We had also the satisfaction of seeing the Rev. Evan Johnson, Rector of St. John's, Brooklyn, a clergyman, who would always be sure of a hearty welcome among us from the near relation which his pure branch of the Catholic Church bears to ours, had he not very sterling qualities as a man, and a high character as a divine, to entitle him to our regard and respect. The Rev. Dr. Rudd, the amiable and truly orthodox editor of the Utica Gospel Messenger, has lately paid a hurried visit to Toronto, and we are sorry that his avocations did not permit him to stay till the Visitation, and receive from his Canadian brethren those marks of attention which we are sure they would gladly have had an opportunity of tendering to his acceptance.-The Honourable Chief Justice Robinson, Mr. Justice Hagerman, and several of the usual attendants at St. James's, were also present: but we regret that a greater number could not pause for a few hours from the giddy whirl of business or pleasure, to think of higher themes than worldly pursuits, and to be elevated in their religious aspirations by the holy melody of the Te Deum, which was chaunted by the choir with

much solemnity and effect.

Thursday was a day that must ever be memorable in the annals of the Canadian Church, and that will long be reverted to by the pious and reflecting Churchman with a sensation of gratitude and hopefulness. In the year 1812, the first Bishop of Quebec met only five Clergymen at a Visitation which he held for the Province of Upper Canada. In 1841, the same space of territory is apportioned into a separate Diocese, and out of ninety officiating Clergynen, including one Archdeacon, the Bishop finds sixty-four assembled at his Primary Visitation. How little could those holy fathers in Christ, now gone to their reward, a Mountain, or a Stewart, or the loyal and respected sire of the present Archdeacon of Kingston, or the lamented Addison of Niagara, firmly though they may have leaned in faith on God's promise of being always with his lawful ministers, how little could they have thought that the Church would attain, within so short a period, to such a goodly and wide-spreading growth. Truly, though we have had much to discourage us, we have had far more to inspire us with holy confidence. The wilful against our temporalities, our desertion by the state, and the timid surrender of our sacred rights by nominal Churchmen, loving popularity more than their Church, -this host of obstacles and discouragements have spent their fury almost in vain, and left the battlements of our Zion, on their holy hill, with foundations mimpaired,—even strengthened,—by the assaults.

Dread will be the consequences that must fall upon the whole Church,-Clergy and Laity,-if such marks of God's especial goodness prove not incentives to further exertion in the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom. Her light now shines bright, -woe be to us, if its lustre be dimmed, or oil be lacking to feed its flame, from any neglect or indifference on our part! As we are now reaping the fruits sown by the good and laborious men, who travelled through tangled woods, now cleared and succeeded by the smiles of cultivation and plenty, so are we bound, each in our sphere, to hand down to others, in an increased proportion, the precious gifts which they transmitted to our keeping. The higher our privileges, the greater our responsibilities: and with the Bible incorporated into our services, with our pure and primitive liturgy, and an apostolical ministry brought down to us by a valid succession, we shall be blind and inexcusable indeed, if we do not bring forth fruits correspondent to the bounty of the Heavenly Sower, who has scattered his seed so abundantly around our paths. That our beloved Church may never dishonour her Divine Master, but that she may prove a temporal blessing to the land, and a guide unto eternal life, even to many who, at present, will not be called under her wing, must have been the fervent prayer of all who were assembled on Thursday, and cannot but be devoutly concurred in by every sincere follower of Christ, be he Churchman or Dissenter.

The Christian Guardian of the 1st instant, acknowledges the receipt of a Pamphlet written against the rite of Confirmation by an American author named Lee, and concludes a brief notice of it thus:- "Mr. Lee, in our opinion, demonstrates that the rite of Confirmation is 'the corrupt addition of an uninspired age.' In this journal we have frequently and fully set forth the grounds upon which our Church retains this excellent and venerable rite, but we will here recapitulate

them as briefly as possible. The chief Scriptural authority for Confirmation is found in Acts viii. 14, 17, and Hebrews vi. 2. The writings of the Primitive Fathers allude to it as an undisputed apostolical practice, and we call upon the impugners of it to say at what time the observance of it commenced. Calvin asserts that "the origin of Diocese of Toronto. this ceremony flowed from the Apostles." Luther and several of the foreign Reformers took the same view of it, and regretted its discontinuance: and, what perhaps will be the best human authority we can adduce to our objectors upon this occasion, Dr. Adam Clarke, who was himself confirmed after he had beclared to our objectors upon this occasion, Dr. Adam Clarke, who was himself confirmed after he had beclared to our objectors upon this occasion, Dr. Adam Clarke, who was himself confirmed after he had beclared to our objectors upon this occasion, Dr. Adam Clarke, who was himself confirmed after he had beclared to occupy, as in the extensive region which he was called to occupy, as well among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, as among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, as well among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, as among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, as well among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, as well among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, as well among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, been ordered to the North American station, consequent upon the extensive region which he was called to occupy, as well among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, as among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, been ordered to the North American station, consequent upon the extensive region which he was called to occupy, as well among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, but he extensive region which he was called to occupy, as well among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, but he extensive region which he was called to occupy, as well among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, as the subject of the North American station, consequent upon the extensive region which he was called to occupy, as well among those who had migrated to this favoured spot, as the subject of the North American station, that the subject of the North American station, that the subject of the North American station, that a rite by which the moral burden is taken from off the autumn.

I am happy that the various subjects which I have brought shoulders of the sponsors, and transferred to those shoulders to which it properly belongs,"-and asks 'who knows how much grace may be received during the performance of the ceremony, and especially by having a holy man's hands laid on your head, and the

> We know that hard things are being constantly said and written by Dissenters against Confirmation, and that it is stigmatized by many of them as a remnant of Popery. But the history of our own Church alone will show that it has been regarded by the people at large in quite a contrary light, and that when the Reformed faith has been menaced with danger from the Romanist quarter it has been resorted to as a preservative of pure religion. Bishop Jeremy Taylor informs us that at the period of the Reformation, when Confirmation had fallen into neglect for about six years, the people, on the first opportunity, "ran to it in so great numbers, that churches and church-yards could not hold them: insomuch that I have read that the Bishop of Chester was forced to impose hands on the people in the fields, and even so oppressed with multitudes, that he had been almost trod to death by the people, and had died with the throng, if he had not been rescued by the civil power." When James II. aimed at the Restoration of the Romish faith to its lost supremacy in England, the Seven Bishops, who so nobly and successfully resisted his designs, were no sooner released from the Tower than they went to their several dioceses, and held confirmations, as a most effectual means of counteracting the machinations of the King and his Popish emissaries: and Archbishop Sancroft alone administered the rite to some thousands of children at Croydon. In 1839 the Bishop of London confirmed nearly 21,000 persons. And it will invariably be found that this holy ceremony which the Christian Guardian cordemns as "the corrupt addition of an uninspired age" has always received the greatest reverence during periods of reviving religion or endangered Protestartism.

We commend these remarks to the noice of our cotemporary, and we should be glad if he would furnish us with the exact date when this alleged "corrupt

addition" crept into the early Church. We take this opportunity of noticing a good-natured allusion made to our journal in the Guardian of the 11th August, which we had previously overlooked, wherein The Churci is spoken of as "a paper very ably conducted, and extensively read" and "published for a body possessed of much information and learn-We are far fom insensible to this courtesy, and hope that whatever differences arise between us may be carried on without asperity or personal re-

We will also avail ourselves of this occasion to notice the appearance of the Christian Mirror, a new religious journal publihed at Montreal, and representing, we believe, the pinions of the British Wesleyans. Whilst we must continue to regret that so respectable a body of Clristians will still stand aloof from our Church, without any conscientious scruple to debar them from holding communion with it, we can safely say that the Mirror is an organ creditable to their body, and likely to promote a friendly feeling towards our Church.

Since the above was written we have received the Guardian of the 8th inst., in which we are further spoken of in terms of much courtesy and liberality. We shall always be glad to acknowledge such frank and gentlemanly conduct.

For some weeks past, we have advertised a Volume of Sermons by the Rev. W. Cogswell, Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; and to-day we have the gratification of directing the attention of our readers to an extract from this volume, which appears on our first page.-We select this passage as a favourable specimen of the work, though we by no means pronounce it superior to many others which meet our eye in the course of its perusal. The style of Mr. Cogswell is always pleasing and frequently eloquent; and many of his illustrations however, to be the tone of piety and sound evangelical feeling by which it is characterised, and the practical tone which is uniformly given to his Scriptural expositions. Mr. Cogswell we should judge, from the style of the volume before us, to be earnest and persuasive in the pulpit; and the blessings which, we learn, have attended his labours in the parish which enjoys his ministrations, afford the best proof that he lives the life, while he proclaims the holy truths, inculcated in the Gospel of Christ.

On the fourth page will be found the excellent Regulations of the District Grammar Schools issued by the Council of King's College. Their adoption, which we hear is becoming quite general, cannot fail to diffuse a sound and British system of education Ghost, I lay his corner-stone, as the foundation of throughout the Province.

The Lord Bishop's Charge and the Rev. A. N. Bethune's Sermon will appear immediately in this paper, -the Charge, it is hoped, to be contained in one number, and the Sermon in another. No more extra copies will be printed than those bespoken: and it is advisable that there should be no delay in transmitting orders to our publishers.

Communication.

ON THE CEREMONIES USED AT A LAUNCH.

To the Editor of The Church.

Quebec, Aug. 25, 1841. Sin:—In the description given by one of our most respectable papers, of the launch of the "Princess Royal" Steam Packet, there occurs the following passage:—"The sponsors to the royal nursling stood ready to bestow the accustomed benediction.

Surely sober-minded Christians will think once and again, before they take part in such ceremonies -- for what is this Christening of vessels, as it is termed, but a Sacra-

I remain, yours respectfully,

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

MUNIFICENCE OF CHURCHMEN IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—The owner of the Barony of Longueil, near Montreal, has given £300 towards the erection of a Protestant Church, which is proceeding at that place in conuence of the zealous exertions of the Rev. F. Broome The widow of a former Rector of one of the great cities in the Diocese of Quebec, who had given 200 acres of very valuable land for the support of the Church and Schools connected with it, has enlarged her gift so as to make the connected with it, has enlarged her gift so as to ling Missonary, applied, through the Bishop of Quebec, make it 1,100,—the profits to be expended, in part, in the Diocese of Toronto.—The Rev. R. Knight of Frampton, in the District of Quebec, has received a promise for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for a clergyman. On that application this ceremony flowed from the Apostles." Luther in the District of Quebec, has received a promise of £10

the population of the Township of Brantford for the year 1840, shewing the numbers belonging to each religious lenomiration, taken from authentic documents copied

from the Township records-Church of England...... 1554 Members Church of Scotland...... 553 121 United Synod pistopal Methodists..... Roman Catholics..... Quaters Congregationalists. No religious denomination.....

Total 4,913

If, in order to ascertain the proportion which the numbers of the several sects above noted, bear to the Church, and to each other, we divide the whole population into 351 equal parts, we shall find that (omitting small frac-

Church of England contains...... 111 such parts Church of Scotland...... 39½ Baptists.... Episcopal Methodists.... oman Caholics..... Canadian Wesleyans..... Quakers..... Those belonging to no religious denomination 351

> B. JACKSON Late Town Clerk of Brantford.

ORATORIO AT CHRIST CHURCH, MONTREAL.-On Monday evening Mr. Braham gave his concert in Christ Church. The weather was exceedingly unpropitious, it having rained all day. But notwithstanding, there was a very fashionable audience, although not nearly so large a one as would otherwise have been. It is only in a large building that Mr. B. can do justice to his own powers. He requires space for the great flood of melody which he pours over his audience. To his execution of "Thy repours over his audience. To his execution of "Thy re-buke hath broken his heart", we have not language to do justice. It comes upon us now more like a dream than a reality. "I know that my redeemer liveth" was sung with an expression as admirable, to the ear of the hearer, as the sublime truth is satisfying to the soul of the believing Christian. The Rev. Dr. Bethune, on behalf of the as the submine tritin's satisfying to the submine the tribular of the restry of Christian. The Rev. Dr. Bethune, on behalf of the vestry of Christ Church, acknowledges the receipt of £17, being one third of the gross amount of Mr. Braham's concert on Monday evening.—Montreal Herald.

Rev. A. N. Bethune.—We have already on more than

one occasion expressed our deep sense of the obligations under which the good cause of the Church of England has been laid to the Rev. gentleman. Talents of a high and sterling order, learning, eloquence and research, were brought to the aid of an industry and perseverance under difficulty and discouragement, seldom, consuled and ctill difficulty and discouragement seldom equalled and still more rarely surpassed, and the result has been the estabhment of an able and powerful Religious organ—the ghting up and maintenance of a bright beacon of hristianity to cheer and illumine the perils and darkness f the past four years,—the erecting of a watchtower on a, ill, from whence the vigilant Sentinel could sound an earalarm at the approach of the enemy of Religion or the advocate of disloyalty. The purest wishes for his temporal and eternal happiness will accompany Mr. Bethune in his retirement from his arduous post.—Patriot.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,

Through the liberality of the friends of the Church in Dundas and its vicinity, together with the munificent grants procured by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of 100/, from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of 150l from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the erection of a building, to be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, according to

dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, according to the Canons, Liturgy, and Usages of the United Church of England and beland, was commenced in July last, in the romantic Village of Dundas.

The building which is now far advanced, is of the Gothic style of architecture, and its beautiful symmetry, which is already discernible, reflects the greatest credit upon J. G. Howard, Esq., Architect, of Toronto, to whom the Building Committee, and the congruences. the Building Committee, and the congregation generally, feel themselves inder many obligations for his handsome

The body of the Church, which is of the finest description of Iree-stone, neatly hammered, and laid in courses, with cu stone corners, door and window jambs, sills, water tabe, &c., is 40 feet wide, by 65 feet in for side galleres, and, easily accommodate five hundred persons, with comfortable sittings. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of this edifice tok place on Tuesday, the 3rd August, in the presence of a very large and respectable assembly.— The service, for the occasion, was opened with the 95th Psalm, which was beautifully sung by the Dundas Amateur Band. A few appropriate passages of Scripture were then read by the Re. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Christ's Church, Hamilton, afte which an address was delivered by the Rev. William McMurray, the Rector of the Parish.

A copy of the inscription on the parchment which was sealed in the bittle, having been read, and the bottle, with its contents, (sveral newspapers and silver and copper coins of the present day,) having been deposited in the stone by Andew Tod Kerby, Esq., one of the Churchwardens, the Rector then proceeded to lay the stone in the customarymanner, repeating, at the same time:—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy building to be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, according to he Canons, Liturgy, and Usages of the United Churcl of England and Ireland. Other foundations can no nan lay than that on which standeth the house of God, thich is the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth: even the foundation of the Apostles and rophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-sone.

This was folowed by the Lesson, taken from the third This was followed by the Lesson, taken from the third chapter of the Book of Ezra, and the 84th and 132nd Psalms,—the ormer was read by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, and the latterby the Rev. John Flanagan, assisted by the congregation. The service was then closed, by the Rector pronuncing the benediction, after which the Amateur Bard, with their usual ability, played that heart-stirring Antlem. "God save the Queen." The following stirring Antlem, "God save the Queen." The following is a copy of the inscription on the parchment, which was deposited in the cavity in the stone:—

eposited in the cavity in the stone:—
"The corner-stone of St. James's Church, Dundas, was laid the 3rd ay of Augus, in the year of our Lord 1841, by the Rev. William IcMurray, Bector of Ancaster and Minister of Dundas, assisted by the Rev. John Gamble Geddes, Rector of Christ's Church, Hamilton, at the Rev. John Flanagan, Missionary at Barton and parts adjacent. The Right Ehnourable, Charles, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto, in Canada, being Governor General Partish North America, &c. &c. &c. The Honourable and Right everend John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., being Bishop of the Diocese. The Honourable J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice, and the Honourable sessrs. J. § Macadlay, C. A. Hagerman, A. McLean, and J. Jones, adges. The Honourable R. S. Jameson, Vice Chancellor of the ourt of Clancery.

BUILDING COMMITTEE:

Andrew Tod Kerby, Peter Bamberger, Isaac Markle. James Bell Ewart, William Milward, and Hiram King.'

SOME ACCOUNT OF TRINITY CHURCH AT CHIPPAWA! (From a Correspondent.)

In the year 1819, a few members of the Church in this neighboulhood, feeling their spiritual destitution, and encouraged by that beloved friend of the Canadian the Rev. Villiam Leeming was sent out to them as their Missionary. He found many warm friends of the Church

RELICIOUS STATISTICS OF BRANTFORD .- Return of congregations, and in which places, all now enjoying their own clergyman, many remember with grateful hearts the faithfulness of one, whom no labours could tire, and no roads could deter.

For a time the congregation of Chippawa assembled in a government store-house, which they fitted up for a temporary church. But it was not very long ere the traveller beheld, near the confines of a wood, and just on the side of the rising village, a beautiful Church, as chaste in design as it was commodious inside. In the course of years the tall poplar, planted by the hand of one well known and highly esteemed, but, alas! now departed reared its lofty head, and the more humble acacia blossomed around the portal of the sanctuary without, whilst the full tones of the organ within sounded forth the praises of the Lord. But neither regard for the memory of those who, with pious hearts, had erected this beautiful temple, nor respect for one, who had ornamented the ground, and who is supposed to have been often their benefactor, nor reverence for the sacred nature of the edifice, could shield it from the ruthless attacks embittered and disappointed foes. Favoured by its situation out of the village, and by its propinquity to the majestic Niagara, the godless incendiary crossed over from the refuge of the thief, the robber, and the murderer, lighted his fires in the front as well as in the rear of the Church, and then, starting back to his den, exulted in the consciousness that, by one fell blow, he had penetrated the hearts of all who loved our Zion, and wept to see her The incendiaries are well known by name, and belong to that band which, since the days of "Navy Island," hover along this frontier, and have wreaked their vengeance on many, and designed to wreak it on more not because of any personal enmity, but, because these have shown themselves remarkable for their loyalty and activity, in times that tried men's hearts and exhibited

The country has nobly stept forward and claimed the gallant Ussher as her son, sacrificed on the altar of her safety. Let the Church come forward in like manuer, and show that she acknowledges that the Church, in which that brave soldier worshipped, fell, like him, a victim to the vengeance of those, whom Churchmen have never flinched from meeting. The congregation having resolved to erect another edifice on the site of the one so wickedly destroyed, but of dimensions sufficiently enlarged to meet the wants of the increased congregation, confidently hope that the peculiarity of their circumstances will be taken into consideration by their brethren in other parishes, and that whilst they acknowledge the loss to have been occasioned by the common foe, they will act upon the principle of assisting them to repair that loss from the common purse. And when all the parishes have done as well as some have already done, a fund, in connection with the very liberal subscriptions of the congregation will be raised sufficient to show, in the erection of a edifice, that if Churches are selected as the objects of the ruffian's aim, merely because Churchmen are pre-eminent for their loyalty,—there are those, who, averting the aim from individual congregations, tell Churchmen that they may and must be loyal still.

Acting under these feelings, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, whose congregation have nobly done their duty to our congregation, kindly consented, at the request of our worthy Rector, to come over and lay the corner-stone person, Accordingly, on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th ultimo, His Lordship, accompanied by his domestic Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.B., and followed by the Rev. Messrs. Leeming, Miller, Creen, Anderson, Fuller, and Armstrong, repaired to our temporary Church, where the congregation awaited their arrival. where the congregation awaited their arrival. The evening service was read by Mr. Grasett, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop. After which the Bishop, preceded by his Verger, and followed by the Clergy, all in full robes, the church-wardens, the building committee, and the congregation, repaired to the site the new Church. On arriving there, the Psalm appre priate for the service was read, the prayers offered up by the Lord Bishop, and the following was read by the

ast As it was in the beginning, is now, and shall be ev

God bless our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria. The parchment containing this inscription having been eposited, together with some coins, in its resting place, the trowel and hammer were handed by the builder to the Lord Bishop, who in an imposing manner laid the corner-stone in the "Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy

After the services, the assembled Clergy repaired to the residence of the worthy Rector, where they partook of his well-known hospitality. Chippawa, September 1, 1841.

Civil Intelligence.

(From the Commercial Advertiser.) ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The steamship Britannia, Capt. Cleland, arrived at the wharf, East Boston, at a quarter past four o'clock on the morning of the 2nd inst. She left Liverpool on the 19th of August, at 2 P.M., arrived at Halifax on the 31st, at 9 20 A.M., and left

15 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

the same day at 2 P.M., thus making the passage to Boston in 13 days and 14 hours. 13 days and 14 hours.

She brought 110 passengers to Halifax, landed 35 there, and took on board 25 additional ones, bringing 100 to this port.

By this arrival we have received Liverpool papers to the 19th, and London to the evening of the 18th, inclusive.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 14th

ult., making the passage in 9 days and 23 hours.

Some few days previous to the departure of the steamer, a great excitement had prevailed in the grain market, in consequence of the state of the weather, and a considerable advance had taken place in both wheat and flour. At the departure the Britannia the weather had become very fine, and prices had declined somewhat. A Liverpool paper says that orders have been sent to the continent for corn to the amount of a million sterling. At Brussels, bread has risen very high. Up to the 210th day of the year, there had been rain for nearly 100 days

without including the days on which it snowed. The new Parliament was to open on the day named in the writs-the 19th of August. The Queen was to open the ses sion in person—at least so the papers all gave out—but on the 17th it was announced in the Globe that her Majesty's medical adviser had interposed his veto, in consequence of her Majesty's "present condition," and that the Parliament would therefore

Sir John Harvey had his audience of leave, at the Colonial Office, on the 17th of August, on his departure to assume the government of Newfoundland. Sir John arrived at Halifax in

Mr. Brunel, and a party of ladies and gentlemen, pages through the Thames tunnel, from side to side of the river, of the 14th of August. The passage was not entirely com for the use of the public, but there only remained the finishing There were rumours circulating in the papers, before

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Several new creations of peers have been made. The Earl of Surrey, son of the Duke of Nurfolk, has been called to the House of Peers, with the title of Baron Maltravers; the Scotch Earl of Stair has received the English title of Baron Oxenfoord; the Irish Earl of Kenmare is now an English Baron, with the same title; the Irish Earl of Belfast is made an English Peer, with the title of Baron Ennishowen; Lord Barham is created Earl of Gainsborough; Lord Segrave (Col. Berkeley) is created Earl Fitzhardinge; Sir Hussey Vivian is now Lord Vivian; and Sir Henry Parnell now rejoices in the title of Lord Congleton.

One week's income on the different lines of railway now open, as reported in the Railway Times amounts, within a few pounds,

to the enormous sum of £99,000. the election of the 16 representative Peers of Scotland took place in the Picture-gallery of the palace of Holyrood. The following were the Peers elected:—The Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Elgin, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield; Viscounts Arbuthnot and Strathallan; Lords Forbas Saltons, Sind in Colorille, 6, 6, 11 Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Sinclair, Colville (of Cullross), Reay and Rollo; and the Marquis of Queensberry. The only alterations were the substitution of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Rollo for the Earl of Home and Lord Gray, who retire by their

Speakership:—"We have reason to know that Sir Robert Peel has communicated to Mr. C. Shaw Lefevre his intention to support the re-election of that gentleman in the event of his being proposed, on the meeting of the new Parliament, as Speaker of the House of Commons. We may add that those personal and political friends of the Right Hon. Baronet to whom this intention has been imparted, concur unanimously in the propriety of the decision? the propriety of the decision."

EARTHQUAKE .- The Scottish Guardian says :- We experienced a shock of earthquake at Crieff, on Thursday afternoon last, at half-past two o'clock, which could only be rivalled by that which happened in the latter end of 1839. In Comrie, the same day, it is said that about eleven shocks took place, and the people were in great in the same day. and the people were in great consternation.

MORMONISM.—This new-fangled swindle will, we hope, now receive its death-blow in this neighbourhood. We have just seen the wife of a small farmer who sailed with her husband and six children last February from Liverpool. They, and about 100 others, landed at New Orleans, went several hundred miles up the country, past St. Louis, and arrived safe at the "pron land," the New Jerusalem, on the 1st of May last. A three weeks' residence was sufficient to let them into the secret, and they arrived safe back in the old country about a fortnight ago. They had frequent communications while on the banks of the Mississippi with the renowned prophet, Joe Smith, and his brother impostors, who took every means in their power to get hold of our informant's money, by offering to sell them large plots of land, take them into partnership, &c., but the Glouces tershire yeoman was proof against their wiles, and used his little capital in bringing his family back again. What most staggered the faith of the party was, that this great prophet, Mr. Joseph Smith, could not show them the "plates of gold," on which it was pretended the "Book of Mormon" was written. Joey evaded the question by saying the angel merely showed them to him, and after he had taken a fair copy, took them

ck again!—Cheltenham Journal.
Markets, &c.—Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser-Liverpool, August 18 .- Speculation, stimulated by a long continuance of very wet and unseasonable weather, had forced up the prices of American flour, in bond, to 35 @ 36s. per barrel, and these rates were paid with some degree of safety, in consequence of the duty being almost certain to sink, within a few weeks, down to the lowest rate, or nearly so, at which the article is admissible for home use. We have, at length, however, remarkably fine weather and apparently settled, and to-day flour may be bought at 34 @ 35s. Reaping has become general in the southern counties of England, and with a continuance, for a few weeks, of the present splendid weather, it vill become general throughout the land, and a fair crop may be secured, even of wheat.

FRANCE.

The census continued to be the cause of disorders in the Southern departments. At Bordeaux the riots had been quite serious, continuing for three days. Several cities had protested against the census, and their example had been followed by the Municipal Council of Paris.

The French hospital in the island of Minorca was to be evacuated and abandoned.

Much attention is given to the projected customs-union between France and Belgium. Some of the Paris journals appear to look upon it as a sort of re-annexation of Belgium to France, but the writers who is the state of the projected customs are also as a sort of re-annexation of Belgium to France, but the writers who is the state of the projected customs are also as a sort of re-annexation of Belgium to France, but the writers who is the state of the projected customs union between the projected customs are the projected customs and the projected customs are the projected customs and the projected customs are the projected customs and the projected customs are the projected customs are the projected customs are the projected customs and the projected customs are France, but the writers who take this view most strangely over-look the ties that bind King Leopold to the Holy Alliance. The London Herald says, "on good authority," that the King of the French has decided on proposing to the four other great powers an armed intervention in Spain, should there be any new outhers to form the says new outhers to say the say t

any new outbreak of revolution in that kingdom. The inauguration of the Napoleon column at Boulogne took place on the 15th of August, in the presence of a great concourse. The uncovering of the statue, placed on the top of the

The trial of Madame Laffarge, for the robbery of the diamonds, had been brought on and concluded. delay, which was refused, whereupon she made default, and no witnesses were examined. The judgment of the tribunal was, restitution of the diamonds and payment of all the expenses. No penalty was decreed, as she is already under condemnation to imprisonment for life at hard labour. She appealed to the Court of Cassation.

The Duke of Bordeaux had his thigh fractured by his horse rearing and falling upon him, while riding near Vienna. Some hours elapsed before surgical assistance could be obtained, but at the last accounts the Duke was doing well. It was feared,

The Archbishop of Paris has forbidden his priests to permit comedians to be married!

M. Boitens, a student in the Medical College at Paris, had expired in great agony from mortification caused by a slight wound in the hand, received while dissecting a dead body. The l. From the Lord Bish virus overpowered its victim in about two days. SPAIN.

The principal intelligence from this kingdom relates to the Quarrel with the Pope, growing out of liberties taken by the Spanish Government, in its time of need, with the property of the clergy and the convents. In consequence of these liberties ascertained to belong to persons concerned. fulminated a long and indignant "allocution," to h the Regent Espartero has replied, with great ability.

1. There shall be drawn up, and published through the kingdom, a manifesto of the Government, in which it shall justify its conduct completely and with befitting dignity. It shall then expose all the complaints of Spain and the church against de court of Rome since the accession of Queen Isabella II. to
the throne of her ancestors, and the flagrant violation of the

dent in the Parish of Montreal;—to the same effect.

4. Rev. J. Torrance and the resident members of the tights of national sovereignty in the allocation of the Pope in the secret consistory of the 1st March last. It shall protest, and Terrebonne;—to the same effect. in the most firm and energetic manner, against all the assertions of the said allocution, and against all that may hereafter

lons of the said allocution, and against all that may herefuled be done by the Court of Rome to support its unjust pretensions.

2. All the copies of this allocution printed in Rome or elsewhere, and all other papers of the same category, shall be diligently sought after and secured under the penalties laid down in the law on the subject of the same effect.

8. The Missionary Catechist and numerous members of the in the law on the subject of the same effect.

8. The Missionary Catechist and numerous members of the same effect. in the law on the subject.

3. The judges of first instance shall proceed with all the series of the said allocuverity of the law against any who shall act on the said allocution, or on any bulls or briefs of the court of Rome, and against any priests who shall in any of their sermons enforce the value and authority of the said documents. 4. The prelates shall issue summonses against all ecclesias

tics who, in their discourses, shall excite their hearers to disobey the dispositions of the Government. There are other articles enjoining the different courts to take ce of offences against this decree, which is signed by

the Duke de Vittoria, as Regent, and dated Madrid, July 28, The protest of Queen Christina had produced little or no

effect, and it was considered certain that whatever change might take place, she had no chance of regaining power. reported that she had consented to the marriage of the Queen her daughter with the eldest son of Don Carlos.

TURKEY, EGYPT, &c. he was displaying considerable energy in adding to the strength of his army. Negotiations were still in progress between him and the Pacha of Egypt, and it was doubted whether the pacific relati

and several bazaars were destroyed. Among the latter were imply that they are the fittest judges as to the best system of Government.

The steam-ship British Queen has been sold to the Belgian the goldsmiths', shoemakers', grain merchants' and druggists'. Also a number of mosques, seven synagogues, and more than

10,000 houses. The insurrection in Candia was virtually at an end. insurgents occupied only one small town and a few mountain Many of them had availed themselves of the offer made y the foreign consuls to furnish them a passage to Greece in French and British ships of war. Two of the latter called at Syra on the 28th of July, on their way to Athens, with some 800 of the insurgents on board.

The accounts from Syria were that tranquillity was far from

One week's income on the different lines of railway now open, a reported in the Railway Times amounts, within a few pounds, to the enormous sum of £99,000.

ELECTION OF THE PEERS OF SCOTLAND.—On the 6th ult.

RIOT AT ROME.—A horrible tumult with great loss of life, took place at Rome on the 20th of July. Three criminals, of the name of Riteozzi, were executed on that day, being a man and his sister and their nephew. They had got into the house of a rich watchmaker of the Piazza Colonna, and had murdered his wife and daughter, and then robbed the house. The tumult was caused by premeditated design to create a riot, in the midst of which robbers might reap a harvest. An immense concourse of pagent had exampled and at a given simulation concourse of persons had assembled, and at a given signal the tumult commenced. The troops fired upon the rioters. Four persons, (a woman and two children), fell dead on the spot; eight were mortally wounded; forty were wounded with pier own consent.

The Morning Post, which, it would appear, is to be the official organ of the new Ministry, says with regard to the Speakership. (When the place was cleared of the crowd, 479 men's hats including 99 beloging to the speakership. (When the place was cleared of the crowd, 479 men's hats including 99 beloging to the speakership. ecclesiastics, 180 hats or bonnets of women, 585 canes, 29 little abbe mantles, 2 monks' mantles, and ten work bags or purses, were picked up.

EXPEDITION UP THE EUPHRATES. - Some few of our readers may be aware that a vessel belonging to a leading firm in this town was sent to sea under sealed instructions, about eighthis town was sent to sea under sealed instructions, about eighteen months ago, having on board two iron steamboats, and other cargo of a similar unusual description. The destination of the vessel, it now appears, was the Persian Gulf, the steamer having been constructed by order of the East India Company to act as a flotilla for ascertaining the navigability of the river of the construction has been highly suggested. Euphrates. The expedition has been highly successful, having traversed the course of the stream 1100 miles from its mouth an achievement never before accomplished, and fully estab-lishing the superiority of modern skill and science over the ruder resources of the ancients .- Liverpool Times.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continuance of the debate upon Hon. W. Morris's Resolutions.)

The Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE would remind the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, that he had not even intimated any objection to the course which that hon, gentleman proposed with respect to the rules and regulations promulgated from King's College in compliance with the Act 2 Vic. cap. 10. What he (Mr. De B.) asked was merely a delay for the purpose of enabling him to ascertain from those with whom the rules and regulations had originated, whether they had any objection to their being rescinded. This was but fair and proper. He (Mr. De B.) had understood that they had been generally much approved of, and although they might require possibly some modification as regarded their application to all de nations, still it might be very injudicious to do away with them altogether, so as to have the Schools without any rules until a of the rules and might not wish to set them aside until others were general and comprehensive plan of education was established as proposed by the hon. gentleman. He (Mr. De B.) would in a faith of the reception of those Rules; and funds appropriated under the Act, that if not allowed to proceed might be producbranch of the subject should be separated from the consideration of the resolutions introduced by the hon gentleman. I had requested him to take this course so as to bring them under immediate consideration. He felt obliged to the hon. gentleman for having done so, and he thought the house and the country much indebted to the hon, gentleman for the endeavours he was now making to induce a sound and thorough review of the whole plan of education, preparatory to, and ante-cedent to any attempt at Legislation upon it. The subject was one in which the whole community was deeply interested, the happiness and prosperity of the Province were involved in its issue, nor was it possible to enfer upon it with any prospect of giving general satisfaction, unless due regard was had to its mentary principles being based on religion. He wished not that the distress of the Agriculturist was to be at all con Protestants, as a Class Book, when Roman Catholics were to move. be educated, was worse than useless, it was oppressive, it was dangerous, it must arrest all education, they cannot thus re-ceive them, and Protestants had no right, in claiming the exercise of religious liberty, to tyrannize over the religious scruples of others (hear, hear). Unfortunately many of the Petitions presented to the other branch of the Legislature on this point, presented to the other branch of the beginning on this point, insisted on this being done, and hence, possibly, the very great difficulty which now surrounded the subject in that House. But Protestants of all shades of doctrine did and do require that the unmutilated Scriptures should be placed in the hands of Protestant children, they cannot nor will they ever be brought to consent to any system of education in which this fundamental requisite is wanting, (hear,) this does not mean that the Bill is to be insisted upon as exclusively the Class Book of Protestant Schools, or that it can or ought to be thus made use of, judicious selections suited to the age and capacities of those to be instructed will be needed, but the student is to be enses. generally led to expect that as his understanding unfolds he shall progressively be made partake mmediate truth as revealed in the Word of God. He (Mr. De B.) had been for some time past in communication with the Right Revd. Bishops of Montreal and Toronto, and their Clergy and flocks, upon this all-important subject; he had en-deavoured to make himself acquainted with their sentiments, and he was now prepared to state that they would never consent to recede from this essential requisite in any system of education, national or otherwise. He was charged with the fol-lowing Petitions, which he would have the honour of present-

1. From the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on hehalf of himself and the clergy of the diocese, praying that the education of the children of their own Church be entrusted to their lawful pastors, subject to such regulations as may ensure an uniformity in the secular branches of study, and a proportionate part ascertained to belong to persons concerned.
2. From the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the clergy, and 787

members of the Church of England resident in Quebec, praying the had moreover issued a decree, of which the following is a cognized not only as the class book to be universally used in all Schools in which Protestant children shall receive their education, but that it may be put into the hands of all such Scholars, without any legislative restriction whatever.

3. Clergy and 712 members of the Church of England, resi-

4. Rev. J. Torrance and the resident members of the Church

5. The Seignior and Protestant inhabitants of Riviere du Loup (en bas) and parts adjacent;—to the same effect.

6. Ministers and members of the Church of England resident

Church of England, residing in New Ireland, Halifax, and Inverness; -- to the same effect.

These Petitions deserved the most serious attention of the Legislature, and he trusted they would receive it. The opinion France, where each religious denomination was taxed for the pur-The advices from Constantinople and Alexandria are to the stated as to the Bible, it was quite hopeless to expect that Protestants and Roman Catholics could be educated together.—

former, and who constituted the majority of the population of the Upper Province, that this could not be done. The Bill in

On the 4th Sept. Mr. Harrison presented his Excellency's the Upper Province, that this could not be done. relations between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most the character.

At Alexandria great activity was apparent in the army and the shade of the sovereign and vassal were of the most the sovereign and vassal were of the sovereign and vassal were of the sovereign and vassal were of the most the sovereign and vassal were of the sov the fleet. It was reported that the envoy of the Sultan, while at Alexandria, had inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether in the advice at Alexandria, had inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether in the advice and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether in the advice and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether, if he were invited and inquired of the Pacha whether in the advice and inquired of the P Invited to Constantinople, to aid the Sultan with his advice, he would ask his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Sullivan) notwithwould comply with the invitation, and that his answer was favourable. It was thought by some that if the Sultan should
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Would comply with the invitation of the was the sultan should be urable to the was die Mehemet Ali might perhaps be called to the Regency of the Turkish empire. What a glorious lift that would be for the

education. He (Mr. De B.) did not think any good could possibly result from the Bill introduced into the other House, wanting as it was in the essential basis upon which all education should rest,—particularly taking into consideration the lateness of the Session, the political subjects which absorbed all others in the minds of members of that hon, house, and which excluded any hope of due attention being paid to that of education in this Session, that it would require the calmness and deliberation of a Session itself to arrive at any result likely to give general satisfaction, and he therefore trusted the bill in question would not be persevered in,—and the proposition of the hon, mover of the resolutions now under consideration appeared to him the most likely means for insuring a full, free, and rigorous preliminary investigation, on which a future Parliament might safely legislate.

The Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN said he feared that little good would result from the intended Commission, but he would not oppose We were however, obliged to leave the House, and regret that it is not in our power to give a report of his speech on that

September 1, 1841. The Council was occupied in the consideration of the amendment to the Public Lands Disposition Bill, which was afterwards sent as amended to the Assembly. The Gaspe Fisheries Bill,—Election Provision Bill,—Report of Select Committee on the Journals of the House, and the adoption of Rules for the regulating its intercourse with the Legislative Assembly upon the various proceedings adopted by either House-a very important and necessary arrangement, in order to prevent any collision between the two branches of the Legislature; and which reflects great credit on the Hon. Mr. Macaulay and the co tee, who framed these rules upon the model of the British House of Lords. The Council were also engaged in the further consideration of the Tavern Ordinance partial Repeal Bill, as received from the Legislative Assembly; which had already been reported on to the Council by a Select Committee, and to whom it was again referred, in order to obtain their reasons for recomnding the not proceeding further with that bill. We intend blishing this Report on Wednesday, as affording addition oof if any were requisite, as to the attention of the Council to

e best interests of the community.

The Simcoe Public Buildings Bill, to which we lately alluded, having been restored to the Order of the day, on special motion was referred to a select committee for investigation.

The Education Law Partial Repeal bill, introduced by Mr.

Moras, underwent discussion in a Committee. The object is, we believe, wholly or partially to repeal the Act 2d Vict. cap. 10, which Mr. Morris asserts is found to be oppressive, as it affects the Presbyterians, in subjecting them to rules issued by King's College for the guidance of Grammar Schools under the authority of that act. [Mr. M. denies having said this:]

The Hoo. Mr. Macaulay did not think the bill under conideration expedient in its present shape. It supplied no means for administering funds available under the 2d Vict. cap. 10. and proposed a select committee.

Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere approved of this course. He was instructed to state that the Bishop of Toronto, on the part of King's College, was not opposed to the repeal to the Act, provided the College was not in any way impeded or interfered with. -He, Mr. de P. conceived that the views of the Hon. mover might be accomplished so as to free those of the Presbyterian Church, whose opinions he represented, from any restraint they might now object to arising from the Rules; but without prejudice to others, of the Episcopal Church for instance, who approved established. Teachers might also have been engaged under the and in the mean time he thought it very desirable that this tive of much inconvenience. He Mr. de B., was more inclined to be cautious on these points, as he was very apprehensive from I | the lateness of the Session, that the landable efforts of the Hon. mover as to a Parliamentary Conmission would be in vain—no step he believed, had yet been taken by the other House upon it, and its attention continued almost exclusively engrossed with

A select committee was eventually named. The Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere presented two Petitions on the subject of agricultural distress, and gave notice of his intention to move an Address to Her Majesty on Friday next, founded upon these Petitions. The Hon. Gentleman stated that he was induced to take this course from the lateness of the Session, and finding that nothing had yet been done elsewhere to induce a belief to be misunderstood; he was far, very far from intending that by Parliament, he, the Hon. Mr de B., would ill discharge such a consideration implied the forcing upon others that which the duty he had too feebly advocated, if he delayed any longer their habits or doctrines would not, could not even admit. To bringing the subject again before the Council, in the hope of the duty he had too feebly advocated, if he delayed any longer attempt the introduction of the Holy Scriptures as received by obtaining their sanction to the Address it was his intention to

House of Assembly-30th August.

DEBATE ABOUT THE REBELS. Sir Allan Macnab acquitted himself nobly in the debate.-What I said the gallant Knight, with atrocities and sufferings that can never be too frequently execrated, nor too deeply deplored, yet reeking in our recollections, are we now called upon to extend the hand of fellowship to those who were the reckless and unprincipled authors of them? Was but so short a period only elapsed before our sympathies are appealed to in behalf of men, who, though they have not the power, have however all the health of the power of plunciper. the inclination, unweakened by the lapse of time, of plunging us again into those scenes of crime and bloodshed which raised them into notoriety? Talk not of sympathy, said the gallant Knight, of sympathy with the midnight assassin, the plunderer and the incendiary!!—Where, where is the sympathy to be found, in the hearts of those who advocate their cause, for the widows and orphans left desolate by their murderous hands? No man, said the hon, member, is more alive than myself to the warm feelings that animate our nature, but when, amidst the struggles of Canadian life, I reflect upon the sanguinary and atrocious conduct of those who would have desolated the land, and delivered us over to the mercies of a savage horde of neighbouring enemies, can I, a Canadian by birth, bound by every tie to the soil, and by every bond of human affection that can stimulate a loyal heart to stand forward in defence of it-can I, reckless of the past, and indifferent to the future, coolly sanction a measure that is to let loose upon the country those restless and unhappy spirits, that are only impotent because they are exiled—only penitent because they are punished—are only harmless because they are disarmed? No, Sir, the same feeling that animated me to expose myself to the rigours of climate and to the perils of open or midnight attacks, from those men, who, aided by a crew of ruffians from the States, were seeking every opportunity to destroy us, the same feeling now impels me to oppose that extension of mercy to them which their callous hearts denied to the appeals of others. In expressing these sentiments, Sir, I stand forward fearlessly at the bar of public opinion, being fully assured, that although they may not be approved of by all, they will nevertheless respond to the feelings of those, who, with interests to protect and with sympathies kindred to my own, will warmly support them as the emanation of true patriotism, without which no man can be a lover of his country a supporter of its laws, a friend to its institutions, or an example of loyalty and fidelity to his fellow-subjects. Mr. Buchenan was decidedly opposed to a general amnesty. The hon member's objections were that it would give encouragemert to those who were actually organizing invasion. On a future occasion should his services be similarly required to what they had been during the late rebellion, he declared he would only give them to shoot every villain in arms against the coun-With these views, thinking that a general return would only expose many to destruction, he most determinedly opposed all efforts for a general amnesty. A great many others sentiments are not given, spoke on different sides during the debate, but to repeat the sayings of all, would engross the entire sheet of a newspaper, without adding to the stock either of public edification or amusement. A great deal of confusion took place with respect to an amendment made by Dr. Dunlop and wish of the Bishop of Toronto was that the funds for -(Mr. Johnston's having been negatived) which after having education should be divided amongst the several denominations been carried and botched up by Mr. Neilson, was again referred of Christians in proportion to their numbers,—there was nothing unfair or unjust in this, it was a plan acted on, for instance, in very judiciously restricting the address in favour of those only very judiciously restricting the address in favour of those only to whom mercy might be extended consistent with the safety pose of educating its own members, as the funds raised by of the colony, and its security to the British Crown; -and it is general assessment were divided according the relative numbers to be hoped, that notwithstanding the burst of mawkish sensiby the Minister of Education, each educating these of their own persuasion,—but this system had its objections in a treachery, robbery, and incendiarism, the government will fearthinly peopled country such as Canada, scattered over a wide extent of territory, and where it would be found difficult to collect into the dangerous experiment of affording another den for a children in sufficient numbers to support a school, although the | Mackenzie or a Lett. The division of concurrence on Dr. plan might be very feasible in cities or towns.—I; was, how- Dunlop's amendment, gave Yeas 44—Nays 22. Mr. Johnston, ever, quite clear that with conflicting opinions such as have been in a praiseworthy attempt to throw aside a document so little complimentary to the sufferings of the orphan or the widow, left desolate by the acts and deeds of Mr. Neilson's protegees, But it did not follow that the several denominations of the stood in a minority of five, a credit both to his independence

answer to the address about the rebels: it is this:

In reply to their address of the 30th August, the Governor in the exercise of the Prerogative of the Crown, while that with the late unhappy disturbances with the utmost indulgene There was a great fire at Smyrna on the 25th of July. One third of the Turkish quarter, the whole of the Hebrew quarter, and several because a several becau

The heinous crime of rebellion, including murder and arson, s called by Lord Sydenham "unhappy disturbances." What it this but an attempt to extenuate the guilt of Mackenzie? But indeed to be a disaffected person, is now-a-days almost a recommendation to the Provincial Government.]

Thursday, 2d September.

To day in Committee of the whole the House was engaged in the discussion of Mr. Merritt's amendment, appropriating £500,000 to the improvement of the St. Lawrence. It was strenuously opposed by the ministry, who, having their ways and means curtailed by the failure of the Bank of Issue, were disposed to expend the amount at their disposal, or £1,000,000 | Eastern... so as to extend over the whole estimate, and continue the works commenced. Mr. Merritt having obtained £450,000 for the Welland Canal, left a balance of £550,000, and of this amount he wished to obtain £500,000 for the improvement of the St. Lawrence in order to open up the high way from the Lakes to the ocean as contemplated by the Imperial Government. The resolution offered by Mr. Harrison provided the sum of £59,000. After a lengthy and somewhat angry discussion Mr. Harrison's resolution was rejected by a majority of one. Mr. Merritt's amendment was put, but lost by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Durand, -Mr. Buchanan having entered and voted with the ministry. Mr. Merritt then moved, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, that the sum of £313,-570 be granted, the object of which is stated in the following

Resolved, That according to the estimate in the Report of the President of the Board of Works, it will require, to complete the canal from the Long Sault to Coteau du Lac,

Thence to Lachine 67 miles,

Making in all the sum of Which was carried, as Mr. Buchanan had seconded the motion; and consequently left those whom he had supported on the former division. There is some error in the above estimate, which was stated to be £313,070. Thus the sum of £763,070 has already been disposed of—provided the House adopt the resolve of the committee—leaving £236,930 for the remaining works, which according to the estimate, require £394,000. A deficiency of £157,070 must therefore be provided for, and this the House scenes determined to do.—Kingston Vens. the House seems determined to do .- Kingston News.

ACCIDENT TO LORD SYDENHAM .- We regret to state that His Excellency the Governor-General met with a serious accident last Saturday evening. On his return homeward from town, on horseback, the horse fell forward, and when his Excellency was in the act of dismounting, fell upon his Excellency's leg and broke the large bone just above the ankle. We are happy to learn that his Lordship is doing as well as can be expected .- Kingston Herald.

(Condensed from the Colonist.)

ALTHOUGH the papers received by the Britannia, do not notice the fact, we are enabled to state on the authority of private letters; that the Queen has been pleased to confer on His Excellency Lord Sydenham, the distinguished Order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

"The weather in England," says a correspondent, "has been miserably bad, and the duty on Canadian Wheat and Flour, would be at the lowest point, 6d. per quarter, the day after the Britannia sailed. Sweet Flour was selling at 39s. @ 40s., and Wheat at 70s. @ 72s. per. quarter. Gloom pervades the mercantile community, and which nothing but fine weather will

We understand no leave of absence will now be given to any Officer in the Army in British North America, and if any blow is forced on us by the United States, the operation will be of

the most extensive and dashing description.

Among the passengers to Halifax we observe the names of Sir John Harvey, Lord Stopford, Colonel Maxwell, Major Blackburn, Major J. Kelly, Capt. Lewis, and Capt. Magnay; and among those for Boston are, Peter Buchanan, Esq., Glasgow, of the House of Isaac Buchanan & Co, Toronto, and Mrs. Capt. Douglas, Lady of Capt. Douglas 14th Regiment, now station

The bill to abolish the Usury Laws has been thrown out; and a resolution has passed adopting the principle of imposing a duty on the issues of paper by Banks—1 per cent being the amount agreed to. A bill for this purpose will in all probability pass the house.

The full amount of the estimates for improvements has been agreed to, including £500,000 for the St. Lawrence Canal. Besides the Government Resolutions, the House has agreed to some additions,-among others to form a plank road from Hailton to Port Dover.

But the most important business of the week, for the agricultural interests of the country, is the resolution agreed to, after a hard struggle upon motion of Col. Prince, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, and upon which a bill has been introduced, to impose a duty on produce and live stock, brought from the United States into the province, for consumption

We understand the Common School Bill will be postponed The prorogation of Parliament it is supposed will take place about the 15th instant, but a correspondent writes us, that

from the amount of indispensable business on the order of the day, it cannot be so soon. It is believed that the Governor General was to leave for England, on the 22d instant, and arrangements were in gress by Sir Richard Jackson, to remove to Kingston, to admi-

ister the Government. Colonel Prince, M. P., and Mr. Boswell, M. P., have been appointed Queen's Counsel.

The Hon. W. Morris's bill for repealing the Act under which the Council of King's College issued their Regulations for the District Schools has, if we read the Kingston Chronicle correctly, passed the Legislative Council. We should be glad hough we do not expect, to see it defeated, in the Assem Mr. Morris, we think, is misinformed when he states that "the Trustees of several District Schools, who belong to the Church f England, find fault with the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Council of King's College."

Lord Sydenham is going on favourably after his accident.—
An address of condolence to him, a most proper mark of respect for his office, was carried in the Assembly on Wednesday,—
Messrs. Viger, Barthe, Neilson, and R. Baldwin, refusing to

Mr. Dunscombe's Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, re-Specting the voluntary commutation of Feudal burthens and Seignorial rights, has been carried by a large majority. The prayer of the Address is that His Excellency would appoint a ommission of Enquiry, for the purpose of laying before the house, at another session, the means of framing a bill for the certain and speedy extinction of the Feudal Tenure, and of

substituting one more suited to the present times in its place.

The Legislative Council have passed a bill respecting Usury, which was read for the first time in the Assembly on Tuesday It enacts that it "shall and may be lawful to contract for, pay or receive for the use and forbearance of Money, lent or fo borne, after the passing of this Act, any rate of Interest which shall be agreed upon by parties to the contract, not exceeding the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and each and every law inconsistent with this enactment is hereby repealed: Provideo dways that this shall not extend, nor be construed to extend to any chartered or incorporated Bank, nor to any other copartnership or association carrying on the Banking business, who shall continue to be governed by the existing law: Provided also that in every case where Interest shall be payable on Money lent or forborne before the passing of this Act, and where no rate or no less rate than the present legal rate shall have been agreed upon by the parties, the rate to be paid shall be that now fixed by law: And provided also that nothing hereincontained shall prevent or change the effect of any law with regard to any thing done before the day of the passing of this Act, or shall render legal or valid any contract made after the said day which would otherwise be illegal or invalid from any cause except Usury, or to withdraw from the operation of the laws against Usury any such contracts in which a higher rate of Interest than eight per cent, per annum shall have been

The Toronto Herald states that a committee of the House of Assembly have reported in favour of the Parliament being held alternately at Quebec and Toronto, and that the report will be considered in committee of the whole house. The same paper says, that in addition to the tax of one per cent. upon Bank issues, it is proposed to tax all sales by auction one cent.—the present tax in U. Canada will then be reduced, and in L. Caanada, where no auction duty is levied, an equalized tax will be collected; the revenue from this tax is estimated at from six to ten thousand pounds per annum. It is also proposed to lay a tax upon distilleries in Lower, similar to that now levied in Upper Canada, Governor Seward, the Kingston Chronicle says, has offered a

reward of 900 dollars for the arrest of the notorious Lett.

ASSIZES.

	Mr. JUSTICE JONES. WesternMonday, Se	pt.	13
	London	66	22
	Brock Woodstock Thursday,	66	30
	Mr. JUSTICE MACAULAY.		
-	Wellington Tuelph	66	
	Talbot Simcoe Tuesday,	60	14
-	GoreMonday,	"	20

Mr. JUSTICE HAGERMAN.Niagara......Tuesday, Oct. 19 Niagara . .. Belleville Tuesday, THE CHIEF JUSTICE. Monday, Sept. 13 Prince Edward Picton Monday, Midland Brockville Monday, Oct. 4 Mr. JUSTICE MCLEAN. Perth. Monday, Sept. 20
L'Orignal Wednesday, 29 OttawaCornwallMonday, Oct. 11 Mr. JUSTICE MACAULAY. 11 11 .. Toronto Monday

TORONTO MARKETS, Sept. 8.—Fine Flour, & barrel, is from 25s: @ 27s. 6d.; Wheat, per bushel, 5s. @ 5s. 10d.; Hay, # ton, 65s. @ 0s.; Straw, per ton, 30s. @ 35s.; Potatoes, per bushel, 1s. 1d. @ HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association is to be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d instant, at the house of the Rev. F. L. Osler, Tecumseth.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary.

Thornhill, 9th September, 1841.

DENTAL SURGERY.

A V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to ambunce the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services.

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

ARTIFICIAL PALATES made upon the most approved principles.

Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen:—Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Kellogg, Hamilton; Col. Kingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; Villers Dentis, New York.

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841.

DR. PRIMEOSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. MUSIC. MRS. GILKISON, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Singing, and the Guirak, has removed to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Hamilton, Newgate Street, near to Bishop's Buildings.

Toronto, September 2, 1841.

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SQUARE PIANO FORTE,

BY STODART & SON, LONDON:

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toront Cash Price £45, for sale by

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

N THE PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Ruthven, Hamilton.) A System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is added et of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation on mtal Arithmetic, Federal Money, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, and and Foreign it Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapted the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce. G. & J. GOUNLOCK, lately British teachers, of long experience textensive practice. This is the first of ā series, which they and to publish for the use of Schools in British America. They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz :—1. A ADING BOOK FOR BROINNERS, containing progressive lessons from Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural simple manner.

nd simple manner.

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

3. A Pronouncing and Explanatory Vocabulary, upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for aree important elements of a good education.

Their fifth will be a Geography, and will be proceeded with as middly as possible.

lickly as possible. Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, oil

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

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S.

Toronto, 21st August, 1841. SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE MISSES SKIRVING beg to announce, that their will re-open on Wednesday, the first of September. Bay Street, Toronto, Aug. 17, 1841.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

R. BARRON, Second Classical Master, receives into his family resident pupils, (limited to eight) who, in addition to the ntages of attendance on the regular course of education in the age, enjoy the benefit of private instruction, and are prepared in ubjects of Examination for the Exhibitions, and other distinctions, offered for general competition. For particulars, address is (post paid) to The Editor of the Church.

The Kingston Chronicle and Monircal Gazette will please give bove six insertions, and send their accounts to this office.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS. MHE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British manufac ured goods, adapted for the present and coming season, t, by the middle of this month, they will have opened out a more ensive and better assortment of all descriptions of

DRY GOODS,

than any they have previously held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months. Their

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES

Hamilton, 11th August, 1841.

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES

have this year been to a large extent, and their stock of them will be
found very full and attractive, and will also receive very large
additions during this and succeeding months, rendering it well worthy
the attention of the trade. The whole of their DRY GOODS
having been selected with great care by one of the partners in May
last, when trade in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain was
unusually depressed, and, consequently, purchases could be made to
great advantage, the Subscribers are prepared to sell to their
regular customers, and to the trade generally, at very low prices, for
Cash, or for short and definite credits.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.
7-6in

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

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

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

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

lefinite credits.

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

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

On the 4th inst., the lady of Alexander Murray, Esq., of a laughter.
On the 4th inst., at Kingston, the lady of the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Rector of Bath, of a son.

MARRIED. At St. John's Church, Sandwich, on the 3rd September, by the Rev. William H. Hobson, of Chatham, W. D., the Rev. Alexander Pyne, B. A., Trinity College, Dublin, of the Township of Moore, W. D., to Emma Amelia, youngest daughter of

John Sparke Esq., retired pay, Royal Sappers and Miners, and sister to Brevet Major Sparke, 2d I. Militia. At St. James's Church, Hull, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. S. S. Strong, the Rev. Parsons J. Maning, Missionary at St. Sylvester, to Jane, eldest daughter of W. Farmer, Esq., Gati-

neau Falls, late of Sutton Maddock, Shropshire, England.

At Chippawa, on 1st September, by the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector of Chippawa, John Forbes Esq., Assistant Surgeon, R. N., Knight of the Royal Spanish order of "Isabel la Catolica," to Anne, youngest daughter of Gilbert McMicking, Esq.

DIED. Near the mouth of the Columbia River, on the 8th of January last, Samuel Black Esquire, a chief Factor in the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company. The deceased was shot by an Indian of one of the tribes inhabiting that country, as an atonement, it is supposed, for the death of a Chief who fell a victim to a disease which baffled the skill of their "medicinemen," and was consequently ascribed by them to the "evil spirit of the whites."—Mr. Black went to the Indian country in 1802, in the service of Sir Alexander McKenzie & Co., and joined the North West Company's Service at the Coalition in 1805; was an active and intelligent man; and was on the eve of retirement from the Indian country when the savage and unprovoked act which caused his death, was committed

Drowned in the Bay, on the 1st inst., Montagu, youngest son of Mrs. Kelly, of this city. In the Township of Niagara, on the 1st inst., Cortland Secord Esq., aged 49.

Letters received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 10: Lord Bishop of Montreal; A. Bethune Jr. Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. Dr. Bethune, add. sub.; D. H. Gesner Esq., P. M., rem.; J. Ruthven Esq., add. sub.; Rev. S. S. Wood.

Canadian Intelligence.

EDUCATION.

REGULATIONS OF THE DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—1841.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the COUNCIL OF KING'S COLLEGE, at their Meeting held on the 17th

February, 1841. " PRESENT!

"The Hon. and Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO President of the University.
"The Rev. Dr. M'CAUL, LL.D., Principal of U.C. College.

The Hon. R. S. Jameson, Vice-Chancellor. "The Hon. ROBERT SULLIVAN.

'The Hon. JOHN MACAULAY.

"The Hon. JOHN S. MACAULAY. "Pursuant to the Ninth Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of the Ninth Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled, 'An Act to provide for the advancement of Education in this Province,' It is ordered by the Honourable Council of King's College, That the following Rules, Regulations, and By-laws, be made and adopted for the conduct of the Schoole established under the conduct of the Schoole established under conduct and good government of the Schools established under the said Act; and all persons, whom the same may concern, are hereby required to govern themselves accordingly. A true extract,

"Approved, "GEO. ARTHUR."

(Signed) H. BOYS,

ADMISSION OF PUPILS. Each pupil to be examined by the Head Master, and placed according to his qualifications. DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS, SUBJECTS OF

INSTRUCTION, AND BOOKS. As far as practicable, according to the subjoined model. Preparatory Form.

I. SUBJECTS .- Latin Accidence; Grammar, Reading and Spelling; Writing and Arithmetic; learning by heart verses of ne English Testament.

II. BOOKS.—Bible; Eton Latin Accidence; Howard's

Introductory Latin Exercises; Lennie's English Grammar; Souter's Reader; Carpenter's Spelling Book; Butler's Tables; Walker's First Four Rules of Arithmetic.

First Form.

I. Subjects -- Latin Syntax; writing Latin and English Exercises; construing and parsing easy Latin sentences; History; Grammar, Reading and Spelling; Writing and Arithmetic; learning by heart verses of the English Testament. II. *Books .- Eton Latin Grammar; Valpy's Latin Delectus; Hogarth's Outlines of English History.

Second Form. I. Subjects.—"Propria que maribus," and "As in presenti;" construing and Parsing easy Latin sentences; writing Latin and English Exercises; History and Geography; Reading and Spelling; Writing and Arithmetic; learning English

and Spelling; Writ Testament by heart.

II. * Books.—Ellis's Latin Exercises; Stewart's Geography; King's College Modern Atlas; Thompson's Arithmetic.

Third Form. I. Subjects.—Prosody; construing and parsing Latin; Greek Accidence; writing Greek, Latin and English Exercises; History and Geography; drawing Maps; Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; learning English Testament by heart.

II. *Books.—Cornelius Nepos and Phædrus; Latin Dictionary; Blomfield's Contraction of Matthiæ's Greek Grammar; Howard's Introductory Greek Exercises; Goldsmith's History of England; Enfield's Speaker. Fourth Form.

Geometry; learning English Testament by heart, and also II. * Books.—Ovid's Metamorphoses; Cæsar; Valpy's

Greek Delectus; Hincks' Ancient Geography; King's College Ancient Atlas; Keith's Use of the Globes; Goldsmith's History of Rome; Bridge's Algebra; Williams's Symbolical Euclid; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.

Fifth Form.

I. Schfects.—Construing and parsing Greek and Latin prose and verse; writing Greek and Latin Exercises; Greek and Latin Grammar; Elements of Latin versification; History, Geography and Antiquities; Algebra and Geometry; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Mensuration; English composition; Reading and Elocution; learning English Testament by heart; also Latin verses.

II. *Books .- Sallust; Selections from Ovid in Eton Electa; Analecta Minora, (commenced in this and finished in the 6th Form); Valpy's Greek Exercises; Greek Testament; Greek Lexicon; Goldsmith's History of Greece; Abridgment Parnassum; Morrison's Book-keeping; Bonnycastle's Mensura

I. Subjects.—Construing and parsing Greek and Latin prose and verse; Latin versification; Greek and Latin Exercises; Latin and English Composition; Greek and Latin Grammar; History, Geography and Antiquities; Algebra, Geometry; Book-keeping; Reading and Elocution; learning English Testament by heart; also Greek and Latin verses. H. *Books.—Cicero, (Select Orations); Virgil, (Æneid); Homer, (Iliad); Valpy's Elegantiæ Latinæ; Abridgment of

Grecian Antiquities; Abridgment of Universal History.

Partial Form.

(Subdivided as circumstances may require.) Composed of those boys who do not receive instruction in Classics.

I. Subjects. - Spelling; Reading; Elocution; English Grammar, Exercises and Composition; Writing, Arithmetic; Book-keeping; Mensuration; Algebra, Geometry; History; Geography; drawing Maps; Use of the Globes; Elements of Natural Philosophy; learning English Testament by heart.

II. Books. - In addition to the books used on the above subjects in the other Processing Medical Physics Processing Medical Physics Processing Medical Physics Physics Action 16

subjects in the other Forms, Walker's Dictionary, Murray's Exercises, History of English Language and Literature, and Blair's Grammar of Natural Philosophy.

PRAYERS.

BEFORE ENTERING UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY. Let us pray.

OUR FATHER, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever .-

O LORD, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and everlasting O Lond, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and evertasting God, who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us in the same by Thy Mighty power; and grant, that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by Thy Governance, to do always that is righteous in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

O ALMIGHTY GOD, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, the Fountain of all wisdom, enlighten, we beseech Thee, our understandings, by Thy Holy Spirit; and grant, that whilst with all diligence and sincerity we apply ourselves to the attainment of human knowledge, we fail not, constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation; that so, through Thy mercy, we may daily be advanced both in learning and godliness, to the honour and praise of Thy name, through Christ our Lord .- Amen.

THE Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore

AT THE CLOSE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

Let us pray.

Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever .- Amen.

Most Merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy Fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words, and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide, and keep us, during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be thereby prepared to enter on

* Where the Book is not specified, that previously used is to be

of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord .- Amen.

*LIGHTEN our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord, and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thine only Son, our Saviour, Jesus THE Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God,

and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore.

DAILY DUTIES.

1. The roll to be called at one-quarter before Nine o'clock,

A.M., and immediately after Prayers. 2. A Register of absence to be kept by the Head Master. 3. The hours of attendance to be five, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which days to be half holidays.

4. A programme to be drawn out by the Head Master, and placed in the school room, shewing the subject of instruction

VACATIONS.

A week at Christmas; three days at Easter, (Good Friday, Saturday and Monday); a week at Whitsuntide; and a month OCCASIONAL HOLIDAYS.

At the discretion of the Head Master; but the whole number in the year not to exceed twelve. QUARTERLY DUES.

At the discretion of the Trustees, but not to exceed-Preparatory Form,....£1 10 0 Partial and other Forms, 2 5 0 REPORTS.

Quarterly Reports to be sent to the parent or guardian of each pupil, filled up according to the form, supplied by the Registrar of King's College.

Quarterly Reports (signed by the Head Master) to be transmitted to the Council of King's College, according to the printed form, supplied by the Registrar of King's College.

following particulars shall be entered:

1. Name of Pupil.

2. Age and Birth-place.

3. Address of Parent or Guardian.

4. When admitted.

5. Day pupil or Boarder.

6. Where placed.

7. Time of leaving.

8. Rank in School on leaving.

CERTIFICATES.

Each boy on leaving the School to receive a certificate from the Head Master, stating the time during which he was a pupil in the School; his rank in School on leaving, and the time during which he was in that Form, with such remarks on his progress as the Master may judge fit to make.

King's College Regulations .- (From a Communication, signed "Scotus," in the Hamilton Gazette.)—So far from the regulations of King's College having produced the dissatisfaction which Mr. Morris states to exist, I assert that they have been hailed with satisfaction by every enlightened and intelligent person in the Colony, who has had an opportunity of perusing them. But, perhaps, the best proof of their popularity consists in the fact of their having been adopted, I believe without an exception, by the Trustees of every District School throughout the Province, and that even Roman Catholic Trustees have the Province, and that even Roman Catholic Trustees have given their hearty assent to them, and joined their brother Trustees in opposing the fanatical clamour which a small and restless faction have attempted, but in vain, to get up against their adoption. Mr. Morris, I observe, suggests that a Commission should be appointed to sit during the recess of Parliament, to report to His Excellency the Governor, on a general system of Edwardian for the Calcary. I would be parallely to I. Subjects.—Construing and parsing Latin prose and verse, with application of the Rules; construing and parsing easy Greek sentences; Greek and Latin Grammar; writing Greek and Latin Exercises; History and Geography; Use of the Globes; Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry: learning English Testament by heart, and also I must express my conviction that no system of Education will be tolerated by the loyal subjects of Her Majesty in this Province, which is not based, as is well expressed in the new charter of the Wesleyan University of Victoria at Cobourg, "on Christian principles," and over which, as a sine qua non, the Crown does not possess a thorough supervision and control. A great deal has been said in regard to the difficulty of introducing the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the Schools proposed to be established by the Legislature, in consequence of the conscientious scruples of Roman Catholics to the use of the English version of the Bible. This difficulty, it appears to me could easily be obviated by the insertion of a clause in which formerly distinguished the Provincial character.—Halithe Education Bill, declaring, that in any regulations that may be drawn up for the government of the Common Schools, Roman Catholic children should be exempted from attendance at the class to be prescribed for the reading of the Scriptures. It is, however, monstrous that the Bible should be ejected from the whole schools of a British Colony, simply because there may happen to be in attendance at each school, some half dozen derived more pleasure from beholding the rapid growth and of Roman Antiquities; Steps to Sense Verses; Gradus ad children of Roman Catholic parents. It is gratifying however to know, that if Roman Catholics cannot unite with their Protestant brethren in the reading of the Holy Scriptures, they can yet join with them in the more important matter of common Prayer. It appears to me, therefore, highly desirable, in order fully to ensure the Christian character of the future schools of the Province, that a prescribed form of prayer, similar to the form of prayer set forth by King's College Council for the use of the District Schools, and in the terms of which all denominations of Christians are agreed, should be introduced for the nations of Christians are agreed, should be introduced for the daily use of the common schools, both morning and evening.-It may be said that Presbyterians would object to such prescribed forms of prayer. This, however, is not the fact. All enlightened and devout Presbyterians make use, more or less, of forms of prayer in their private devotions, and it is well however that the public results of the property of the known that the public reading of common prayer is the authoritative injunction of the First Book of Discipline, compiled by John Knox, and the other early Scottish Reformers. GORE DISTRICT SCHOOL.—We are glad to learn that since

he introduction of the regulations prescribed by King's College Council, and now in full operation, the number of boys in lege Council, and now in full operation, the number of boys in attendance has increased from about 40 to nearly 60, and with every prospect of a further increase. This is certainly a satisfactory proof of the popularity of the regulations in question, and is a sufficient refutation of the oracular assertion of Messrs. Gale, Stark and Craigie, contained in their protest, that the regulations of King's College were "not adapted to the wants, conformable to the wishes, or available for the benefit of a large portion of the people of this Province." During the past week, Mr. Gale, we hear, has been carrying round a petition to the Legislature, in support of the designs of the Hon. Mr. Morris, as lately propounded by him in the Legislative Council. We think the Rev. Gentleman might have been much more profitably employed, and, we dare say, he now thinks so him as this extraordinary document, headed with the name of Mr. James Cahill, has been handed over to Mr. Joseph Rolleston, the constable, to obtain signatures thereto! - Hamilton Gazette.

EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA .- (From the Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke's Charge delivered to the Grand Jury of the District of Montreal on 27th August.)—We had indulged District of Montreal on 27th August.)—We had indulged a hope that in consequence of the many Courts held in this District for the trial of offenders within the last twelve menths for the purpose of clearing the Jail, your labours in the present Term would have been comparatively light; but we have been unhappily disappointed, as on a view of the Calendar of prisoners to be tried, we do not discover the expected diminution in the number of offenders. The causes which pay have led to such an increase of crime within our which may have led to such an increase of crime within our District are worthy of your serious consideration, and are rightly matter of investigation and inquiry for a Grand Jury. not however but be obvious to you, Gentlemen, that the main and great source of crime is the general want of education among the peasantry and in the lower classes of society in Canada, and even if this were afforded, there is too much reason to fear, it might not be a sufficient check to the growth of vice, but might often prove a curse to many, where it is not based upon moral and religious instruction early impressed upon the youthful and yet uncontaminated mind; the first object and duty therefore of parents and teachers must be to attend to this essential part of education, for to begin upon any other foundation may produce crafty and dangerous characters, rather Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be in earth as it is in Heaven; than what education is intended to form, good men and useful members of society. Indeed what real good can be expected from persons engaged and wholly absorbed in selfish views and into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glary for every and ever. of God, nor taught the great precept of love to their neighbour? such may be considered as far from the road to wisdom and virtue, and even with all the advantages of a worldly, and what is sometimes improperly called a liberal education, may in truth be said to be devoid of understanding. This, gentlemen, is no new discovery, it has been the theme of every correct writer, be said to be devoid of understanding. This, gentlemen, is no new discovery, it has been the theme of every correct writer, sacred and profane, upon the subject of education from the earliest ages, and has a higher source and authority than man's earliest ages, and has a higher source and authority than man's

weak understanding.

It is however gratifying to acknowledge that of late years much has been done by the establishment of various institutions

* This Prayer to be omitted on Wednesdays and Saturdays-[half-

the duties of the morrow, with renewed vigour, both of body and for education in Canada, and that there are many and distinmind; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and ever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake ledge, and whose generous and noble efforts, if more generally adopted, and more widely extended throughout our district, would enable us to look with confidence to the long desired change in the decrease of crime; for the baser passions being controlled and subdued by an education wisely directed upon controlled and subdued by an education wisely directed upon moral and religious principles, the young thus fortified, would become useful members of the community, instead of being the bane of, and a nuisance and a dishonour to, society, of which every criminal Session in this District affords so many melanetholy instances. From our own past experience, we are however compelled to observe, that in regard to what is now most wanting, Elementary Schools in our country parishes, it would wanting, Elementary Schools in our country parishes, it would the result of the result choly instances. From our own past experience, we are however compelled to observe, that in regard to what is now most wanting, Elementary Schools in our country parishes, it would be better that none such should be established than to entrust lately voted. them to incompetent and unfit teachers, as has been unhappily too often the case; three of them having been convicted before us of atrocious crimes; the choice of preceptors should not be left to the ignorant and uneducated, but should be made after placed in the school room, shewing the subject of and the time for each form, for each day.

3. The first lesson, on Monday morning, to be recitation from the Testament; and the last, on Friday, to be in the Holy from the Testament; and the last, on Friday, to be in the Holy Scriptures.

5. The business of the day to be closed with prayer.

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6. The business of the day to be closed with prayer. trial and scrupulous examination by competent judges of known trusted with the education of youth. Nor should a too rigid Leader of the Sandwich and Windsor Militia, and that the conomy be observed in a matter of such vital importance, in order to secure efficient teachers, for where can the expenditure of money be better justified, or the pecuniary resources of a country more usefully and nobly applied? and especially when the object to be obtained, independent of all the other great bravely on. Saturd advantages to result from well established schools, will so main contribute to the saving of the enormous expense now yearly incurred in the prosecution of offenders. All Christians, by whatever denomination they may be distinguished, and however they may now differ upon particular points of religious faith, can entertain but one desire to afford, and but one opinion of the necessity of early education, to be extended alike to the rich and to the poor, and it would therefore be cause of serious regret, should any religious difference arise to impede or frustrate an object from which such deep and lasting benefits may be expected to flow. No, let us rather hope that by the exercise of wisdom and Christian charity, all objections proceeding from a difference of Creeds may be obviated and removed, without abandoning the essential part, or great ground-work of education, moral and religious instruction, the want of which would A Register to be kept by the Head Master, in which the render abortive and destroy any system the sagacity of man

> LORD SYDENHAM'S INFLUENCE ON THE PRESS AND POLIrics.—The game which has been played with the Canada press a too obvious not to call forth, as it deserves, the severest censure; and the finger of corruption is too palpable in its critiques on all who honestly oppose the official policy, to be longer screened by the threadbare covering which it assumes of independent action. It would be no difficult matter to point out the prints that are slavishly bound to the Governor-General's licy, from Quebec to Toronto, -not more so than to name the men who are falsely said to be responsible to the people, out are so in reality to him alone, and who must do his work of whatever nature, and however prejudicial to the public interest, or pregnant with injustice, or resign the offices and emolume which in general they depend upon for the means of subsist-And yet these same prints, and these same people, before the touchstone of corruption was applied, profes be governed by very dissimiar sentiments, and if swayed by no improper influence, would have loudly condemned the policy which they now are so over-realous to support. Our readers therefore need not be surprised, however their scorn may be multiplied, if the departure of the Governor-General from Canada should lead to another "wheel-about" among the venal crew, and that all the Sydenham and Responsible Rats have found it convenient to clange into their present shape, will endeavour to cast their skins, (no difficult operation we believe,) and come forth in so much of their previous forms, as the policy of a new administration and their own sycophancy will permit them to entertain. How supple the fellows mus be who can thus wriggle into the policy of each succeeding Governor—be a tory or republican to this—a conservative or radical to that—or a responsible, eager for the sunshine of the executive patronage and favour to another. Is there not something radically wrong in a system which not only permits but encourages such political turpitude—which in all the Provinces has tempted men of principles seemingly formed and matured, from their better judgment, to become inconsistent and embrace theories untried and dangerous? And is not this the complexion to which the constant changes which are con of the new responsible system of Government must bring the general mass of the people to at last—involving common as well as political dishonesty—and debasing and degrading until, in the ordinary circumstances of life, principle shall become a by-word, honesty known only by name, and a lie and hypocrisy fax Times.

PROSPERITY OF THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.-We spent the week before last in the country on a tour of recreation, having visited many of our old friends in the Townships of Elizabethtown, Yonge, Bastard, Crosby, Lansdowne and Escott. We never experienced more kindness or hospitality, and never improvement of the country; indeed the improved condition of the roads—the rapid extension of clearings—the numerous and things as any person in the neighbourhood; on such occupate the highly area. produce, roots and fruit are most abundant; and the whole face of the country presents to the delighted eye of the husbandman, one continuous scene of the bounties of nature, showered down with no frugal hand by Him who clothes the "lily of the valley" in all its loveliness and beauty; and who feeds the "fowls of the air" by His Omnipotent goodness and bounty !-

Statesman, 4th Sept. IMPROVEMENTS IN LONDON DISTRICT .- The prospects for Canada are brightening—grain is rising in price; and pur-chasers are coming from a distance. Nearly all of our merchants are paying cash for wheat; the contractors are paying cash for cattle, and provisions in the market command a ready sale. The crops throughout the District upon an average are good; and consequently this year cash must be imported into the western part of the country, to stimulate industry and lead to future improvement. The building of the Artillery Bar-racks will also have a favourable effect upon the commerce of the District; and the greater facilities in transport, afforded by the steamers to ply between Port Stanley and Montreal, will add something to the price of grain—one immense saving in the aggregate to the District. Take these things all in ill, they are worth three times as much to us as our share of the loan of a million and a half promised by Lord Sydenham, which is setting half of the politicians in the country nearly crazy. That has to be paid back—this is a real bonus, permanent, unchangeugh folks do not get in such a fret about it .- London

(U. C.) Gazette. branch of the Legislature, so as to render that value very near 1s. 3d., we suppose that another "revolution" in this currency is near at hand. The foilowing are the rates at which the coins mentioned are to pass:-

And to be a legal tender to any amount. Crown 6 Half Crown..... 3 Shillings these rates, to the amount of £2 10s. The Dollar of Spain, Mexico, &c...... 5 1 $2 6\frac{1}{2}$ And to be a legal tender to any amount, at the aboves rates.

Quarter Dollar of Spain, Mexico, &c...... 1

Eighth " " " 0

Sixteenth " " 0 i.e.—the old rates, but to be a legal

tender to the amount of £2 10s, only.

The divisions are likely to prove inconvenient, but it is contended that the inconvenience will be but slight at first, and that the desired end of an equalisation of the Currency will be of a penny being nearer 1s. 3d. than 1s. 2d.; the same with regard to the sixpences. The crown and half-crowns have usually passed for 6s. and 3s., they are now declared to be worth 6s. 1d. and 3s. 0½d. The alterations in the other silver, ow current, it will be seen, are not of so much importance.-

Col. PRINCE.—This gentleman has received an address, signed by 273 magistrates and freeholders of the county of Kent, approving of the course he has taken on behalf of the rebels, "among whom," Mr. Prince says, (strange as it may appear,) "are numbered those who were instrumental in protecting him from the hand of the assassin, and his home from the torch of the incendiary." The Sandwich Herald, however, intimates that the greater number of signatures were those of French Canadians, headed by a Roman Catholic Priest,—that

COL. PRINCE.—Colonel Prince is reported to have said in a recent debate, that he "cared not what the Tory Press might say or invent respecting him." At one particular period of the gallant Member's career, yet fresh perhaps in his recollection, the voice of the Tory Press was a matter of more consequence to him. Should the aforesaid Tory Press ever perish beneath simple words "Et tu Brute!" would not fail to awaken some compunctious recollections in the heart of such an unexpected

CHEAF TRAVELLING .- The Steam competition still goes bravely on. Saturday last the Cobourg took passengers from Toronto to Kingston for Two Dollars—and the St. George advertised to take them for 2s. 6d., exclusive of meals.—Ib.

A BARN BURNT BY LIGHTNING .- On the evening of the 1st inst, about 10 o'clock, the Barn of Mr. Wm. Hiles, of the Township of Glanford, was struck by Lightning and burned to the ground. We regret to add that there were 400 bushels of Wheat, 20 tons of Hay, 150 bushels of Oats, 20 bushels of Barley, 2 Waggons, 2 setts of Harness, 2 Buffalo robes, 2 Fanning Mills, and a variety of other property to a very considerable amount, destroyed on the premises. We have not heard that there was any Insurance effected. Mr. Hiles, we lament to say, has lost his all by this sudden stroke of an inscrutable Providence. We were visited on Friday morning by another most terrific thunder storm. The rain descended in mighty torrents for a couple of hours, but to the present we have heard of any calamitous result. Three men were knocked down off the scaffold of the new Methodist Chapel now erecting in off the scalfold of the new Methodist Chapel now erecting in John-street, but speedily recovered from the shock.—One of the planks near to which they were standing, was completely shattered. A young boy, in another part of the town had a similar providential escape. He was knocked down by the electric shock, and for a considerable time remained insensible.—Hamilton Chapting City. on Gazette, 6th Sept.

MURDER OF A LUNATIC. - We have seldom heard of a more MURDER OF A LUNATIC.—We have seldom heard of a more melancholy tragedy than that which was enacted on Monday evening, at the yard of the Lunatic Asylum of this city, in which two of the unfortunate patients, being generally of a harm-less and inoffensive character, were left for a time unattended. One of them, named Fisher, was amusing himself chopping wood with an axe which happened to be lying in the yard, while the other, whose name we have heard was Thomas Kelly, sat upon a bench resting himself in an attitude of melanchol culiar to him, with his head bent upon his chest. The firstnamed, in a momentary fit of madness, stepped up to his fellow-patient, and struck him with the axe upon the back part of the neck, repeating the blow until the head was completely severed from the body, the whole scene being witnessed by several of the convicts from between the prison bars. When the keeper reached the spot, which he did almost instantly with assistance after the alarm was given, the body was lying without animation. and the head at the distance of about a yard, while the unfortunate maniac stood by, an unconcerned spectator, appare unaware that anything unusual had occurred. An inquest was held yesterday morning, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned. The unfortunate deceased was about thirty or thirty-five years of age, and was of a very quiet dis position, though a hopeless maniac, as is his destroyer.

An investigation into the facts will doubtless, however, take place, which, we hope, will lead to the immediate clearing of the Lunatic yard of all moveable matters which now encumber it, as well as of the firewood stored around it, it being imp sible otherwise to guard against the sudden outbursts to which all afflicted with the dreadful malady are subject.—Montreal DEATH OF A LUNATIC. - Died at Amherstburgh, on Sunday

the 15th August the unfortunate lunatic S. M. Douglas, for some time a frequenter of this town. Regarding the time or place of birth of the deceased we have no information; but we have learned from himself that he was educated at Christ's Church College, London, and afterwards became book-keeper in the establishment of a calico printer, who, he assured us, owned one of the most extensive affairs of the kind in England. He had been married and had a family, and his wife and one or two of his children are, according to his account, still living in afflu We have heard it stated that he was, for a long time one of the principle partners in a large carrying business in the city of London. He had evidently received a good education; his language was never ungrammatical, and though he sometimes aspirated the h inelegantly, his pronunciation in other respects was correct. In his better moments, he could converse as was even dignified; his fine deep voice, his lofty and pallid brow, denoting pride and sensibility of character ter, and the lustre of his calm blue eyes, (the only colour to which, it is said madness is accessible) all tended to impress his listener with the conviction that it must have been a fearful stroke which prostrated the intellect of the man before him .-He had no particular place of abode, but was a wanderer upon the face of the earth, often sleeping in the open air even on the coldest nights—the tomb of the murdered Dr. Hume was then his favorite bed. He had a sufficent share of family-pride which sometimes displayed itself in a ludicrous manner; we re-member him one day showing us two old brass buttons evidently once belonging to a sporting coat, one of them had for a device a pheasant, and the other a greyhound, these he assured us were crests of two different branches of the Douglas family. any of our correspondents will give us some clue to the mystery, we shall feel ourselves greatly obliged to them. We understand the inhabitants of Amherstburg had him decently and respecta-

bly interred.—Sandwich Herald. Cockfighting on Sunday.—Yesterday morning the passages leading to the Police Court were unusually crowded by a class of the human race denominated, in the United States, "Loafers," and of whom we are sorry to find that there are so many in Quebec, and that the original cause of their assemblage should exist here. On enquiry we found that these "loafers" were the friends of sixteen others who were then before T. A. Young, Esquire, undergoing an examination on a charge made under the following circumstances:—For some time past the proceedings carried on in the premises occupied by Jacques
Bezeau, in St. Roc's Suburbs, have been disagreeable to the
quietly disposed neighbours, a number of whom, on the 18th
August made complaint to Mr. Young of the disorderly scenes daily occurring there, especially on Sundays, when the cruel sport of cock-fighting was generally carried on. A warrant was accordingly issued, and, on Sunday last, at three o'clock CURRENCY BILL.—The Currency Bill has now passed the P.M., a party of the Police proceeded to Bezeau's, where six-Legislative Council, with some amendments, which it is supposed will meet the approval of the House of Assembly and His Excellency; and the Bill eventually be sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury. The retailers of this city, and the market people, altered the rates of English silver immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the Bill having been introduced in the House of Assembly, proposing to reduce the value of the shilling to 1s. 2d., and now that it has been amended in another branch of the Legislature, so as to render that value very near Gouge, Louis Vermette, Gaspard Goudreau, Pierre Lebasque, Hubert Bedard, and Edouard Lemelin:- They were brought up yesterday morning, and, after evidence had been gone into, were bound over in sureties to appear at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to answer any charge that may be brought against them. Several of these vagabonds are boys of 10 to 12 years of age, and one of these juvenile candidates for the gallows robbed his father on the morning of Sunday, to obtain funds to sport at the fight .- Quebec Mercury.

Advertisements.

Cogswell's Sermons.

SERMONS, chiefly on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, by preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S. By William Cogswell, M. A., Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. For sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 12s. 6d.

REMARKS ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF

ROAD-MAKING, A S applicable to Canada: By Thomas Roy, Civil Engineer.

Just Published, and for sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street,
Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 1s. 3d.

NEW MUSIC.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by the most celebrated composers, and, during the season, will be in receipt of fresh supplies of the latest and most approved publications from London.

Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, procured from England to order. H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, August, 1841.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE.

THREE FINE ENGRAVINGS.—1. The Opening of the Sixth Seal. 2. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. 3. The assage of the Red Sea. sage of the Red Sea.
If the above are in very handsome frames, and may be seen at REFRSTAFF & SON'S, Chewett's Buildings.

oronto, August 14, 1841.

6-tf

Exhibitions at U. C. College.

GENTLEMAN resident in Toronto is prepared to give Private Lessons to competitors for the Exhibitions recently established C. College. The advertiser was educated at that Institution, is familiar with the course of education pursued there. Satisfac-

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

LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG.

WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.—
Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mean's Music Saloon, and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with punctual attention. Toronto, July 10, 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 seneral assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.
No. 197 King Street.
4-tf-

Toronto, July 20, 1841

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

malities:
60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorteu,
20 do. French Capers,
30 do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mustard, in I lb. and ½ lb. bottles,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
12 do. Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies.

ALEX. OGILVIE § Co.,
197, King Street.
4-41

Toronto, 29th July, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

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

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

128, KING STREET. REDUCED PRICES!!

& T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, the they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c.

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

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

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

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain and which constitute. FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. ERITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Io. 1. PRINCES STREET, BANK, LON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may

FRANCIS LEWIS. 144 King Street, Toronto.

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

ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishments No. 10, New City Buildings

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

will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

17-47

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE 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 No. 137, King Street

and well-selected stock of S TATIONERY, &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. HUGH SCOBIE.

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

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CASTSTEELAXES, of a superior quality wireh he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufacturied under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

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

Toronto, 10th October, 1840. HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART. CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announced the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the all.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

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

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

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

W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

The Church

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841.

from

IS published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, every Saturday.

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

AGENTS—THE CLERGY in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Esq[†].

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