#### Doetry.

#### THE DAILY PRAYERS.

Dear in their hallowed calmness are those hours, Our daily refuge from low thoughts and cares; When, soft as on parched earth drop summer show'rs,
Fall on the soul the church's soothing pray'rs.

Light Pleasure, lordly Pomp, ride prancing by,
With their gay banners to the breeze unfurl'd,
Eying askaunt, in bitter mockery, The church oasis 'mid the desert-world.

Ride on, bright train! Ye cannot mar the peace Which the world gives not, nor may take away; The deep pure rills, whose flowings never cease, Strengthening our Mother for her trial-day,

Ye may not taste! And those sweet tones of love, Dear to the weeping mourner's inmost heart, Christ's gracious absolution, sealed above, What for their preciousness care ye? The smart,

The agonizing smart of deep-felt sin,
That fearful load the Lord alone may bear,
Hath never thrilled your scoffing hearts within; No contrite sighings unto God are there.

But you -ye few and faithful ones! kneel on: Heed not the mocking world; but still implore Her scorned Redeemer o'er her heart of stone His captism of saving grace to pour. Kneel on! For daily, in the holy aisle,

The little band of worshippers shall greet Some brother, turning from the world's false smile, The Lord, in his own sanctuary, to meet.

Kneel on-yet not in heartless worship kneel, The formal off'ring of the Pharisee; Nor faint, sad heart, though conscience' sting thou feel; Kneel humbly still-thy Saviour pleads for thee!

British Magazine

#### WILLIAM PITT. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

The constitution of Mr. Pitt, long weakened by the fatigues and the excitement incident to his situation, sunk at length under the dissolution of the [continental] confederacy. In vain he tried the waters of Bath—in vain he retired for a while from the fatigues of office; his constitution was worn out by the labours, the anxiety, and the excitement, which have proved fatal to so many Parliamentary leaders, and, while yet hardly advanced beyond middle life, he aiready felt the weakness of age. Upon a frame thus enfeebled, the disappointment and anguish arising from the prostration of the last hopes of European freedom by the defeat of Austerlitz, fell with accumulating orce. From the time the disastrous news were received he hourly declined, and political distress accelerated an event already approaching from natural causes. A devouring fever seized his blood—a delirium quenched the fire of his genius. In the intervals of rest his thoughts, wever, still were riveted to the fortunes of his country. After a melancholy survey of the map of Europe, he turned away, saying, "Henceforth we may close that map for half a century;" so little could the greatest intellect aviiting the second of the secon lect anticipate that general resurrection of the principles of freedom which even then was beginning, and which his own efforts had so largely contributed to produce.—At the close of a lingering illness, which he bore with the wonted fortitude of his character, he expired at his house in London, on the 23rd January, 1806, exclaiming, with his last breath, "Alas! my country!" not less the victim of devotion to patriotic duty than if he had been plerced through the heart on the field of battle.

Thus perished, at the age of forty-seven, while still at the zenith of his intellectual powers, WILLIAM PITT.—Considered with reference to the general principles by which his conduct was regulated, and the constancy with which he maintained them through adverse fortune, the history of Europe has not so great a statesman to exhibit. Called into action at the most critical and eventful period in the appelle et anticipate that general resurrection of the principle

Called into action at the most critical and eventful period in the annals, not merely of his country, but of modern times, he firmly and nobly fulfilled his destiny: placed in the vanguard of the conflict between ancient freedom and modern down desting the conflict between the c nodern democracy, he maintained his ground from first modern democracy, he maintained his ground from hist to last, under circumstances the most adverse, with unconquerable resolution. If the coalitions which he formed were repeatedly dissolved; if the projects which he cherished were frequently unfortunate, the genius which had planned, the firmness which had executed them, were never subdued; and from every disaster he rose only greater and more powerful, till exhausted nature sunk under the struggle. If the calamities which befel Europe during his administration were great, the advantages ng his administration were great, the advantages which accrued to his own country were unbounded; and before he was called from the helm, he had seen not merely its independence secured by the battle of Trafalgar, but its power and influence raised to the very highest pitch, by an unprecedented series of maritime successes. Victories unexampled in the annals of naval glory attended every period of his career: in the midst of a desperate strife in Europe he extended the colonial empire of England into every quarter of the globe; and when the continental nations thought all the energies of his country were concentrated on the struggle with Napoleon, he found means to stretch his mighty arms into another hemisphere, strike down the throne of Tippoo Saib in the heart of Hindostan, and extend the British dominion over the wide extent of the Indian peninsula. Under his administration the revenue, trade, and manufactures of England were doubled, its colonies and political strength quadrupled; and he raised an island in the Atlantic, once

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But these external successes, great as they were, were but a part of the lasting benefits of Mr. Pitt's government. It was the interior which was the scene of his real greatness: there the durable monuments of his intellect are to be seen. Inheriting from his father, the great Lord Chatham, a sincere love of freedom: early imbued with liberal principles, the strenuous supporter of a relaxation of the fetters of trade, financial improvement. The strength of the fetters of trade, financial improvement. of the fetters of trade, financial improvement, [Roman] Catholic emancipation,\* and such a practicable and equitable system of Parliamentary reform as promised to correct and the system of rect the inequalities complained of, without injustice to individuals or danger to the state, he was at the same time as fully alive to the extreme risk of legislating precipitately on such vital subjects, or permitting democratic ambition, under the name of a desire of improvement, to agitate the public mind at a hazardous time by attempts to remodel the institutions of society. No sooner, therebecome evident that a social convulsion was designed, than he threw his weight into the opposite scale: and though the advocate for a strict neutrality, till the murder of the Kingle the strict neutrality of the strict neutrality of the kingle the strict neutrality of the strict neutrality of the kingle the strict neutrality of the strict neutral der of the King had thrown down the gauntlet to every established government, when once fairly drawn into the contest he espoused it with the whole ardour and perseverance of his character, and became the soul of all the contact confederacies which, during the remainder of his life, were framed to oppose a barrier to the diffusion of its principles and the ravages of its armies. The steady friend of the confederacies which were framed to oppose a barrier to the diffusion of its principles and the ravages of its armies. The steady friend of the confederacies which were account the resonant that were account the resonant principles. triend of freedom, he was on that very account the resolute opponent of democracy: the deadly, because the aspected, enemy by whose triumphs in every age its ciples have been subverted, and its blessings destroyed. the greatest intellects in Europe were reeling under the shock, when the ardent and philanthropic were every where rejoicing in the prospect of boundless felicity, which when Mr. Fox was pronouncing the Revolutionary Constitution of France "the most stupendous monument of political to the property of the most supendous monument of political to the most superference of the most supendous monument of political to the political to the most supendous monument of political to the most supendous monument of political to the most supendous monument of the most supen Political wisdom and integrity ever yet raised on the basis of public virtue in any age or country," his superior sagacity, like that of Burke, beheld amidst the deceitful blaze the small black cloud which was to cover the universe with darkness. Verse with darkness. Watching with incessant vigilance the changeful forms of the Jacobin spirit, ever unravel-ling its sophistry, detecting its perfidy, unveiling its op-pression. pression, he thenceforth directed the gigantic energies of his mind towards the construction of a barrier which might restrain its excesses; and if he could not prevent it from bathing France in blood, and ravaging Europe

Protestant measure as the Act of 1829.—ED: CHURCH.]

mucpendence of nations and the liberty of manifold, which was threatened by the special of demonstration of the vent has abundantly proved the justice of these principles; and continuous of the event has abundantly proved the justice of these principles; for while liberty perished in a few months in France, amidst the fervour of revolutionary ambition, it stendily great and fourthese that the contame of the contempt of the forty years which immediately followed the common sense that the contempt of the forty perished in a few months in France, amidst the fervour of revolutionary ambition, it stendily great and fourthese the members of this levels the contempt of the forty years which immediately followed the common may be kept in total ignorance of the forty perished with a few months in France, amidst the fervour of revolutionary ambition, it stendily great and fourthstand the minerical and the forty years which immediately followed the common may be kept to total ignorance or the forty perished in a few months in France, amidst the fervour of revolutionary ambition, it stendily great and fourthstall empire; and the forty years which immediately followed the common may be kept to total ignorance on the property represent the property represent the property represent the fervour of revolutionary ambition, it is the forty years which immediately followed the common may be kept to total ignorance of the members of the property represent the property represent the property represent the fervour of revolutionary ambition, it is the forty years which immediately followed the common may be kept to total ignorance of the forty was the property represent the property represents the property represents the contempt of the property represents the contempt of the contempt of the property represents the property represe of Napoleon, the freedom of the Restoration, the revolt of the Barricades, and the military government of Louis Philippe, his reputation would have been incomplete in foreign transactions; without the passing of the Reform Bill, and the subsequent ascendant of democratic amb tion in Great Britain, his worth would never have been appreciated in domestic government. Every hour, abroad and at home is considered. If Rome be wrong, If Rome be wrong, If Rome be wrong, then our views of the Church must be erroneous. Such is my dilemma. And I cannot see my better alternative than that of returning to the Mother Church. No dissenter can possibly meet my objections. Churchmen, and Churchmen alone can understand my peculiar difficulties. I would therefore beg you, my dear upole if ciated in domestic government. Every hour, abroad and at home, is now illustrating the truth of his principles the great and the affluent: they are now embraced by the generous, the thoughtful, the unprejudiced of every rank; by all who regard passing events with the eye of historic

Is my duty, and duty must be done.

Very affectionated Benjamin quiry, or are attached to liberty as the birthright of the man race, not the means of elevating a party to abso-To his speeches we now turn as to a voice issuing from the tomb, fraught with prophetic warnings of future disaster. It is contrast which gives brightness

Many of his speeches, delivered extempore during the heat of debate, will bear a comparison with the most finished specimens of written Greek or Roman eloquence. finished specimens of written Greek or Roman eloquence. In private life his conduct was irreproachable; concentrated on national objects, he had none of the usual passions or weaknesses of the great; his manners were reserved and austere; his companions, in general, men inferior in years and capacity to himself; he had many admirers—few friends. Superior to the vulgar desire for wealth, he was careless, though addicted to no expenses, of his private fortune; and the man who had so long held the treasury of Europe and the Indies was indebted to the gratitude of the nation for a vote of forty thousand pounds to pay the debts which he owed at the time of his death to pay the debts which he owed at the time of his death. In this vote Mr. Fox cheerfully and honourably concurred, but he resisted the motion for a monument at the public expense to his memory, upon the ground, that however splendid his abilities, or praiseworthy his integrity had been, the principles of his conduct were not such as to entitle him to the character of "an excellent statesman." The monument which the House of Commons, by a great majority, voted, was placed above his grave in Westminster Abbey, already illustrated by the ashes of so many of the great and good in English history; but the historian who surveys the situation of the British empire at the but he resisted the motion for a monument at the public who surveys the situation of the British empire at the who surveys the situation of the British empire at the close of the contest, which he so nobly maintained, and recollects that the liberty of mankind was dependent on his success, will award him a wider mausoleum, and inscribe on his grave the well-known words, "Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.'

This expression is not used without a clear and full perception of the common perversion of it. Indeed, it is here expressly used to meet and counteract this most unwarrantable abuse. Mr. Winslow was a Catholic Churchman in accordance to the counteract the counterpart of the man, in equal contradistinction to the Papist and the Pu-He had acquainted himself with both. It was THE CATHOLIC SYSTEM, saving him, in Christ, from either error, in which he lived and in which he died; and of whose training, he approved himself, through grace, so beautiful a specimen. Few men have had experience so critical of the dangerous influence of Popery. Never has there been exhibited a clearer demonstration, than in his ase, of the effectual resistance of THE CATHOLIC SYSTEM only a remote province of the Roman empire, to such a bitch of grandeur as to be enabled to bid defiance to the history, as interesting as it is instructive, will perfectly history, as interesting as it is instructive, will perfectly establish, while it well illustrates, this statement.

It was during his residence at the University, that the Romish convent at Charlestown was destroyed, by an outrageous act of lawless violence. Winslow was a young What he felt deeply, he was wont to express warmly. In some such way, his feelings were enlisted on the side of A young man of "mark and likelihood," his case attracted the notice of the clergy of that communion in Boston. One thing led to another, until he found himself admitted to, what seemed their fullest confidence. Books were put into his hands. The enticing arts, which none know better how to use, were sedulously applied. fore, did the French Revolution break out, and it had become and French Revolution break out, and it had a reason of the hope that was in him, increased his expo-With just enough acquaintance with the Church to feel a reverence for antiquity, and a disposition to be governed by authority; he had made but little progress in that search of Holy Scripture, and of ancient authors, by which alone the Christian can be guarded against the countless forms of error, -more dangerous, in proportion as they seem the more to assimilate themselves to truth. The result of such a state of things was natural and obhis Priests! Who could hesitate as to the issue? Of all tem-hollow, as it is, at heart, and hateful-will get the him the following letter:

#### "Harvard University, Feb. 23, 1835. My dear Uncle.

The contents of the following letter, will undoubtedly give you both surprise and pain; but duty to myself, to you and to God, compel me to make this disclosure. The only thing for which I lament is, that I did not write you I. Can the primar my doubts and difficulties six weeks ago; and then I might have been rescued from what you will consider a great error. To be brief, I am all but converted to the faith of the Roman Catholic Church; and unless I am to be reclaimed, I must in the course of a few weeks openly join her communion. My affections, my sympathies, are all with the Protestant Episcopal Church; but my judgment is almost convinced that she is in a state of schism. But you will naturally enough inquire, how did this come

\* From the New York Churchman.

decline, the fame of Mr. Pitt alone is centinually increasing, and seems to derive fresh lustre from every vicissitude of fortune." It is not merely the greatness and the constancy of the British statesman which has drawn forth this magnificent eulogium, it is the demonstration which subsequent events have afforded of the justice of his principles, which is the real cause of the steady growth and enduring stability of his fame. Without the despotism of Napoleon, the freedom of the Restoration, the revolt of the Barricades, and the military government of Louis is my dilemma. And Leapnet see my better alternative

will meet my case; and also give ne any light, by which I may conscientiously remain in the Protestant Episcopal

#### Very affectionately, yours, BENJAMIN DAVIS WINSLOW."

In a moment, I saw his position I saw that to refer him to books, while Jesuit expositors had his confidence, vas vain. I saw that he was not accessible to reason. of future disaster. It is contrast which gives brightness to the colours of history; it is experience which brings conviction to the cold lessons of political wisdom. Many and eloquent have been the eulogiums pronounced on Mr. Pitt's memory: but all the panegyries are lifeless compared to that furnished by Earl Grey's Administration. \*\*

Mr. Pitt's eloquence and talents for debate were of the very highest order, his command of financial details unbounded, and his power of bringing a vast variety of detached facts or transactions to bear on one general argument—the noblest effort of oratory, unequalled in modern times. Many of his speeches, delivered extempore during the Many of his speeches, delivered extempore during the most of debate, will bear a comparison with the most in the gulf that yawned for him. The image that possessed my mind at once, and haunted it by day and night, for weeks and months, and has not yet lost all its vividness, was the poor bird, charned by the rattlesnake, and shooting with a desperate impulse into his sanguinary jaws. I resolved, if there was help in God, to save him; and by the help of God, I did. I wrote to him briefly, but peremptorily, to come at once to me. That the subject was of the utmost moment. That no correspondence at a distance could meet its requirements. That it called for time and thought, and careful study of authorities, without the bias of an over-ruling influence on either side. That Burlington was a calm, sequestered place. saw that to remain at Cambridge was to rush, and that at without the bias of an over-ruing intended on educations ide. That Burlington was a calm, sequestered place. That my books were at his service. That he should investigate the subject thoroughly. That he should follow implicitly, wherever that investigation, guided by the promised Holy One, should lead. If it led to Rome, he should go. If, convinced himself, he could convince me, he should go be the promised the state of the state I would go with him. If conviction failed, his place was where the providence of God had set him. I used no word of argument, and I referred to no authority against the Romish claim; for I felt sure, that they who had so far secured him, would have access to my letters. I told him to go at once to the President. To say that I had need for him; and that he must rely on my character that the occasion was sufficient, without a statement of the reasons. He went to the President. At first, he refused Then he sent for him, and told him, that on further consideration, he felt assured my reasons must be good; and granted leave of absence. As I had anticigood; and granted leave of absence. As I had anticipated, so it was. My letter was shown to his seducers. Every argument, that Romish craft could suggest, was used, to prevent, or to delay, his coming. One of them was going on soon, and would accompany him. If he went, he must take letters to the communion in Philadelphia. At least, he must take books. But it was all in vain. The principle of loyalty was in him more strongly than in any man I ever knew; and knowing that his allegiance was to me, to me he came.

wolume which he has lately edited of the sermons of the sermons of the much lamented Winslow. In a note appended to a passage in which the expression occurs, the Right Reverend editor gives the following narrative of an instance in which the arts of Jesuitism were successfully met and repelled.—ED.

In a note appended to a passage him then, on a small slip of paper—I have it now—a sinim then, on a sm the next. He spent five weeks with me. I never dictated to him even the shadow of an opinion. He traced the truth up to its first fountains. He looked for Popery in Holy Scripture and ancient authors; and it was not there. He perfectly satisfied himself that the claims of Rome were arrogant and unfounded. He settled perfectly in the conviction, that the Church of his cho true and living branch of the Catholic Church of Christ. And he went forward, from that moment, increasing in wisdom and in stature, through the grace of her communion; and growing in knowledge and in virtue, by the wholesome nutriment of her divine institutions. Never did he cease to rejoice, that He had taken him from the mire and clay, and set his foot upon a rock, and ordered his goings. Never did he speak of that eventful moment of his life, but with devout gratitude to Him, who had

delivered him from the snare of the fowler. I have put this narrative on record here, as part of the true history of the lamented subject of this memoir: on the one hand, that it may correct their error, who underrate the dangerous attraction of the Church of Rome; and on the other, that it may reprove their calumny, who connect the teachings of the Catholic Church of Christ with the corruptions of the Papal schism. Multitudes lie within reach of the danger by which Winslow was beset. within reach of the danger by which Winslow was beset. The searching spirit of inquiry into old foundations, which is now abroad, if rudely checked, or wrongly guided, infinitely increases their danger. Meanwhile, Rome lies her wily wait. Is there one for whom antiquity presents its just attractions? Rome is ready, with her claim of primitive antiquity. Is Unity relied on? Rome presents her claim of perfect unity. Are the associations of taste, and the sympathies of nature, and the refinements of art, seductive? Rome is skilful to combine them all and make them most seducing. Now, false and them all, and make them most seducing. Now, false and groundless as the pretensions are to antiquity; and unity, on her part; and ineffectual as is her utmost use of all "appliances, and means, to boot," to hide the mass of error and corruption, which festers at her heart, it is not the bare denial of her claims, far less vituperation and abuse, that will restrain the tide, when once it strongly sets to-wards Rome. Unless there be the unquestionable argu-ment of Holy Scripture, as interpreted by the consent of The result of such a state of things was initial and obvious. A young man of less than twenty, his spirit all alive to classical and chivalrous associations, thrown off his guard by the stirring up of all his deepest impulses, thinking himself to be somewhat, as a Churchman, in close and constant conference with a Roman Bishop and well compacted, well drilled, well directed, Romish systems of the state of things was interested as the twenty his spirit all ancient authors, her pretensions will prevail; and unless there be a system, palpable, that men can grasp it; venerable the sum of the systems of the state of the system of the state of the system of this, I was in perfect ignorance; when I received from advantage. Man's heart is warm, and cannot live with cold abstractions. Man's heart is social, and will not dwell alone. Man's nature is dependent, and must lean on something. Man's nature is religious, and must look

\* See this question ably treated in Dr. Hook's Sermon,

† It was this: THE PAPAL SUPREMACY; I. Can the primacy of Peter in authority and power be esta-

II. If established, can it be shown that it was to be trans-

III. If designed to be transmitted, can it be proved to apertain to the Bishop of Rome?

The appeal to be, 1, to Scripture; 2, to ancient authors.

\$ See Dr. Hook's Sermon, "The Novelties of Romanism; and Mr. Newman's "Lectures on the Prophetical Office of the Church, viewed relatively to Romanism and Popular Protes-

with war, he at least effectually opposed its entrance into the British dominions. With admirable foresight he there established a system of finances adequate to the emergency, and which proved the mainspring of the continued, and at length successful, resistance which was opposed to revolutionary ambition; with indomitable perseverance he rose superior to every disaster, and incessantly laboured to frame, out of the discordant and selfish Cabinets of Europe, a cordial league for their common defence.

Alone of all the statesmen of his age, he from the outset appreciated the full extent of the danger, both to the independence of nations and the liberty of mankind,

sanctify the purest affections of our hearts. What, then, is this charge of apathy? Where else is there such an He was formerly admired by a party in England as the champion of aristocratic rights; he is now looked back to by the nation as the last steady asserter of general freedom: his doctrines were formerly prevalent chiefly among is no less painful to me than it can prove to you. But it is the proved to you have the proved to

peace, and steadfast trust, of that true city, which hath foundations—the type and pledge, on earth, of "that great city, the holy Jerusalem," into which "there shall in no wise enter" "any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie."

" Mother of cities! o'er thy head Bright peace, with healing wings outspread,
Forevermore shall dwell:
Let me, blest seat! my name behold
Among thy citizens enrolled, And bid the world, farewell!"

THE DUTIES OF CHURCHMEN. (By the Rev. J. B. Pratt, M.A., of the Scottish Episcopal Church.)

Question. Good Christian, you say that you cannot separate yourself from the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has all the marks of a true branch of the holy Catholic Church. This may be all very well, in cases where you can conveniently attend Divine Service in that Church; but there are situations in which you may be placed. but there are situations in which you may be placed, where this could not be done without much trouble, or

sulting my convenience at the expense of my fidelity. Heaven is a prize worth contending for. As a Christian, therefore, I think it my highest interest and privilege to by every trifling circumstance from the post of duty. I should not therefore, consider myself at liberty to forsake the communion of the Church, on account of any worldly consideration, or neglect to attend Divine worship within her sanctuaries, as often as circumstances rendered my attendance practicable. When God points out the way, I consider it my interest, not less than my duty to walk

in that way.

Question. But there are other communities, the reli-

gious houses of which may be near at hand; could you not attend public worship in any of these?

Answer. In the world, there are unfortunately so many denominations, holding so many different and even discordant opinions, that it appears impossible all can be portions of the Church of Christ. (1 John.) Amid such diversity, the sincere Christian must be careful how he makes his choice. To trust to chance in a matter, where the honour of God, and his own happiness are concerned, would betray a spirit of indifference, incompatible with the character of a faithful disciple of Christ; (1 Thess. v. 21) and perhaps the attention which, amid such a variety of sects, is requisite in determining the branches of the true Catholic Church of God, becomes an important means by which his fidelity is tried. (St. Matt. xxiv. 24). Amid so many temptations to turn aside, it is a matter of peculiar difficulty, to hold fast the profession of faith without wavering. (St. Matt. xxiv, 11, 12). In looking into the Bible, I find the Almighty laying the most positive injunctions on his people of old, not to offer their sacrifices in every place, but only in that which he should appoint. (Deut. xii. 13.) As the word of God is the rule of duty to me, in ecclesiastical as well as moral principle, I consider this injunction to be binding on me as a Chris tian, not to worship in every place, but only in that which has the marks of truth impressed by the finger of God. shall (Acts ii. 46: Rom. xiv. 17). There can be but one Church of Christ, properly so called; (1 Cor. xii. 12) viz., that which is distinguished by the three marks aleady mentioned. (Acts ii. 42).
Although other religious communities may approach

more or less nearly to this standard, yet as it is the Redeemer's earnest prayer that his followers may be all one, (St. John xvii. 20, 21) and as his apostles warn Christians, in clear and positive terms, to avoid such as cause divisions and schisms, I cannot bring my mind to think that it is a matter of indifferent that it is a matter of indifference, to countenance such as have departed a single step from any of the great marks of truth. (2 Thess. iii. 4). I more particularly feel this to be my duty, in a country where no particular necessity or cause can be urged for such departure. Therefore, in one word, I could not conscientiously attend worship in a religious community, deficient in any of the distinguishing marks, and so maintaining divisions in doctrine or in discipline. (James, i. 8: St. Jude, xx. 21: 1 Cor. xvi. 13: St. John, xv. 4: Rev. ii. 10). I wish, however, not to be misunderstood on this subject. Although fidelity to principle, as a member of the Church of God, prevents me from joining in the religious worship of any community, which does not clearly exhibit all the marks of a lively and sound branch of the Church of Christ; yet charity tells me to hope and trust, that many who attend such places, are sincere according to the extent of Church triumphant; but as I have been blessed with an

§ Preface to Oakley's Whitehall Sermons, p. ix. || Oakley's Whitehall Sermon, Preface, pp. xi. xlii.

our friends are engaged in prayer at the same time, and, if possible, in the very same words, with ourselves. For this feeling, again, the Church provides a direct satisfaction. When friends are elsewhere in the world, or have been taken out of the world, we cannot bear to lose them from our thoughts; and the Church consoles us with her doctrine of the Communion of Saints. We recoil from solitude, yet must often be alone; but though alone, the Church suffers us not to be lonely; for she brings us into company with saints and angels. We are much influenced by the power of association; and the Church, accordingly, has her consecrated times and places. The Holy Communion is another provision for the wants of our spiritual nature. The occasional services (again) both elicit and sanctify the purest affections of our hearts. What, then, shall I go? For the Church, to which I belong, has certainly the marks of eternal truth, and is capable of trainsanctify the purest affections of our nearls. Where else is there such an opportunity, as THE CHURCH CATHOLAC offers, for the development of those affections (the only affections worth developing) which we shall carry with us beyond the world?"

But I must check myself; for I have entered on a theme to fill a volume. Enough, if what I have rather hinted than said, shall move Churchmen to a better estimate of the high privileges which they enjoy, as "fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God."

"Fortunati, sua si bona norint."

Enough, if I shall arrest but one, whose face is turned towards that "city of shadows," and whose feet now stumble "upon the dark mountains;" and lead him, by the example of the sainted Winslow, to the light, and peace, and steadfast trust, of that true city, which hath the services where the state of the turne and lead him, by the example of the sainted Winslow, to the light, and peace, and steadfast trust, of that true city, which hath the services where the services are early of "the turne and lead him, by the example of the sainted Winslow, to the light, and peace, and steadfast trust, of that true city, which hath the services where the services are early of "the turne and towards that "city of shadows," and whose feet now stumble "upon the dark mountains;" and lead him, by the example of the sainted Winslow, to the light, and peace, and steadfast trust, of that true city, which hath first society which chance might throw in my way, or worldly motives might recommend.

Question. But when you are so fully impressed with a sense of the importance of the marks of the true Church, your veneration for her Communion could not perhaps be much diminished by an occasional visit to the congregations of other religious societies?

Answer. I could not put such entire confidence in my Church principles, as to be sure that they would suffer no injury from wandering from the Church. Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God; thou shalt not trifle with a positive duty: is a law which I am taught, both by the precept and by the example of the Redeemer! But even on the supposition, that my opinions might remain un-changed, I certainly should consider myself as extremely guilty, were my practice to be at complete variance with

No man could well suppose, that the best way of proving his regard for virtue was to venture into the haunts of vice: so no Christian should ever think of trying the steadiness of his ecclesiastical principles, by frequenting places of worship among those whose principles are at variance with his own. His principles must relax indeed before he could make such a foolish trial. But there is another light in which I should view this matter. I should certainly consider myself involved in the guilt of others were that guilt in any way owing to my conduct. where this could not be done without much trouble, or where it might be next to impracticable. Do you think, that in such cases, you would be justified in forsaking the communion of the Church?

Answer. As I consider my duty to God to be a matter of extreme importance, and one with which I cannot venture to trifle, I should not consider myself justified in conture to trifle, I should not consider myself justified in conture to trifle, I should not consider myself justified in conture to trifle, I should not consider myself justified in conture to trifle, I should not consider myself justified in conture to trifle, I should not consider myself involved in the guilt of others, were that guilt in any way owing to my conduct. All may not be equally well informed as I am with regard to ecclesiastical subjects, nor may the principles of all be equally well established. If, then, those who observe my conduct, or are in any degree influenced by my example, have reason to conclude, from my practice, that it is a vain. The principle of mankind was dependent on success, will award him a wider mausoleum, and scribe on his grave the well-known words, "Si monuscribe on his arrival, nor the peace was to me, to me he came.

Never shall I forget the day of his arrival, nor the peace was to me, to me he came.

Never shall I forget the day of his arrival, nor the peace with the world may throw in the way, or the relaxed principles of many may man I ever knew; and knowing words, "Si monuscribe on him the first place, and, as far as possible, without the world may throw in the word may man I ever knew; and knowing words, "Si monuscribe on him the first place, and, as far as possible, without the world may then the first place, and, as far as possible, without the world may then the first place, and, as far as possible, without the word may then the first Pillar and Ground of the Truth:" the Pillar, appointed by God himself for supporting those truths which He has revealed: the Ground, on which He has established the kingdom of truth in the world; therefore, if, either by advice or example, I encourage any to slight the Church of God, I cannot discover how I shall be blameless. I consider myself bound, as a faithful soldier of Christ, not only to defend His religion and Church against every attack, but also by word and by example to recommend to others, what I sincerely believe to be impressed with the marks of truth. But who could be influenced by my conduct to respect the Church to which I adhere, were I apparently to trifle with a matter so sacred? I perceive that those who belong to portions of the Church obviously impure, and communities evidently deficient in some of the marks of the true Church, are most strenuous both in defending and recommending what they believe to be true. Surely if they are faithful to their cause, I should be much to blame were I less so; and yet it is possible that some, whose duty it is to support the truth, less zealous than those who are the abettors of a less meritorious cause. God's people of old were guilty in this respect; their unfaithful conduct is contrasted with the more consistent conduct of the heathen who worshipped dumb idols: "Pass over the isles of Chittim, and see; send unto Kedar, and consider diligently, and see if there be such a thing: hath a nation changed their Gods, which yet were no Gods? but my people have changed their glory, for that which doth not profit." I am not one of those, who consider the recommendation and defence of the Church, to be confined to her commissioned ministers alone. I look on every one of her members, as bound to promote and protect her cause; I know that the world are on me, and I trust in God that I shall be enabled to set such an example of fidelity, as shall command the respect, if not the approbation of all

Question. But might you not hear as good advice in another place, as in the Church, possessing all these marks

Answer. Probably I might do so, and I will admit, that I should almost invariably do so, and that I might often derive very important instruction in the assembli of those religious communities, who are deficient in some of the marks of the true Church; but this is not the reason why I keep back from attending them. There would certainly be no harm in hearing a good advice from any person, or in any place, but there would be much harm in disturbing the kingdom of peace by divisions and dif-ferences. There would be harm in setting up my own wisdom for the wisdom of God, and, like our first parents. seeking for knowledge from other sources than that which God has recommended. There would be harm in lendfor which our Lord so earnestly prayed. There would be harm in setting an example highly dangerous to those whose knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs is not extensive, or whose religious principles are not fully formed; and there would be harm in not showing to the world, that I considered the character of the Church of Christ, to be of a nature so sacred, as to command the profound respect of every sincere and faithful disciple of our Lord. Our their knowledge, and hence that they will, in all probability, be received as good and faithful servants into the lowers, and I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that in every portion of the Church which has not obviously opportunity of knowing the marks of the truth more fully departed from the truth, there has been a full agreement among her members, concerning the three grand marks by which the Church has ever been distinguished. In all places, and at all times, and among all true Christians, the word of God, in its true and Catholic meaning, has been received as the only rule of faith; the means of grace, instituted by our Lord, have ever been resorted to, as the channels through which the Divine aid is imparted; and the regularly commissioned ministry has been recognised and received as the ambassadors for Christ. Whenever, or wherever this agreement has not prevailed, then and there the Church has fallen into error, and stood in need of reformation. But I would further remark, that it is not God. I go into the sanctuary to join in the worship which is addressed to God. The service of the Church, and not the sermon, is what peculiarly forms the worship of God. The former embraces prayer, praise, thanksgiving, and lessons of instruction, taken from the word of God; the latter is a composition of the minister who officiates.-Hence the one, as its foundation is the word of truth, must be correct in doctrine, and useful for preparing me for the society of heaven: the other, as its character depends on human wisdom and prudence, may occasionally be far from safe or instructive. I am always surprised, therefore, when I hear Christians speak of going to Church, chiefly with a view of hearing a sermon, and apparently indifferent about the worship of God. Now I go to Church principally with the view of worshipping God, and if at the same time I hear a good sermon, I am well pleased. I should, however, continue to attend Church, and worship God with equal regularity, although a sermon were rarely to be heard. The sermon merely reminds me of my duty the service of the Church is the means through which I discharge a most important duty. Hence, I do not consider the advice I should receive of such consequence, as for its sake to countenance division in the Church of Christ. When I join a congregation of Christians, it is as much as to say, that I approve of their doctrine and discipline: for if this is not the case, my conduct distinctly proves that I venture to serve God in a way of which my own conscience does not approve. I pray to God to deliver me from heresy and schism; my prayer must be a direct insult to the majesty of God, if my practice shew that my petitions are preferred in mere mockery.

### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1841.

On Sunday last, the 24th instant, the Lord Bishop of Toronto held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of this City, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Order of Priest and Deacon respectively:

PRIESTS. The Rev. Henry Cholwell Cooper, B.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge,-Missionary at Usborne,

The Rev. Michael Boomer, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, -Missionary at Galt, in the Gore District. The Rev. Thomas Fidler, Missionary at Fenelon

Falls, in the Newcastle District. DEACON.

Mr. William Maw Shaw, B. A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, -appointed to the Mission of Emily, and parts adjacent, in the Newcastle District. His Lordship preached upon the occasion, and took for his text the three first verses of the 61st chapter of Isaiah.

The following changes and appointments have recently taken place:

The Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, A.M., has been presented by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, to the Rectory of Peterborough, in the Newcastle District.

The Rev. G. C. Street has been transferred from the Mission of Emily, in the Newcastle District, to that of Newmarket, in the room of Mr. Taylor; and the Rev. W. M. Shaw, as above mentioned, succeeds

The Rev. Robert Jackson Macgeorge, of the Scottish Episcopal Church, late Assistant Minister of St. Jude's, Glasgow, who has recently arrived in this country, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto to the newly formed Mission of Streetsville, in this District.

All the gentlemen mentioned in this notice, except Mr. Taylor, are Missionaries of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Ordination Service on last Sunday, we have good reason to know, was listened to with deep interest by many who have not hitherto turned their attention to religious subjects, and has awakened in some minds a spirit of inquiry into the nature of the Christian Church, and the grounds upon which the ministry exercise their sacred functions. The solemn beauty and propriety of the Service, and its copious adoption of the very language of Scripture into its composition, retain, they are retained." To some persons this invalid:-Church of Rome.

caused a doubt or a scruple in the minds of the tion and harsh invective, and those appeals to prejudice individuals to whom we have alluded. By referring and passion, which hinder many from the investigation to St. John, xx. 23, the inquirer into this matter will of the subject by the odium thus cast upon opinions find the divine source whence they are derived .- which it is their solemn duty dispassionately and They had been, in substance, addressed by our Saviour impartially to examine. But what does our Church before His crucifixion (St. Matt. xviii. 18,) to His more than any other that would be consistent? Do assembled disciples, and they were repeated by Him Presbyterians forget what the Westminster Divines, on a still more solemn occasion, when, after his Resur- and their own Constitution and Standards assert,rection, He breathed upon them, and said, "Receive that 'Presbyterian government is the true and only ye the Holy Ghost." The various miraculous powers one which the Lord Jesus Christ hath prescribed in which accompanied this inspiration of the Comforter, his word?' Of course all others are 'unscriptural Gospel, such as the discerning of spirits, and the gift hesitated to declare. In the 'Ecclesiastical Cateministers of Christ; but, when lawfully appointed, years ago, he says, 'a person who is not ordained by they undoubtedly retain the power of pronouncing all a Presbytery, has no right to be received as a minister

forgiveness of sin proceeding from the priest, is an have any longer to the possession of a true Church, a usurpation of the prerogative of Him who alone is able | lawful ministry, and valid sacraments? It seems that and the discharge of all those religious duties, maintaining Presbyterial ordination, cannot consistently inferred from, Scripture. The prophet Nathan said editor remarks, that the question of re-ordination 'is many irresponsible hands, we hope that the Legislaunterred from, Scripture. The prophet Nathan said unterred from the prophet Nathan said unte thy sin; thou shalt not die": and we, when we hear what the custom is, or has been,"—(of what impor- any defect, and do all they can to impart uniformity lation, far beyond that which an approving conscience, Our readers will smile at all this. But we have no determination to discharge them faithfully and effior the lips of uncommissioned man can minister to our fault to find with it: we love consistency; if their ciently. In some cases we fear that these Common

the language of Scripture beyond its legitimate inter- ness." pretation: "How little soever exerted, the power is inherent in the office of the priesthood. And though we are no more infallible in our proceedings and sentences, than temporal judges are in theirs; yet our the Church of Christ, when it hath been offended and Rev. Dr. Coke:requires due satisfaction, be obstinately refused, either

from haughtiness or negligence.' Another objection we will notice, in the language of Dr. Hook's excellent Church Dictionary: "Some persons will say, If they repent and believe they need not the intervention of either Minister or Sacraments. Just so, Socinians say, If they repent and believe they need not the intercession of our Lord. But the Scriptural Christian will not reason thus, but have recourse to the means of grace appointed by God, and to the ministers of reconciliation sent forth by Him. They know that there can be no merit in their faith and repentance,-they gladly therefore, hear and receive free and unmerited pardon from God, in the way which God has ordained.'

The creed of the Church of Rome with respect to absolution will be best stated in the language of one of the Canons of the infallible Council of Trent:

"If any shall say, that in order to the remission of sin, in the sacrament of repentance, it is not, of divine authority, necessary to confess all and each of the deadly sins, which may be re-called to memory by due and deliberate meditation, even secret ones, and those which are contrary to the two last commandments of the decalogue, and also the circumstances which affect the nature of the sin, but that such confession is only useful for the instruction and consolation of the penitent, and only observed of old time for the imposition of canonical satisfaction, or shall say that they who study to confess all their sins, are unwilling to leave any thing to be pardoned by divine mercy; or lastly, that it is not lawful to confess venial sins; let him be accursed."

Here, remarks the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, in his valuable work on the Roman Schism, "not only is auricular confession in the general a divine institution, but the detailing every minute particular of every secret sin is also of divine right necessary to salvation; and he is accursed who shall deny it. But what says St. Ambrose: 'Let tears wash out the sin, which we are ashamed to confess with the voice. Tears confess the fault without any violation of modesty.' And what says St. Chrysostom? 'I do not compel thee to disclose thy sins to men: unfold thy reproach before God, and show unto him thy wounds, and beg their cure from him.' Are not Ambrose and Chrysostom as good witnesses of Catholic tradition as the Cabal at Trent? Nay their own Cardinals since, have staggered at the enormity of this assertion. We find Catharinus, in his annotations upon Cardinal Cajetan, complaining; 'With respect to the sacrament of repentance it is wonderful that, whatever we read in Scripture concerning the confession of sins, seems studiedly to dispense with sacramental and auricular confession,'- 'summa industria niti videtur ut sacramentalem auricularemque confessionem tollat."

In the Catechism of Trent, an authorized manual of the Romish Church, instructions are given for the enumeration of sibs, in confession, with which we dare

not sully our columns. It will thus be seen how great a difference there is between the Churches of England and Rome with respect to Absolution. We hold that it may be pronounced by the priest without any confession except what is made by the penitent to God; they assert that sins, with all their details, must be poured into the ear of the priest, and that, without such an unburdening of the conscience, forgiveness is not to be obtained.

fully warranted by Scripture, and then place before | pretensions' of the Episcopal Church, as unchurching them the doctrine of Absolution, as held by the all other denominations, in acknowledging as lawful ministers only those who have had Episcopal ordina-

The words in italics are those which seem to have tion. This has given rise to much of that denunciaof healing, have long since been removed from the chism,' published by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, some those who truly repent and believe to be pardoned and of Christ: his administration of ordinances is invalid: absolved by God, through the merits of our Redeemer | no divine blessing is promised upon his labours: it is rebellion against the head of the Church to support It is sometimes remarked that this declaration of him in his pretensions.' Alas! what claim can we which are either commanded in, or are plainly to be admit the validity of Episcopal ordination.' The duties resulting from it be found to be lodged in too the priest pronouncing absolution, may, if we be at the tance can ordination at all appear, where a minister and efficiency to the Provincial system of Education. same time true penitents and unfeigned believers, feel and editor professes such ignorance?)—'but we agree assured of receiving an influx of divine grace and conso- with his views as to the proper course to be pursued.'

spirited, yet courteous, contemporary preserves his as this. temper unruffled by the various provocations which he receives, and imparts to controversy an instructive,

"So easily are Bishops made, By man's or woman's whim! Wesley his hands on Coke hath laid, But-who laid hands on him?

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a Sermon We had seen, at least two weeks ago, some notice of this Sermon in the papers of our Montreal contemporaries, but the copy transmitted to us was only received on the evening of Saturday last. What has been the cause of this unusual delay, or whether it proceeded from a distrust of the reception the Sermon was likely to experience from us, we cannot say, but it was natural to expect that the conductor of a paper, avowedly and exclusively devoted to the interests of the Church of England, would have been amongst the first to have experienced this customary mark of courtesy from one of her Ministers.

Whatever might be the room afforded for the atmost severity of criticism upon the production before us, we should be unwilling to exercise it in the case of a clergymai of our venerated Church, and upon a subject in which so many palliating circumtances might be alvanced for the errors or defects which we might feelit a public duty to expose. And if the respected author of this Sermon has indulged in a strain of eulogy upon the deceased nobleman which neither his public acts nor his individual character would warrant, we are not insensible to the excuse which, on behalf of Mr. Adamson, may be pleaded, of his having uniformly observed Lord Sydenham in the most favourable light, of his having received many personal kindnesses at his hands, and of his being nable, from a very short residence in the country, to udge of the soundness of his Lordship's policy or of the wisdom of his public acts. We can readily excuse the warmth and even the extravagance of expression which friendship and gratitude may prompt; but ministerial faithfulness is a stronger duty than private believe that in what he has written, Mr. Adamson was ducted on true Conservative principles. inconscious of this fault; but that the fault of extrastate as our own opinion, and believe that it will be upon the loyal public, from the fidelity and efficiency

School Act. Clause XI. introduces a novel principle, printing, by which several old and meritorious servants and is worthy of the particular attention of every

placed under sufficient and judicious control, by the enactments of this Statute, we cannot, from a hasty perusal of it, venture to pronounce: but that some the lucrative appointment which he has obtained; we such supervision is highly necessary, must be obvious do not venture to blame him for accepting it; nor to every one in the slightest degree acquainted with are we aware that he has obtained it by any but the the present state of education throughout the Pro- most honourable means on his part. But that the vince. At the last Assizes for the District of Brock, Executive should discard its old and blameless a curious specimen was exhibited of the rude manners servants, for no fault, save perhaps their unobtrusive and gross irregularities which we fear are too generally attachment to Conservative principles, is disgraceful prevalent in our Common Schools in the rural parts. to the Administration which perpetrated such a wrong, A schoolmaster, it would appear from the report of and is an instance of ingratitude and deliberate injusthe trial given in the Woodstock Herald, brought an tice, which, we once fondly believed, was the charac-The subjoined editorial remarks from the Banner East Oxford for the amount of his salary for six tions. We write, sharing in the general impression were generally acknowledged and commended: but of the Cross, are so much in accordance with some months. He had been engaged for that time, but, a that has gone abroad respecting this matter, and, if we from some individuals, with whom we conversed on observations which we made last week, that we are few days after he had entered on his occupation, he are wrong, we shall be happy to correct our error. the subject, we find that no slight mis-apprehension glad to adduce them in support of our argument,— was dismissed by the Defendants, on the ground that exists with regard to that part of the Ordering of viz., that in asserting Episcopacy to be of Divine he was unfit for the situation, and they endeavoured Fisher intends resuming his editorial labours. The Priests, where the Bishop, at the same time laying his Right, we take no higher ground than is assumed by to prove his unfitness by showing that he played with Canadien, a French paper, in announcing the contemhands on the head of the candidate, says, "Receive many Dissenters with regard to their own form of his dog and smoked his pipe during school hours, the Holy Ghost for the Office and Work of a Priest in ecclesiastical government. The Editor of the Banner that his scholars to mis-pronounce the letter brother editor:—"The time is well chosen, on the the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the was for seven years connected with the Methodists, Z,—that he was intemperate,—that he allowed one imposition of our hands. Whose sins thou dost and, we apprehend, was led to join the Church from boy to trip up another,—permitted squirting of spittle, party. This is made without forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sins thou dost the conviction that any, but episcopal, ordination was pulling of hair, playing with handkerchiefs, &c .-- and, in general, that he kept a disorderly school. As the of our new confrère, on the contrary, we wish him language appears a relic of Popery; and we shall "Exclusiveness.—We hear a good deal said from verdict was in favour of the Plaintiff, it is but fair to success, though we may occasionally have occasion to therefore endeavour to show very briefly that it is time to time, about the 'extravagant and arrogant conclude that many of these charges were greatly exaggerated; yet still enough remains to show that our are alarmed at the appointment of a Tory Governor. Common Schools, institutions of the most vital im- Experience has shown us that the Metropolitan authoportance, in the influence they exercise upon the formation of character, require to be placed under the with this difference, perhaps, that more honour and supervision of competent and responsible inspectors. fair dealing may be expected from those who, in There is no control upon the master in the School it- England, are called Tories." self, as there he is sole ruler. In a larger institution, Upper Canada College for instance, the masters are placed under the superin endence of a Principal, and they also act as a check upon each other. If any one of them proves grossly incompetent, the Principal can report him to the Council, and the Council can dismiss him, -so that here there is a real, tangible responsibility, and the public looking to the Principal in Government advertisements from the Patriot to the the first instance, and to the Council in the next, have and were exercised by the first preachers of the and anti-Christian, as they have sometimes not a guarantee that no mis-placed lenity for a master, who may have proved incorrigibly bad during a series of years, will prevent them from discharging their duty, and relieving the youth of the Province from a most serious and irremediable injury. But in the Common Schools there is no such check or supervision: and though clause VII. invests Commissioners with a power of inspection, we much fear that the persons elected will generally be unqualified for the proper discharge of this duty, and, as no compensation is attached to it, unwilling to take much trouble about to forgive sin. But to this we reply, that the priest we are now about to be unchurched by the Baptists, it. Were there one or more Inspectors of Common does not pretend himself to forgive the sin: he only too. The Record, in this city, [Philadelphia] of the Schools, we think that the measure would work betdeclares it to be forgiven on the compliance of the peni- 13th instant, contains an article in which the writer ter, and the expense would not be much increased. tent believer with those requisitions which the Gospel has prescribed as necessary evidences of true repentance and genuine faith. Those requisitions repentance and genuine faith. Those requisitions which the Gospel has prescribed as necessary evidences of true repentance and genuine faith. Those requisitions repentance and genuine faith repentance and genuine faith. Those requisitions repentance and genuine faith repentance and genuine faith repentance and genuine faith. Those requisitions repentance and genuine faith repentance and genuine fait are, confession, prayer, partaking of the sacraments, among them; —and again, 'The Baptists, and others into operation; and should its machinery prove too church, which is a neat stone structure, has been erected cumbrous and complicated, and the power and various at the sole cost of Major P. Christie, whose untiring

We trust that the Commissioners to be elected

office of the priesthood. That we may not fall into the Episcopal Church obtrudes its claims;' and hope toriously disaffected man, affixed a placard in these inadvertency or mis-statement of doctrine, we adduce we shall be condemned to read no more weekly very words, that "any person wishing to examine the the language of that grave and temperate divine, holimes upon the divine, Archbishop Secker, a prelate little inclined to wrest their 'bigotry,' 'uncharitableness,' and 'exclusive- and signed himself "Librarian pro-tem" Of course, who but for this institution must be nesessarily deprived the language of that grave and temperate divine, holimes upon the Subscriber during t The Banner is beset with many assailants; but our more treason than grammar is taught in such a school

The Charge of Major Lachlan to the Grand Jury acts, as well as theirs, are to be respected, as done by and even cheerful, tone. In the same number, from of the Western District at the last Quarter Sessions competent authority. And, if they are done on good which we have already quoted, he cites against one of has been published at their request in the Sandwich grounds also, 'whatsoever we shall bind or loose on his Methodist opponents "the epigram written by Herald, and contains two passages which possess more grounds also, 'whatsoever we shall bind or loose on his Methodist opponents "the epigrain written by Herata, and contains the passages which 18. Nor will other proofs of repentance be sufficient ordination by his brother John, (or, as the good old alteration in the law, which we think was ill-advised, in the sight of God, if submission to the discipline of man cautiously expressed it, 'appointment,') of the and open to all the objections that the worthy Chairman points out: the latter offers a very simple, but too much neglected, suggestion for the improvement of public morals:

NEW CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

"In offering the few brief observations which I think it my duty to make to you on this particular occasion, I cannot help availing myself of the opportunity to advert on the death of the late Lord Sydenham, by the Rev.

W. A. Adamson, Missionary at Amherst Island, and Domestic Chaplain to the deceased Governor General.

We had seen, at least two weeks ago, some notice of shall in future devolve, ex officio, on the Judge of the District Court, who is henceforth to be a Barrister at Law. In one respect, I am persuaded, the public will benefit considerably by the change, from the much greater legal knowledge and tact which must, as a matter of course, be expected to be possessed by an individual of regular professional acquirements; but in other respects, I do not anticipate very great public advantage from it;
and it is much to be regretted that, by this new arrangement, the Magistracy of the Province at large, as a body,
must feel themselves placed, henceforward, in a lower grade,
whether in their own estimation or that of the public, as being made permanently subordinate to the functionary who presides among them, instead of their Chairman, a who presides among them, instead of their Chairman, a-greably to the good old British custom, if not law, which has existed, I believe, near five hundred years—being elected by and from among themselves; and, therefore, as the schoolmen would say, being only for a season schoolmen would say, being only for a season 'primus inter pares,' or first among his equals: and to which the very circumstance of being no longer eligible to be called to the Chair, will tend greatly to weaken one of the strongest inducements for every magistrate endeavouring to qualify himself for the creditable discharge of his duties on the Banch." ties on the Bench.

TAVERN LICENCES.

"Nothing can tend to forward this good purpose [the prevention of crime] more than by the local magistrates in particular giving their earnest attention, between the present time and December next, to the necessity hecking the undue increase of places for the sale of spiritous liquors, whether licensed or otherwise; as being the ever fertile source of by far the greater part of the vice and crime periodically brought before the different tribunals of Justice; and of which the inhabitants of this town yesterday witnessed a most distressing and harrowing expiatory example—which I feel the more from the unfortunate man having been a short time in my own ser-

We see it announced in the Quebec papers that obligation; and the honesty of an ambassador for Dr. J. C. Fisher, one of the Queen's printers, has Christ must never be compromised by the heartiest signified his intention of publishing a newspaper, at mpulse of individual regard or love. We can at once Quebec, about the 1st of January next, to be con-

This gentleman is already well-known as the first ragant and unmerited eulogy has been committed, we editor of the New York Albion, and has strong claims concurred in by 149 out of the 150 clergymen who with which he has maintained Conservative and British constitute the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Canada. principles. We believe that he is a sufferer by the late shameful, we had almost said wicked, distribution On the fourth page will be found the new Common of provincial patronage with regard to the government of the Crown, without a single fault alleged against them, have been turned adrift, and superseded by Mr. Whether the masters of Common Schools will be Derbishire, a comparative stranger. Towards that gentleman we entertain, personally, the kindliest feelings: we congratulate him, as a private friend, on nst the Trustees of a Common School in teristic of republican, and not of monarchical, institu- Society has in view.

It is under these circumstances, then, that Dr. plated addition to the press, thus introduces his eve of the arrival of a Governor belonging to the Tory wishing to cast any discouragement on the undertaking rity, in whatever hands it may fall, is always Tory,

Of course, if a French Radical can offer such a friendly welcome to Dr. Fisher, we, as British Con- tions. servatives, have received the announcement of his undertaking with a far higher degree of satisfaction. By the time that he comes upon the stage, we may look for a discontinuance of that paltry Executive creature. tyranny which transferred the Commissariat and Christian Guardian, and visited every unbending Conservative with all the privations and pecuniary injuries that it could possibly inflict.

# Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCH AT CHRISTIEVILLE. On Thursday 14th October, the Lord Bishop of Montreal erated a new Church at Christieville, near St. John's His Lordship was accompanied by several of the Clergy from this city, and attended by others from the country, who assisted in the interesting solemnity. The Bishop delivered an appropriate and impressive discourse on the occasion. After the Church had been dedicated by prayer and supplication, and set apart for sacred uses, the and Clergy went in procession to the adjoining Burial Ground, and after perambulating it, repeating the 115th efforts to advance the spiritual welfare of others, and whose munificent and pious example, -may it be followed

ORDINATION AT MONTREAL.—On Sunday the 17th October, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, assisted by several of his Clergy, held an ordination in Trinity Church, (of which the Rev. Mr. Willoughby is under Clause VII. will enter upon their duties, with a Pastor,) when the Rev. D. Falloon was admitted to the Pyke, and Rev. Wm. Thompson to the order of Priesthood.

Service, under the licence and sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese. The Jews are carnestly and affectionately invited to

as declaring the forgiveness of sins, is inherent in the prate about 'the boldness and arrogance with which know one School house, upon which the Master, a nopoor in the suburbs of this city. The collection on the occasion was upwards of £53, including two donations amounting together to £6, a fact which will be hailed by the language of that grave and temperate divine, homilies upon 'the offensive tone of prelatists,' or Journals of the House of Assembly will please apply to the members of the Church of England, as indicating a who but for this institution must be nesessarily deprived

of stated spiritual supervision.—Montreal Herald. St. Mark's Church, Niagara .- We are glad to find the enlargement of this Church is being finished in right good earnest, and the work so far has been done in a nanner very ereditable to the contractors. This week the plastering of the nave and ceiling of the old edifice is to be done anew, which will render it necessary to susend the use of the Church for a time, but we understand that Divine Service will be held in the Court Room and altar table are not included in the contract, and would suggest that steps be taken without delay to supply this most important deficiency in an undertaking which has otherwise reflected the highest honour on the liberality and taste of the Building Committee. As, however, these gentlemen are pledged for a large amount already, per-haps the better way would be to borrow a sum sufficient for this special purpose, for which ample security can be given. We trust some of the wealthy and public spirited members of the congregation will regard with favourable notice this humble and well intended suggestion of ours, and afford the means, by way of loan, of carrying it into effect. The sum of £60, or thereabouts would be sufficient for the purpose, and we are much mistaken if that amount be not readily obtained .- Niagara Chronicle, 21st Oct.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, KINGSTON.—The Archdeacon of Kingston and the Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, beg to acknowledge with many thanks the gift of a very handsome Chandelier for the centre of the Church, from John Watkins, Esq. -Kingston Chronicle.

From the Ecclesiastical Gazette. LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTI ANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

At a Special General Meeting of the above Society, held on Saturday, August the 21st, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted. The President of the Society, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., was in the chair:—
Moved by the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., seconded by

the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Leaming-

"That all questions relating to matters of ecclesiastical order and discipline, respecting which a difference shall arise between any colonial bishop, or any bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, in foreign parts, and the Committee of the Society, shall be referred to the archbishops and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, whose decision thereon shall be final." Moved by the Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, M.P., seconded

by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, That the Rule which is now Rule XII. of the Society shall

. The office of sole patron shall be reserved for his Grace the Primate of all England, if he shall accept it; but if his Grace shall not accept the same, the Committee shall nominate a patron or patrons, as well as the vice-patrons, president, vicepresidents, trustees, treasurer, secretaries, and other such officers as they shall deem beneficial to the interests of the Institution.

and shall also nominate such persons as may have rendered services to the Society, either country or foreign directors, or honorary members, as the circumstances may require, such momination of the Committee to be subject to the approval of the first General Meeting.' "That in Rule I. the words 'a patron or,' be inserted between the words 'by' and 'patrons.

"That the new Rule be numbered III., and that the number ing of the Rules following it be altered accordingly.

"That in the XIth law (formerly X.) the words 'patron or,' be inserted after the word 'the.'" Moved by Captain Trotter, seconded by the Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D.,

"That the most cordial thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Lord Bishop of Ripon, for the zeal and kindness with which he has hitherto filled the office of patron, and for the readiness with which his lordship has consented now to accept the office

the Hon. and Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, Rector of St. George's, "That the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and the other bishops, be applied to, to accept the office of vice patrons of the Society."

Moved by the Hon. William F. Cowper, M.P., seconded by

A copy of the above Resolutions, together with an address from the Committee, was forwarded to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to which the following reply was immediately returned by his Grace to Sir Thomas Baring, who, as President of the Society, had forwarded the address:

"Lambeth, August 23, 1841. "SIR, - I have received with more than ordinary satisfaction the copy which you have transmitted to me of a Resolution, passed at a General Meeting of the subscribers to the London Society for the Promotion of Christianity amongst the Jews; and I accept with pleasure the office of Patron of the Society, reserved by that Resolution for the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the hope, that, under the blessing of God, and the direction of His good Spirit, my humble endeavours may be rendered conducive to the attainment of the important object which the

"W. CANTUAR.

The Committee resolved that an Address should be presented to the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, other prelates of our Church, in order to carry out the Fourth Resolution of the Special General Meeting.

Answers have been received from his Grace the Archbishop of York, from the Bishop of London, and from several other prelates, in which they kindly consent to become Vice-Patrons of the Society.

The Committee feel this to be an important era in the history of this Institution; and are desirous, now that it is favoure with the patronage of the highest ecclesiastical personages the Church, to state its object and lay its claims more gene than has hitherto been done before the Church at large have long ardently looked forward to the time when their object and their endeavours should be publicly sanctioned as they now are, and hailed with unmingled pleasure the arrival of present period, when they were led to believe that after the adoption of a rule similar to that lately adopted by the Church Missionary Society, their application for Episcopal sanction

The Committee think it best now to give a General State ment of the object of the Society, of the means which it employs, and of some of the results, under the Divine blessing, of the use of those means, intending from time to time to give a more detailed account of the particular spheres of its opera

The Object of this Society is, to make known the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to the lost sheep of the

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every reature."—Mark xvi. 15.
"The Son of Man is come to seek and to saye that which

"I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord; because they call thee an outcast, saying, This is Zion, whom no man seeketh after."—Jer. xxx.

"He was moved with compassion on them, because the fainted and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd." -Matt. ix. 36. "There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek; for

the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him. Rom. x. 12.

"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth: to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."—Rom. i. 16.

The Means used by this Society are the following :-The Holy Scriptures are put into the hands of Jews.

The Old and New Testaments in Hebrew are circulated

ktensively among them. The entire Scriptures have been translated into the Jewish

or Judeo-Polish language, and the New Testament, with parts of the Old Testament, has been printed, the remainder having en delayed through the want of requisite funds. The New Testament in Syriac, with Hebrew characters, has been published for the use of the Chasidim and Cabalistic Jews.

Other versions of portions of the Holy Scriptures have also en published

The Litrary of the Church of England has been carefully translated into Hebrew, and is now printed and published. second edition has been printed. Tracts in various languages are distributed; besides publica

tions of greater extent, which have been called for by the intelligent spirit of inquiry manifest, and the different discussions carried on amongst the Jews through the medium of the

The Episcopal Chapel at Bethnal-green is opened for Divine or the lips of uncommissioned man can minister to our souls. Moreoveritis generally understood and believed, that the power of inflicting ecclesiastical censures, as well

taught to obey people."
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HEBREW

On Sunday, the 5th of February, 1837, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Hebrew translation of the Liturgy of the Church of England was used, for the first time, in public.— The prayers were read by the Rev. A. M'Caul, and a was then preached in English, by the Rev. M. S. Alexander, to emulation them which are my flesh, and might save some of (Rom. xi. 14.) A little band of Hebrew Christians joined with Gentiles in worshipping the Redeemer of Israel, in he language and words of their forefathers. This service has been regularly continued every Sunday afternoon, and decidedly in interest; there are now 130 individuals of the house of Israel under the charge of a Christian ministry, in immediate connexion with the Society in London. There is also daily a morning service in Hebrew, and an evening service in English. The Hebrew children in the Schools are regularly instructed in the Hebrew Liturgy, and are able to make the proper responses during the whole of the service.

Schools for Hebrew children have been established at home In the schools at Bethnal-green, the children are maintained, elothed, and educated, until they are old enough to go out as servants or apprentices. The schools are capable of accommodating 100 children. A blessing has attended this Institution. Schools have also been established on the Continent.— Eight schools in the Grand Duchy of Posen, in which the

Progress of the children is very gratifying, have afforded an average attendance of 348 Jewish children. There is a school at Dantzic, in which the number has often amounted to upwards of eighty children. Schools have been also established

at Warsaw and at Constantinople.

Missionaries to the Jews have been sent forth by the Society, many of whom are Clergymen, and others are in different capa-cities engaged in testifying to the Jews that Jesus is the Christ. There are Fifty Missionaries and Missionary Agents engaged at this time in preaching to the Jews, conversing with them, distributing the Scriptures and Tracts or translating important works into Hebrew or other languages; and of these twenty-seven are converted Jews, besides the Masters and Mistresses engaged in teaching in the different Schools.

Hebrew College.—A Hebrew College has been established.

blished under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, for the future supply of Missionaries. There are at present six students, who by their conduct and diligence afford a reasonable hope of proving a blessing to their nation.

The success which has attended this Society has been great

under the Divine blessing.

With reference to the actual results of their labours, under

God's blessing, the Society have great reason to thank God for the success by which their efforts have been attended. Many Proofs have been detailed in the Reports and in the "Jewish atelligence," from time to time.

A great desire for the Word of God has been excited amongst

the Jews, who had previously but little acquaintance with their own Scriptures, and but scanty means of obtaining them.

Let the crowds of Jews bear witness in that interesting

country, Poland, teeming with a dense Jewish population, where the intelligence that an English Missionary has arrived with Bibles often produces such a sensation that it might be said, "The whole city was moved;" and where again and again the Missionaries have been engaged in discussions and conversations from morning till evening, proclaiming to eager and attentive crowds the unsearchable riches of Christ, opening to them the Scriptures, and showing their fulfilment in Jesus of

At Konigsberg, Mr. Bergfeldt has received as much as 115l. in one year from the Jews, and more than once upwards of 50L in one quarter, for the sale of the Hebrew Scriptures, at the same time expressing his deep regret that he was obliged to send away so many persons disappointed. He finds that a knowledge of the Old Testament leads to a study of the New, and has sold 100 copies of the New Testament in three months.

At Cracow the want of Bibles has been deeply felt, especially

as from thence they find their way into the various countries under the Austrian dominions, where the Jews are numerous, almost inaccessible to the personal labours of the Missionary, and very destitute of the Word of God. In the same way Hebrew Bibles find their way to the distant provinces of the Russian empire, more especially from Konigsberg, which has

At Jerusalem, Mr. Nicolayson has frequently sold Bibles at a reduced price to Jewish merchants trading to Bagdad and the interior of Asia, where, after all the additional expense incurred by conveyance to such distant places, they are sure of purchasers for this blessed book.

In reading Mr. Ewald's accounts of his proceedings at Tunis, and his journeys along the coast of Africa, the satisfaction felt in hearing of the joyful reception given to God's blessed Word, in a country where but very few entire copies were known, almost yields to the disappointment excited by learning that numbers reluctantly. numbers reluctantly went away with their money in their hand, because the Missionary had exhausted his little stock. He has lately received upwards of £180 in little more than a year, for the sale of Scriptures at a low price to the Jews, some of whom travelled travelled ten days' journey to obtain them.

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Numerous conversions also attest that the Gospel is not eached, nor the Word of God, distributed, in vain. The Baptismal Register of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel contains a list of 319 of the Jewish nation received into the Church of Christ by baptism; of the whole number, 114 were baptized as adults, and the rest as children. Besides these, many Israelites have been baptized in different parts of the kingdom, of whom we have no accurate account. Is it no evidence of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought forward his budget. The substance of his project is thus explained by the Spectator—

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goulburn, extended the project is thus explained by the Spectator—

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The new Chancellor of the Exchequer is the project is thus explained by the Spectator—

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer is the project is thus explained by the Spectator of whom we have no accurate account. Is it no evidence of the Divine blessing on the work in general that there are now at least eight Clergymen of the Church of England who are of the Hebrew nation, or that twenty-seven of the Missionaries and a complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure. On the 29th the Duke will be required to complete the cure.

of Halle. He says,

"It is undoubted matter of fact, that more proselytes have been made during the last twenty years, than since the first ages of the Church. No one can deny it on the Continent, and also in Poland, there has been the most astonishing success, and I can bear testimony to what has come under my own observation in the capital of Silesia, my native place, where many conversions have taken place. In this capital I shall speak only of such individuals as I am acquainted with myself in the profession to which I belong. In the University of Breslau there are three professors who were formerly Israelites; a professor of philology, a professor of chemistry, and a professor of bhilosophy. There is, besides, a clergyman, who professes the Guspel, and he was a Jew. In my present station at Halle there are no less than five professors, formerly Jews; one of medicine, one of mathematics, one of law, and two of philology.

In the city of Berlin, the Rev. W. Ayerst baptized forty-two Israelites in less than three years. The Rev. E. Kuntze,

two Israelites in less than three years. The Rev. E. Kuntze, who has long taken a lively interest in the cause of Israel, states, that in the course of a few years he has baptized 127 a.m. The total number of baptisms at this place alone, during the last few years, considerably exceeds 1000.

(At is well known that Missionaries are not usually called to baptize converts. This is a proper work of the local clergy; and in the authentic registers preserved by them in some districts of the Continent, the Committee discern a striking evidence of the Divine blessing. They are not, of course, acdence of the Divine blessing. They are not, of course, acquainted with all the individuals referred to in these statements, but the but the documentary evidence they contain is of the most im-

baptized in the Protestant communion, and 108 in that of the Roman Catholics, making a total of 455 in fitteen years. In 1835, the control of the Roman Catholics, making a total of 455 in fitteen years. 1836, of whom only three were baptized in the Romish communion. During the last four years 97 Israelites have been bantized by the last four years 97 Israelites have been the author of the place at Buckingham and the last four years 97 Israelites have been the author of the average price of Wheat had fallent the last four years 97 Israelites have been the author of the place at Buckingham and the place at Buckingham an

The average price of Wheat had fallen to 70 samings and 8 baptized, all in the Protestant Church.

A similar official statement from Konigsberg gives a total of 234 baptisms in twenty-four years; of which 217 are in the Protestant Church, and seventeen among the Roman Catholics.

The average price of Wheat had fallen to 70 samings and 8 pence, and the duty had risen to 10 and 8 pence. The price of the 4lb. loaf was 10 pence sterling.

The news from the United States, of the final bankruptey of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the breaking up of General Harrison's of the U.S. Bank and the Bankruptey of the U.S. Bank and the U.S. Ban

In 1836, thirty-nine were haptized, only one being in the Runshi communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1830, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and in 1839, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two, and the leading the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands. Whether work is the large supply are more firm in their demands an

tanght to obey the Divine call, "Rejoice, ye Gentiles, with his people." as well as of the Missionary proceedings of the Society, is published monthly, at the Office of the Society, price 4d.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

(From the N. Y. Albion.) The Columbia of Mr. Cunard's line, arrived at Boston on Thursday, 21st Oct., by which we have received our London

files to the 4th inst. There is no political news of importance; nor do the pr ceedings in Parliament present any very great novelty. Indeed it was understood that the present short session would be mainly consumed in renewing expiring laws, and in devising some temporary means for replenishing the empty coffers of the Exchequer. For the latter object, Mr. Goulburn, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, came forward with a proposal to fund five millions of Exchequer Bills—a measure which took the public by surprise, for the Government, faithful to their own policy, had kept their plan entirely to themselves. The , however, was so well received that great avidity was explan, nowever, was so were received to take the stock, and the major part of it was soon subscribed for. The further measures to relieve the financial condition of the country were deferred till

The Corn Laws, the Poor Laws, and other measures have

also been deferred. The tactics of the opposition are somewhat singular. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston speak but seldom—they abstain from any "factious opposition," but their myrmidons—the Ewarts, the Hawes, and other small fry, carry on an incessant warfare; not with much advantage to themselves, for they are generally repulsed; but it is observed that when hard pressed, their masters, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston

pressed, their masters, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston come to their relief, and cover their retreat. This is what the great leaders call honourable opposition—they will not fight their opponents, but will set their hounds upon them. The system, however, annoying as it is to those who are assailed, has its uses. Bell's Weekly Messenger says:—

"Everything is touched upon in the present short session of Parliament, and a discussion contrived to be raised upon every point which can vex and harass the ministers. The opposition seems not only to have changed its character but also its parties; the former leaders, Lord John Russell, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Baring, seem to have retired into the back-ground, and and Mr. Baring, seem to have retired into the back-ground, and a species of guerilla warfare, a kind of rifle shooting from every bush and cover, is carried on by the minor partisans, Mr. Ewart and Mr. Hawes, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Cobden; Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston only coming up to their aid, when they become pressed a little too vigorously by a retaliating on set of their antagonists. This kind of attack, however, is attended with some circumstances of utility; it occasionally opens questions of much importance, and by exaggerated statements nestions of manner for the first state of the public discontent, distress, and agitation, leads to inquiries thich exhibit the true state of the public feeling and condition."

The government, notwithstanding, is gaining strength daily.

The public are satisfied that the disorders of the state are too numerous and too complicated to be removed in a moment. An English paper says :- "The country, the parliament, and the crown, seem unanimous in their desire and determination to give the new government a fair trial, and Sir Robert Peel, when goaded by the late ministers, coolly replies that the enormous embarrassments in which they have involved the country will require long and attentive consideration; that he cannot be expected to extricate it from its unfortunate position in a mo-

We always predicted that in spite of the predilections of the Queen for the Whigs, she would, when it was really expedient to change her cabinet, do so. We also said, that whenever she had so changed her advisers, and taken into her confidence their opponents, she would give them all the support of the Royal prerogative. Events have borne us out in these predictions; Her Majesty, it is admitted on all hands, so far from throwing impediments in the way of her ministers, gives them all possible assistance. Sir R. and Lady Peel are included in the royal dinner parties, and the Right Hon. Baronet is always most graciously received when he has official business to transact. The Duke of Wellington forwards to her Majesty an account of the business that has been transacted in the House of Lords after every sitting, and a Queen's messenger is in waiting at the House to convey the despatch to the royal hand. This certainly indicates confidence between the sovereign and her ministers, which cannot fail to be gratifying to the people

and beneficial to the public weal. Capt. Berkeley, R. N., offered a motion in the House of Commons on the insufficient manning of the Navy, and pointed out the danger that appertained to the navy and to the by negligence on this point. So strong were the gallant offi-eer's statements that the government pledged itself to carry out the plan proposed. We observe by the London papers that orders had already been issued from the admiralty, to complete the crews of all the ships under sailing orders, to their full com

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser) The Columbia brought 12,500 letters. The postage on those

for New York amounted to 1550 dollars. The Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, from Boston, arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst., and left the same evening for Liverpool with

77 passengers. The Britannia, from Boston 16th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 30th, having made the passage in little

and Agents of the Society are converts from Judaism? As a proof that similar encouragement is met with on the Continent, where the Jews are more numerous, we quote the testimony of the Jews are more numerous, we quote the testimony of the Jews are more numerous, we quote the testimony of the Jews are more numerous, we quote the testimony of the Jews are more numerous, we quote the testimony of the Missionaries fevered next session. It is this: he find its proposed next session next session Dr. Tholuck, an eminent Professor in the Prussian University of Halle. He says, reproached for two things,—for failing, because only three mil-lions and a half have been subscribed; and for adding to the ages of the Church. No one can deny it on the Continent, and debt. Both reproaches seem rather imaginary: his success is also in Poland, there has been the most astonishing success, and I can be at testing now to what has come and a land a

medicine, one of markematics, one of law, and two of philology.

"I might show that some of the Jewish conversions have taken place amongst men of the highest literary attainment; and amongst others, I might mention Dr. Neander, of Berlin; Dr. Branis, of Breslau; and Dr. Stahl, of Erlangen. These are all persons of the highest scientific reputation, and now faithful followers of our Lord Jesus Christ."

In the House of Commons, Mr. Sharman Crawford offered a series of resolutions, modifying the operation of the poor law. After a very long debate, in which the distress of the country language the country and the city of Reglin; the Reg. W. Averst baptized features are found to the country law and the country law are large to the country language the country law are large to the system varieties of the system varieties and the system, was voted down, 187 to 36. And the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Sharman Crawford offered a series of resolutions, modifying the operation of the poor law. After a very long debate, in which the distress of the country law are large to the country law are large to the system variety of the system variety large.

After a very long debate, in which the distress of the country and its causes were fully discussed, the resolutions were negatived, 146 to 32. So the poor law question, like the financial question, goes over to the next session.

Wednesday.—Mr. Wakley brought up the subject of Mr. Warner's famous projectile, and a conversation took place, the amount of which was that Mr. Warner refused to have his pretensions investigated by a committee. The rest of the sitting was taken up with routine business.

Monday, October 4 .- In the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne made quite a severe attack—for him—on the general policy of the new administration, and particularly on its refusal to go at once into the great and pressing questions of the day. The Duke of Wellington had just risen to reply when the

ng papers went to press. The Royal Consistory of Silesia state, that from 1826 to 1834, no fewer than 347 individuals of the Jewish nation were baptized in the Royal Consistory of Silesia state, that from 1826 to 1834, no fewer than 347 individuals of the Jewish nation were baptized in the Royal Consistory of Silesia state, that from 1826 to 1834, no fewer than 347 individuals of the Jewish nation were England, but of course not that of his death.

The Duchess of Kent had returned from Belgiam, to be with to 8s 6d per 70 lbs. 1835, thirty Israelites were baptized, and twenty seven in 1836, of whom only three were baptized in the Romish com-

Mrs. Burden, had separated from him and was living with her brother in-law. Blakesley went to the house, stabbed his wife, but not mortally, and on Mr. Burden coming to her assistance, stabbed him so that he died in a few minutes. The culprit gave himself up, some days afterward, having been wandering

about the country in a state bordering on frenzy.

Thomas Dibdin, the well known dramatic author, died at Pentonville on the 16th of September, aged 70. His latter

years were embittered by poverty.

The following table of expenditures for the royal household, for 1840, is given by the Globe:

Bread, 2,3501; butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs, 5,1531; milk and cream, 1,5001; butchers' meat, 10,0001; poultry, 4,2601; fish, 2,1881; greeny, 5,0001; olders, 1,3501; fruit 4,260*l*; fish, 2,188*l*; grocery, 5,000*l*; oilery, 1,350*l*; fruit and confectionery, 1,980*l*; vegetables, 520*l*; wine, 5,250*l*; liquors, &c. 2,000*l*; ale and beer, 3,000*l*; wax candles, 2,159*l*; stationery, 870*l.*; tallow candles, 750*l.*; lamps, 5,950*l.*; fuel, 6,980*l.*; turnery, 400*l.*; braziery, 950*l.*; china, glass, &c. 1,576*l.*; linen, 11,993*l.*; washing of table and other linen, 3,250*l.*; plate, 255*l.* Total annual expenditure of the royal

usehold, 69,765L

THE FIRE AT KINMEL PARK-LORD DINORBEN'S-Kinmel Park, Saturday.—The destruction of the heautiful mansion of Lord Dinorben has created, as might be expected, a great sensation throughout North Wales; for since the calamitous fire at Hafod, in 1807, there has not been a fire so destructions for the destruction of the same sensation. tive to property in this principality. The original mansion was pulled down by the father of Lord Dinorben, the Rev. Edward Hughes, shortly after that reverend gentleman became the proprietor of the Parys Mountains, from whence the family had derived all their immense wealth, and a noble mansion was built on its site in 1783, which cost upwards of 90,000*L* The vestibule was, without exception, the finest in the country, the dome being supported by twelve marble pillars, brought from Naples, of inestimable value, the admiration of every visitor to the hospitable residence of the noble lord. The interior was jurious to the Province, let all unite in endeavouring to make fitted up in a style of costly splendor, the walls of the grand

staircase being exquisitely painted, and the saloons and dining-room were alike remarkable for the beauty of their embellish-ments. The whole of the chief apartments were on the rez-de-chaussee, affording the greatest facility of communication, and were superbly furnished. In the hurry and bustle after the noble lord and lady were saved. The noble lord's valuable library and manuscripts have escaped destruction, having been removed before the fire reached the library. But a small portion of the books in the ante-library adjaining his lordship's "Nation River," as follows: study was rescued. His lordship writes to a gentleman in town that the origin of the fire cannot be accertained, and adds that the whole of the marble pillars which he so highly prized are totally destroyed, having through the intense heat of the fire broken into blocks.

THE LATE MR. POWER .- The widow of the late Tyrone Power, whose melancholy death on board that ill-fated vessel, the President, must still be fresh in the minds of our readers, has just administered to the effects of her late lamented husband, in the Prerogative Court of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctor's commons. The personal property of the deceased is sworn under 5,000l. It is usual in proving a will, or taking out an administration, to state the precise day ou which the party died, but in this instance the words "on or which the party died, but in this instance the words "on or about" were inserted, alluding to the time when the President loads, which will require a certain number of vessels, say 578 was supposed to be lost.

LIGHTHOUSE ON THE GODWIN.—The cassoon upon which this lighthouse will be constructed is now completed; and, but for the recent commencement of the equisoctial gales, would remembered that the above statement only includes the South have been towed to its place of final destination on the north side of the Ottawa River; and when the trade is placed upon Calejar Head of the Godwin, as appointed, on the 1st or 2d of October. Under these circumstances, it has been deemed and when the whole produce of both sides of this magnificent of October. Under these circumstances, it has been deemed prudent to suspend farther operation for about a fortnight, until river is brought into fair play, and stated under one account, the spring tides of the October new moon, spring tides only permitting the removal of so ponderous a machine.

FRANCE. The French papers are singularly barren of intelligence.— The King had held a grand review of troops at Compiegne, presenting several of the regiments with standards, and making them a speech. His Majesty had had two narrow escapesone when his carriage came in violent contact with a dilig and he other when it was within a moment of being run down by a locomotive, as it was crossing the rail road at St. Cloud.

The recensement, or new taking of the census for financial purposes, was still causing some disquiet in various parts of the kingdom; but this was a trifle compared with the violence of the lend raging between the Government and the press. Many journals had been seized for treasonable expressions, and quite a number of trials were going on.

The National had just been tried for an offence of this nature, and acquitted—which acquittal was of course celebrated as a signal triumph. The National, in its jubilant article on the subject, had renewed the peccant article, and been agai seized. Circulars had been issued to the procureurs du roi throughout the kingdom, directing the strict enforcement of the

law against the press and political agitators.

One hundred and nine persons, implicated in the late disturbances, had been tried, all convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The census had commenced in Paris, and symptoms of op-

position were strongly visible.

On his second trial the editor of the National was found guilty, sentenced to 4 months imprisonment and a fine of 5000

A letter from Kirchberg, 17th inst. in the Gazette of Upper Germany, says-"The Duke de Bordeaux is much better. Dr Marjolin's apparatus has been put on, and produced the most happy effects. The embonpoint of the Duke had occasioned some pean Courts, when it is boped all difficulties to his marriage will be removed. A marriage for Mademoiselle, his sister, will also be thought of. The Duke d'Angouleme is here always addresed with the title of the court of the addressd with the title of Louis XIX, and the Duchess with

The news from this kingdom is almost nil. Espartero was busy with financial arrangements, or rather with attempts to introduce some kind of order in the finances.

There had been some scattered attempts at insurrection, but they amounted to not much and were easily suppressed. Permission had been given Don Francisco de Paula, one of the
young Queen's uncles, to return to Spain.

There was new talk of disagreements between Spain and

Portugal, on the old subject of certain duties.

PORTUGAL. Letters from Lisbon announce the failure of the Spanish house of Corpas, Garcia & Co, in that city, for it was said £120,000 sterling. Also the Brazilian house of Da Silva & Co. The English cotton houses, it was supposed, would be the chief losers

Berlin Museum. Several valuable gold and silver ornaments Berlin Museum. Several valuable gold and silver ornaments from Egypt, which were found in one of the tombs of the Pharaohs, and a number of other antiquities have been carried off. Great rewards are promised for the recovery of the lost articles.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Oct. 4. The supplies, of British Grain, Flour and Oatmeal, since this day se'nnight, are of inconsiderable amount, but from Canada we have received 800 qrs. of Wheat, and 11,400 bbls of Flour; and from foreign states [admissible at 28 8d per quarter Flour; and from foreign states [admissible at 28 8d per quarter and 18 7d per bbl[duty] 16,867 qrs of Wheat; and 5280 bbls of Flour; the rates of impost are now at 10s 8d per qr. and 6s 5d per bbl. We have to report a good business in foreign Wheat for the week, and local millers have bought to a fair ex-

tent; several purchases have been made for Ireland, and the later sales have been at fully the rates of Tuesday last.

Rather a large quantity of Flour has also found vend at 35s 6d to 36s 6d per bbl. for United States sweet; 35s to 35s 6d per bbl for Canadian. The few parcels of Frish new Wheat that have appeared have found buyers at 8s 9d to 9s for good samples in fair condition, but down it is both bayes bear the samples in fair condition but down it is both by the samples. in fair condition, but damp inferior lots have been sold at 8s 3d

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE Oct 4. The weather is still unsettled, and from Scotland and Ireland

the reports are most deplorable.

Even in this more favored part of the country a considerable breadth of beans, the whole of the red clover, and many fields of barley, remain abroad; of the last some has been cut from three to four weeks, and will be quite spoiled shortly, if not al-

Six days at least before the first Monday in January next, the several collectors are to furnish the several Town Clerks with certified lists of all the inhabitant freeholders and householders entered upon the last assessment roll for each township, and only those persons whose names are on such list can vote at the elections. On the first Monday in January, the first business to be done at the Township meetings is the election of District Councillors, and if a poll is demanded by any candidate or by any three electors it is to be kept open until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and then finally closed. The Town Clerk or person presiding is to keep poll lists, declare what candidate has a majority of votes, and if necessary to determine the election by giving a casting vote. Every township entitled to elect Township Officers is to elect one Councillor, and each township having more than 300 inhabitant freeholders and householders or interest and the control of the council of the coun householders on its assessment list is to elect two Councillors. Each Councillor is to be resident in the Township he represents, and to be seized and possessed in fee, of lands and tenements in the District he resides in, of the real value of £300 currency, over and above all incumbrances. Every person elected and refusing to serve, is to pay a fine of £10 currency. There are to be four quarterly meetings of each District Council, commencing respectively on the second Tuesday in the months of February, May, August and November—such meetings to be open to the public, held at the place where the District Court is appointed to be held, in the Court House if another building is not provided, and each to continue not longer than its ances. is not provided, and each to continue not longer than six successive days. A majority of the whole number of Councillors

will constitute a quorum.

The different officers to be appointed, the mode of their appointment, the duties they will have to discharge, and the arious matters to be under the control of each District Council. have already been described in our columns. Whatever opini may be entertained as to the constitution of these District them work well.—Niagara Chronicle.

THE TIMBER TRADE OF THE OTTAWA .- We crave the indulgence of our readers for not having at an earlier period of the season, laid the following summary of the Timber Trade from the South bank of the Ottawa River during the past seawere superbly furnished. In the hurry and bustle after the son before them. Better late than never. And as the changes fire, it was not generally known that the plate and jewels of the which the Union of the Provinces have operated on this Trade will only come into play next year, we hope we are not too late in giving our annual summary. During the past season there has been despatched from the "Chaudiere Falls" and the

Of White Pine, ..... 91,637 pieces. .....100,243 

Men conversant in the trade, will see that the above number of pieces, even on a fair average, gives of White Pine 6,414,590 feet—of Red Pine 3,809,234 feet—of Oak, Elm, &c. 1,234,-030 feet.

Assuming this to be the correct amount-and we are very certain it is far under the mark, from a knowledge of the data on which it is formed—this would give a total of 11,457,854 feet exported from the Ottawa River for the Quebec market-(what becomes of it on its arrival there let the Quebec and Montreal merchants tell.) Taking the average of the different of 350 tons burden each, exclusive of their stores, &c., to carry it home to Old England. We ask again, as we have asked nembered that the above statement only includes the South it is not too much to say that nearly 1,200 vessels of the above tonnage may be annually loaded at the Port of Quebec, with Timber from the Ottawa River. We must cut short our re-marks by these few questions. Is this a trade to be shackled by home restrictions? No! The present administration see differently. Is this a trade which pays for nearly 2,000,000 sterling annually, of British manufactures, that ought not to be encouraged? Is this a trade which gives employment to above 4,000 British subjects every year, in preparing the Timber in the woods, besides the quantum of national benefit it confers on our shipping interest, to be suppressed? Is this a trade which consumes every year about 12,000 barrels of Pork, 20,000 barrels of Flour, besides a large proportion of other agricultural produce and labour, which ought to be shackled or suppressed? If we wish to see Canada what she must ultinapiressear. If we wis to be a made in the manage in mately become, not only an agricultural country, but a granary from which Great Britain can draw all her corn supplies, become independent of European ports, and maintain herself as what she has ever been, Mistress of the Civilized World, foster cherish, and support our Lumber Trade.—Bytown Gazette.

Summary.—Sir C. Bagot is expected at Quebec by the

Steam-frigate Styx, about the first week of November: Lady Bagot does not come out till the Spring.— Steam Boat Accidents,—The Niagara, mail packet, got seriously damaged at the wharf at Port Hope on Monday, and Captain Sutherland, after removing all the goods and passengers, sunk her, as the best means of saving her from greater damage. We hear, she is got up, and will soon he on her way to Toronto. s got up, and will soon be on her way to Toronto. A short ime since, a collision between the steam boats Lady Colborne and Lord Sydenham took place on the St. Lawrence, and one emigrant was drowned.—The Press and Libel.—In the case of Dr. King against the Mirror, the Jury, after 45 hours' confinement, were discharged without giving a verdict. a new trial will take place.—Seat of Government.—It is finally determined that Sir A. Macnab and Mr. Sherwood are to be sent to England to enforce the claims of this city. --- Accident. -- Mr. Neil McLean has been killed at Kingston, by falling into a

Later from China. (From the New York Sun Extra, October 24)

The ship Narragansett brings news from Canton up to the 24th of May, and from Macuo to the 1st of June.

On the Ylst, Capt. Elliot issued a circular recommending the British and all other foreigners remaining in the factories to retire from Canton before sunset. In pursuance of this notice, all the foreigners left before six o'clock of the same day, except two Americans, Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Morse; they escaped subsequently with some difficulty. Four Americans, from the ship Morrison, were fired upon in a boat, and captured by the Chinese; but were afterwards set at liberty on the demand of the American Vice Consul One of them, Mr. Miller, was so severely wounded that his life was despaired of; one of the crew is likewise missing, probably killed, and all the others are more or less wounded, and suffering from the privations they endured. Soon after six H. M. S. Modeste and Algerine anchored close to the town. At a little past ten, however, a blaze of light in the direction of Fatce was observed, and was soon found to proceed from several fire rafts or junks floating down fast with the tide upon the cutter and schooner, which were in considerable danger, the tide still ebbing, and weighing anchor would have brought them flearer to the range of the guns from the company's garden and others, which had by this time opened upon them, and kept up a smart fire, by which the cutter was hit twice, and the schooner once.

The two small vessels were therefore obliged to remain at anchor, exposed to the fire from the battery at Shaming, the cutter returning the fire gallantly, and forcing by her fire six large cargo boats, that bore down upon the fire-ships and towed, then out of harm's way, opening at the same time a tremendous fire from her two thirty-two pounders. H. M. S. Modeste, Algerine and Pylades, had meanwhile also opened their fire, and a brisk cannonnade ensued, maintained chiefly against the new fort at Shaming. The firing was kept up during part of the night, and the cutter and chestroyed, and eight very fin

which no sooner being perceived by the janks than they came out a second time.

This time, however, the steamer was not content with merely driving them back, but followed them into the creek; what passed there was, from the position of our informant, hid from his view, but loud reports and immense volumes of white and black smoke rising into the air at short intervals, but too plainly told that the work of destruction was actively going on there. In less than three hours upwards of forty war junks were set fire to and blown up.

The return of the steamer and her boats from this expedition, is described as a very comical sight. The steamer was covered all over with the flags and pendants captured from the junks; the boats' crews were all arrayed in handsome mandarin dresses and caps; and the crew of one boat, in order to be perfect in their new costume, had each man of them a tail, more sinico, danging from under their caps, which were we hope the spoils from living Chinese, who saved their lives by leaving their tails behind. The loss of life in this exploit is said not to have been great, the Chinese having had ample time to save themselves by flight before the vessels blew up. We are sorry to have to record one casualty on board the steamer; her gallant commander, Capt. Hall, was severely wounded in the hand by the bursting of a rocket.

From this, the rime was occupied by the English, in concentrating

called on Capt. Elliott with flags of truce, to negociate for the preservation of the city.

Our advices from the seat of action and negociation are to the morning of the 27th, when it was said the Chinese had capitulated and offered a very large sum of money for the ransom of the city, which, it was supposed, would then be saved.

We are without late intelligence from India, but Commodore Bremer is daily expected.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

LATER STILL FROM CHINA. The Chinese have paid six millions of dollars as a ransom to prevent the city being, sacked—Five millions in silver and one million in securities. Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, Commander of the Naval Forces, in the absence of Sir G. Bremer, had died from fatigue. Great sickness prevafled among the troops and seamen, and five principal officers are said to have died at Hong Kong it one day. A renewal of hostilities was threatened. We extract this intelligence from the New York American, of the 25th October, kindly lept to us by Mr. Codd, of this city.

TORONTO MARKETS.—The following changes have taken place since our last:—Oats, 1s. 2d. @ 1s. 6d.; mutton, per lb. 2½d. @ 4d.; geese, 1s. 8d. @ 2s. 6d.; hay, per ton, 75s. @ 86s.; straw, 25s. @ 35s.; potatoes, 1s. to 1s. 3d. At Kingston, on the 27th, oats were selling from 2s. @ 2s. 3d. per bushel.

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren,—
I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Abraham Nelles, on Wednesday and Thursday the 3rd and 4th of November next.
WILLIAM McMURRAY,

Acting Secretary W. C. S.

Dundas, October 4th, 1841.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Toronto, Oct. 20, 1841. A T an adjourned General Quarter Sessions, held in this Office on the 19th Instant, Present\_

JOHN WILLIAM GAMBLE, Esq., Chairman; John Farquharson, Archibald Barker, James McGrath, William Proudfoot, illiam Thompson, William Crookshank, James R. Armstrong, Elmes Steele, Arthur Carthew, John B. Warren, Thomas McConkeys Michael McDonagh, Lucius O'Brien, James Yeung, Charles Rankin, Charles Scadding, James W. Taylor, Esquires.

William Parsons, was Resolved, That the Home District be separated and divided to Six Divisions, as follows:—
irst Division.—The City of Toronto and Townships of York and

First Division.—The City of Toronto and Townships of York and Scarboro.

Scanboro.

Scond Division.—The Townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Etobicoke, Chinguacousy, Albion and Caledon.

Third Division.—The Townships of Pickering, Whitby, Reach, Scott, Brock, Georgina, Thora, Mara, and Uxbridge.

Fourth Division.—The Townships of Markham, Vaughan, King, Whitehurch, East and North Gwillimbury.

Fifth Division.—The Townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, Mulmer, Toso onto, and I ssa.

Sixth Division.—The Townships of Host Gwillimbury, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Vespra, Oro, North and South Orillia, Medonte, Flos, Tiny, Tay, Matchedash, and Rama.

It was also Resolved, That, in future, no License be issued to any Tavern-keeper, who is known to keep a Bowling-Alley, Ten-Pin Alley, Fives Court, or other place of resort, where gaming is encouraged.

raged.

Also, That no Tavern License be hereafter issued to any person keeping a Shop or Store in the same building.

GEO. GURNETT,

C. P. H. D.

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

HAS returned, and continues his office at the same place as formerly, in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day.

Mr. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in the method of fastening Artificial Teeth, by pivots, clasps, spiral springs, atmospheric pressure, double plates, &c.; and with the principles which should govern the treatment of Decayed Teeth, irregularities, affections of the gums, and all operations in Dential Surgery—some few of which Mr. W. has had the honour of explaining to a number of Professional Gentl. men and others in this city—to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer any stranger who may wish to consult him.

For Artificial Teeth, Mr. W. makes use of Stockton's Universal Teeth, from Philadelphia, which, for strength, and beauty of colour and shape, are preferable to any others; and which are used by many eminent Dentists in London and Parls, and by all respectable Dentists in America.

Mr. Woon takes this convention of the strength and beauty of the parties of the parls of the parties of the parls of the parls of the parls.

Mr. Woon takes the progression of the parls of the parls of the parls of the parls.

nany eminent Dentists in London and Paris, and of Dentists in America.

Ir. Wood takes this opportunity to express his gratifu e for the inguished patronage he has received during a residence of six is in this city, and begs to assure his patrons that his residence be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that was preparing to remove from the city.

Toronto, October 27, 1841.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends them to the attention of the trade—to whom he will sell low for Cash,

Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841. JOHN ROBERTSON. 17-9

H. & W. ROWSELL,

KING STREET, TORONTO, & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, A RE now receiving from England, a large and varied assortment of Account Books & Stationary, escription, and a great variety of works by late and s Their stock of **School Books** is very extens omprises all such as are in use at Upper Canada College, as also merous other kinds.

Account Books ruled, bound and printed, to any directed pattern Book-binding of every description; Book and Job Printing; Coppelate Engraving and Printing, &c. &c. neatly executed.

October 29, 1841.

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

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

Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

GOVERNESS WANTED. WANTED as Governess, a Lady who is competent to finish the education of two young ladies, particularly in Music, Drawing, and the French language, and to instruct one or two more in the minor branches. For particulars apply to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers, &c., King Street, Toronto.

October 22nd, 1841.

WANTED.

A SCHOOL-MASTER for a Common School, at Cornwall, in the Eastern District. A School and Theorems School and Eastern District.

N. B.—The School is in connection with the Church of England.

No person therefore will be eligible to the situation who is not a strict member of that Church. For particulars apply to REV. ALEX. WILLIAMS,

October 22nd, 1841. BIRTH. At Kingston, on the 19th instant the lady of Colonel Foster, Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces, of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Bath, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Mr. W. M'Coy, of Montreal, Printer, to Mary eldest daughter of

Mr. D. Ruttan of Kingston.

At Adolphustown, on the Psili list, by the Rev. Job Deacon, Christopher M. Pettengill, to Miss Sarah Pier, both of

In Grimsby, on Sunday the 17th ult., in the 84th year of her age, Sarah, widow of the late Mr. Andrew Pettit. In the death of this venerable person, the Church here has lost one of its worthiest and most respected members: her memory will be long cherished in the hearts of many warmly attached relatives and friends. The sufferings which terminated her existence, of a protracted and very distressing character, were borne with Christian fortitude and resignation; and during those years so justly described as the days when man's strength is but sorrow and labour, she manifested an unwavering con in her God and Saviour, and an entire submission to His holy will. She has been taken from the Church militant here on

### Canada.

#### Common School Act.

AN ACT to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make provision for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools throughout this Province.

WHEREAS the laws now in force for the maintenance and regulation of common schools are insufficient, and it is necessary to make provision for the establishment and maintenance of such schools throughout the Province:-Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assem bled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, " An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, passed in the fifty-sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, and intituled, "An Act granting to His Majesty, a sum of money to be applied to the use of com-mon schools throughout this Province, and to provide for the regulation of the said common schools;" and the Act of the said Legislature, passed in the sixtieth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, and intituled, "An Act to amend and continue, under certain modification, An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's reign, entituled," An Act to grant a sum of ney to be applied to the use of common schools throughout this Province, and to provide for the regulation of the said common schools;" and the Act of the said Legislature passed in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to make permanent and extend the provisions of the laws now in force for the establishment and regulation of common schools throughout this Province, and for granting to his Majesty a further sum of money to promote and encourage education within the same;" and a certain act of the Legislature of the late Province of Lower Canada, passed in the second year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and intituled, "An Act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, and for the further encouragement of elementary schools in the country parts of this Province;" and all other acts and parts of acts of the said Legislature, repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, That for the establishment, support,

and maintenance of common schools in each and every town-ship and parish in this Province, there shall be established a permaneut fund which shall consist of all such monies as may accrue from the selling or leasing of any lands which by the Legislature of this Province, or other competent authority, may hereafter be granted or set apart for the establishment, maintenance and support of common schools in this Province, and of such other monies as are hereinafter mentioned; and all such monies as shall arise from the sale of any such lands or estates, and certain other monies hereinafter mentioned, shall be invested in safe and profitable securities in this Province; and the interest of all monies so invested, and the rents, issues, and profits arising from such lands or estates as shall be leased or otherwise disposed of without alienation, shall be annually applied in the manner hereinafter provided, to the support and ement of common schools

III. That for the establishment, support and maintenance of common schools in this Province, there shall be granted to Her Majesty, annually, during the continuance of this act, the sum of fifty thousand pounds, currency, to be distributed among the several districts in the manner hereinafter provided, and such sum shall be composed and made up of an annual income and revenue derived as aforesaid, from the said permanent fund, and of such further sum as may be required to complete the same, out of the unappropriated monies which are now raised and levied, or which may hereafter be raised and levied, by the authority of the Legislature, to and for the public uses of this Province; and the said annual grant shall be, and be called

IV. That it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal thereof, to appoint from time to time, one fit and proper person to be superintend-ent of education in this Province: and such superintendent shall hold his office during pleasure, and shall receive such yearly salary not exceeding the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds as the Governor may appoint: and the duties of the

said superintendent shall be: Firstly: - To apportion in each and every year, on or before the third Monday in January in such year, the money annually granted by the Legislature as aforesaid, among the several Mu nicipal Districts, in the ratio, of the number of children over five and under sixteen years of age, that shall appear by the then last census of the Province, to be resident within such

districts respectively: - Secondly: - To turnish the Receiver General of the Province, for his rule and guidance with a certified statement or list of the apportionment of the money granted by the Legislature, under the provisions of this act as aforesaid, among the several

Thirdly:- To certify the apportionment of the public money as aforesaid to the treasurer of each and every of the said districts respectively who shall lay the same before the district conneil to the end that such district council may direct, and they are hereby authorised and required to direct, such a sum to be raised and levied for the purposes of this act, and within their respective districts, over and above all rates levied for ned from the provincial treasury

Fourthly:—To prepare suitable forms for making reports and conducting the necessary proceedings under this act, and to cause the same to be com nunicated to all such persons as shall be employed in carrying the provisions of this act into effect: and to address to the said persons such suggestions as may lead to the establishment of uniformity in the conduct of the common schools throughout this Province:—and the said superintendent shall submit annually to the Governor of the Province, on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year a report on the actual state and condition of common schools throughout the Province, shewing the monies expended on such schools, and from what sources derived, with plans for their improvement, and stating such other matters respecting education generally as the said superintendent may deful and expedient, in order that the same may be laid before the Legislature at the meeting thereof then next following.

V. That the district council of each district shall be a board of education of such district and their duties as such board shall

Firstly :- To divide the several townships and parishes within their district into school districts, to be designated by numbers, as one, two, three, and so on: [provided always, that no such school district shall be established in which there shall be fewer then fifteen children between the age of five and sixteen, residers therein,] and forthwith to furnish a full report of such division of the district with a proper description and designation of boundaries to the superintendent of education; and also to furnish a specification of the school districts, in each parish or township, to the school commissioners to be appointed for the same in the manner hereinafter provided: Secondly:-To apportion and distribute to each of the said

school districts its share of the school fund which share shall be portioned to the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen, resident in such shool districts respectively.

Thirdly: — To apportion and cause to be assessed on the in-habitants of such school district, a sum not exceeding fifty pounds, for the erection of a school-house in each school district in the terms and conditions following, that is to say: - Such sc which none exists.

Fourthly: -To apportion to each township and parish, a sum not exceeding ten pounds, in any one year, to be expended in Common School Commissioners for distribution among the

Fifthly: - To report their proceedings in matters relating to common schools, and the state of such schools within the District, to the superintendent, annually on or before the first Monday in December in each year.

VI. That if the District Council of any District shall at any time refuse or neglect to comply with the foregoing requirements of this Act, such District shall not be entitled to receive any sum of money out of the Common School fund, until such requirements shall have been duly complied with, or a good and sufficient cause for non-compliance shall have been shewn to the satisfaction of the superintendent of education.

VII. That at the annual township or parish meetings to be held in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, and at each succeeding annual meeting, for the election of township or parish officers, there shall be elected in the manner prescribed by law for the election of such officers, ners for each and every township and parish entitled to elect one District Councillor, and seven co ers for each and every township entitled to elect two District Councillors; and the said Commissioners shall be called 'Com-

mon School Commissioners,' and their duties shall be :-Firstly :- To choose, and whenever funds shall be provided for that purpose by the District Council, to acquire a site for a common school-house in each school District in their township respectively be, to the Receiver General of this Province, and, or parish in which no such school-house shall exist at the time this Act shall come into force, and to make an estimate of the cost of such site, and of the expense of building a schoolhouse, and of keeping the same in repair, and an estimate of the cost of furnishing each common school in the township or parish with the necessary fuel and appendages; and to transmit forming the permanent fund for the maintenance and support mouldering hand of time, and stood more than two thousand represents the Clerk of the District Council in order. such estimates to the Clerk of the District Council, in order of common schools, and shall form part of the said fund.

that the inhabitants of the respective school Districts may be

sessed accordingly.

Secondly: -To appoint for each of the school districts within the township or parish one or more of their number to superintend the building and repair of the common school-house in such school District, and the furnishing it with fuel and other necessary things and generally to manage the concerns of the school and report to the Board of school commissioners, once in three months, that is to say : on or before the first Monday in each of the months of March, June, September and December, the state of such school, the amount of monies received for it, the manner in which such money has been expended, the number of children above five and under sixteen years of age taught in it, and the number of days that each child has

Thirdly:-To agree with and appoint, from time to time, teachers in the said common schools, and to remove such teachers when they shall find just cause for so doing: Provided always, that no person shall be appointed a teacher in any of the said chools unless he be a subject of her Majesty by birth or naturalization, of good moral character, and shall have been examined fore the said Board of commissioners as to learning and ability; The Freres a la Doctrine chretienne exempted herefrom.

Fourthly:—To regulate for each school respectively the course of study to be followed in such school, and the books to be used therein, and to establish general rules for the conduct of the schools, and communicate them in writing to the respec-

Fifthly:-To hear, and determine all disputes which may arise out of the proceedings of the managing or visiting Commissioners hereinafter mentioned or other matter of dispute in respect to common schools within their township or parish.

Sixthly:—To appoint two or more of their number to visit

each common school in the township or parish, once at least in each month, and to report the state of such school, whether the rules and regulations established by the Board of Commissioners are duly observed, the number and proficiency of the scholars, the character and abilities of the teacher, the conduct of the managing Commissioner, and all other matters connected

with the management and well being of such school.

Seventhly:—To grant warrants, from time to time, upon the
District Treasurer for such sums of money as may be required for paying the teachers and defraying the expenses of the several on schools within the township or parish; Provided always that such warrants shall be signed by a majority of the com-missioners, of which the chairman shall be one; and that the sums of money to be paid under the same shall in no case exceed the amount then appropriated by law for the said schools

Eighthly:—To exonerate such poor persons as they may deem fit, not exceeding 10 in each school District, from the payment of the wages of teachers in this Act established and quired to be paid for each and every child attending any com-

Ninthly :- To record and preserve all their proceedings in a book to be provided for that purpose, the proceedings of each meeting, with the names of the commissioners present being authenticated by the signature of the chairman; and such book shall be delivered over by the commissioners to their successors in office; and it shall be the duty of the town clerks to attend all such meetings for the purpose of making such record.

Tenthly:—To report all their proceedings, and all matters

connected with the several common schools in the township or parish, to the District council annually on or before the third Monday of November, such report being in the form to be furished by the superintendent of education.

Eleventhly:—It shall be the duty of the said common school

ommissioners, within ten days after the expiration of their espective periods of service to deliver to their successors in office, any and all books, accounts, vouchers, papers, reports and other documents in their possession as such c and they may in case of default be thereunto constrained by all

VIII. That the said commissioners shall remain in office until the annual parish or Township meeting next following the time of their appointment, and until others shall be ap-pointed in their places; and in case the office of one commisoner shall be vacated by death, refusal to serve, removal out of the township or parish, or incapacity, the vacancy shall be supplied by an appointment to be made by the remaining comers at their first meeting after such vacancy shall occur.

IX. That the common school houses in each township o parish, with the ground whereon they are situate, and all the appendages and furniture thereof, and books and other things thereunto appending, shall henceforward vest in and be held and possessed by the commissioners of such township or parish, and their successors in office for ever as trustees, for the purposes of this act; Provided always, that no such school-house or other thing thereunto appertaining, shall be sold or disposed of, or the seite of any school changed, otherwise than by the consent of a majority of such commissioners of which majority

X. That it shall be the duty of the township or parish collector, to collect within the several school districts respectively, all such rates as shall be assessed for the support of the several common schools within his township or parish; and also the sum of one shilling and three pence as additional wages for the teacher for each and every child attending any school, save and except for those children whose parents shall by reason their indigence have been exempted from the payment of such sum; and such rates, and the said sum of one shilling and three pence for each child, may, if not paid, be recovered by the collector or his successors in office in any Court of competent civil jurisdiction; and the collector shall pay over all such sums [after deducting therefrom such fees as may be by law allowed] mto the hands of the district treasurer, and shall at the same time deliver to the said district treasurer, a copy of the assesssuch school districts respectively, within his township or parish; and the said district treasurer shall keep separate accounts of all monies so paid in, and of all other monies appropriated to the

overal school districts respectively.

XI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that whenever any number of the inhabitants of any township or parish professing a religious faith different from that of the majority of the inhabitants of such township or parish, shall dissent from the dissenting collectively to signify such dissent in writing to the such manuer and form as her Majesty, her heirs and successors clerk of the district council, with the name or names of one shall be pleased to direct. or more persons elected by them as their trustee or trustees, for the purpose of this act; and the said district council shall for the purpose of this act; and the said district trea-forthwith furnish a certified copy thereof to the district trea-surer; and it shall be lawful for such dissenting inhabitants, surer; and it shall be lawful for such dissenting inhabitants, must be concurred in, it shall be understood that such act may shall hold and exercise all the rights, powers and authorities, be validly performed by any majority of the members of the and be subject to the obligations and liabilities hereinbefore signed to and imposed upon common school commissioners, to establish and maintain one or more common schools in the manner and subject to the visitation, conditions, rules and obligations in this act provided with reference to other common schools, and to receive from the district treasurer their due proportion, according to their number, of the moneys appropriated by law and raised by assessment for the support schools in the school district or districts in which the said inhabitants reside, in the same manner as if the commo schools so to be established and maintained under such trustee or trustees, were established and maintained under the said common school commissioners, such moneys to be paid by the

district treasurer upon the warrant of the said trustee or trustees. XII. That no common school shall be entitled to any appornment of money out of the common school fund, except on shall have been open for at least nine months during the year then last past, and shall have been during same term, and shall continue to be at the time such appointment is made, regularly the purchase of such books as may be recommended by the attended by at least lifteen children, between the ages of five and sixteen; -The reports hereinbefore required shall have been regularly made with regard to such common school; -and the sum paid by the inhabitants, by assessment or otherwise, towards the support of such common school, for the period for which the apportionment shall be made, shall have been at least equal to the sum apportioned; Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the school commissioner in each township or parish, with the approval of the district council, to exempt in whole or in part any number of school districts, not exceeding two, from payment of such sum towards the support of their comm schools, on account of the poverty of their inhabitants; and the school districts, so exempted, shall nevertheless receive their apportionment from the school fund: And provided also, that nothing in this section contained shall prevent, or be construed to prevent, the appointment and payment of monies under this Act, towards the establishment and maintenance of any common school for the first year after the passing of this Act.

XIII. That if any monies, having formed part of the annual grant made under this Act out of the public funds of the Province, shall by reason of any non-compliance with the requirements of this Act, or from any other cause, remain unapplied to any of the purposes for which they are granted, a band of lawless and unprincipled men.—It has been the after the expiration of the time during which they ought to be custom from time immemorial to raise monuments for the purso applied, such monies shall, on demand, be returned and gether with all monies forming part of the annual grant aforesaid, which shall remain in his hands unapplied to purposes of this Act, after the expiration of the time during which they ought to be so applied, shall be invested by him in

XIV. That if any common school commissioner, or other ration, at their grandeur, magnificence and durability. All erson, shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof y monies shall be fraudulently obtained from and out of the said common school fund, such commissioner, or other person, shall not only restore the money so fraudulently obtained, but shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds currency, them durable in regard to the object for which they were erected, for the benefit of the said fund, to be recovered at the suit of but the sincere gratitude and esteem of those that erect them. the District Clerk, or of the City Clerk, as the case may be, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and if not paid, to be levied with costs by distress and sale of the defendant's goods and chattels, under the warrant of such two justices, or of

XV. That in each of the cities and towns corporate in this Province, all and every the powers, rights and duties conferred and imposed by this Act upon district councils, with respect to a schools in their districts, are hereby vested in and shall be henceforward exercised and performed by the corporation of each of the said cities or towns respectively, subject to all the conditions and regulations hereinbefore established, with

o appoint from time to time, in each of the cities and towns orporate therein, not less than six nor more than fourteen perns, (one half of whom shall in all cases be Roman Catho and the other half Protestants) to be a board of examiners for each city or town corporate; of which said board the Mayor shall be chairman, but shall have no vote other than a casting vote; and the said board shall be divided into two departments, one of which shall consist of Roman Catholics, and shall exercise the duties hereafter assigned to the board of examiners in and over the common schools attended by Roman Catholic children only, and shall in such case appoint their chairman, and the other department shall consist of Protestants, and shall exercise their duties in and over the common schools attended by Protestant ildren only, and shall in such case appoint their chairman; and in all cases in which the said common schools are attended by Roman Catholic children and Protestant children together, the said duties shall be exercised in and over the same by the whole board of examiners; and the duty of the said board and of the said departments thereof, in the several cases above menned, in and for the said cities and towns corporate respectively, shall be to examine the persons recommended as teachers the corporation, and reject them if unqualified on the ground character or ability, and to regulate for each school separately the course of study to be followed in such school, and the books to be used therein, and to establish general rules for the conduct of the schools, and communicate them in writing to the respective teachers: in addition to which duties the board of examiners in any city or town corporate shall be visitors of the ommon schools in such city or town corporate, and as such visitors it shall be the duty of the board to appoint two or more of their number to visit each of the common schools in such city or town corporate at least once in every month, and to report to the corporation upon all matters connected with each

authority and controul, and hereinbefore enumerated in the seventh section of this Act, under the first, third, and eighth division of the said section, shall in each of the said cities and towns corporate, and with respect to the common schools sooner drop a tear of sympathy over the remains of a brave towns corporate, and with respect to the common schools therein to be established, vest in and be exercised and performed thereto, are hereby empowered to appoint such and so many persons as they may deem fit, severally, to do and perform for and with respect to the common schools in the said cites and towns corporate respectively, all and every the duties, matters and things hereinbefore by the seventh section of this Act required to be performed by one of the common school commissioners, with reference to the common schools under their authority and controll, and specified in the first and second divisions of the second section, and to provide, by by-law, such rules and regulations for the conduct and guidance of such

person as they may respectively deem expedient.

XVIII. That the said cities and towns corporate, respectively, shall be entitled to an apportionment of monies from the father, belonged to the Grenville Militia, and contributed, common school fund, upon the same terms and conditions as are hereinbefore prescribed with respect to district councils, and upon no other; and any monies so apportioned shall be paid to
the city treasurer or other officer performing the daties of
treasurer in the said cities and towns corporate respectively, and be paid over by him upon such authority and subject to such regulations as are provided in the said several cities and towns but as to a certain mark of the estimation in which he was held corporate respectively, for the payment of monies belonging to corporation in other cases, or as may be hereafter provided

XIX. That the said corporation shall, on the first Monday of December, in each and every year, report to the superintendent of education all matters and things relating to common schools within the said cities and towns corporate respectively, respective districts and townships.

XX. That any person chosen or appointed to any office

under this Act who shall, without sufficient cause, refuse to duct. And let me beseech you as far as in your power, to disserve therein, shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five shillings currency, and every person so chosen and appointed, and not day's assembling and the source of all our troubles, and have been having refused to accept, who shall neglect to perform the duties of his office, shall forfeit the sum of

such forfeitures shall be paid to the treasurer of the district,

They have made this once happy country a scene of strife, conment roll or other statement, shewing the amount collected for city or town, as the case may be, in which they are so forfeited,

by making fraudulent reports and certificates as aforesaid. XXI. That the several sums hereby granted, or apportion under the provisions of this Act to the several districts of this Province, shall be paid by the Receiver General, for the time being, to the treasurer of each district respectively, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall from time to time be issued regulations, arrangements or proceedings of the common school | by the Governor of this Province, and shall be accounted for to commissioners, with reference to any common school in such township or parish, it shall be lawful for the inhabitants so Commissioners of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in

> XXII. That whenever no special provision is made by this Act, as to the particular members, or as to the number of members by whom any act required to be done by any board of

XXIII. That a solemn affirmation may be made instead of any oath, in every case where an oath is required in this Act, if the person making the same be one of those persons authorized by law to make an affirmation instead of an oath; and that any false statement, wilfully made on oath or affirmation. in any case where an oath or affirmation is required by this Act, XXIV. That the word 'Governor,' whenever it occurs in this

Act, shall be held to mean and include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and person administering the government of this province, and the words 'Parishes' and 'Townships,' wheresoever they occur in this Act, shall, for all the purposes thereof, be held to mean and include reputed parishes and townships, and unions of parishes and townships, and of reputed parishes and townships, in and for which meetings of the inhabitant householders now are or hereafter may be by law appointed to be held; and the words 'Town Clerk' shall be held to mean and include as well the clerks of parishes as the clerks of townships; and the word 'Corporation' shall be held to mean the common council, or other body, or municipal authority, by and through

whom the powers of the corporation are exercised. XXV. That this Act shall come into operation and have force and effect from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and not before.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. B. BLAKEY, ON THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO LIEUTENANT DULMAGE. (From the Brockville Statesman)

The following Address was delivered by the Rev. Robert Blakey, Rector of Prescott, on the 13th ulto. at a public meeting of the Grenville Militia, held in Augusta, to erect a Tomb Stone, over the mortal remains of the late Lieut. John Dulmage, who gallantly fell, in defence of his country, 13th November

"Officers and brave men of the 2nd Grenville Militia! "You are here met to day to erect a monument, in order to ecord the meritorious conduct of Lieutenant Dulmage, who fell in the defence of his country when it was attacked by custom from time immemorial to raise monuments for the purpose of commemorating remarkable events, or interpositions of Divine Providence as is manifest from the page of both Sacred and Profane History.-When the Patriarch Jacob fled from his brother Esau into the wilderness and was assured of the Divine protection, he raised a pillar as a monument of the Almighty's kindness in averting from him his brother's fury.traverse those ancient Kingdoms of Rome, Greece, and Egypt,

brated men. Yet it is not the stateliness or magnificence of public monuments which gives them their value, or makes If we turn to our own native land we find in almost every town and city, ancient monuments, or such as have been either re-cently erected, or about to be erected, to perpetuate the fame of men who have been renowned in science, arts, literature or war, and have deserved a country's gratitude. They are looked upon as marks of a Nation's grateful remembrance, and are intended to signalize the names of individuals who have benefited their country or died in its cause. Thus the city of London is now on the point of raising a second memorial in honor of the deeds of a Hero who has the singular good fortune of being a living witness of the gratitude and enthusiasm of his country-men in regard to himself. Liverpool, Bristol and Hull, are vying with each other in order to testify their appro respect to the said district councils.

AVI. That it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province,

While Scotland and Ireland are going to extend the fame of of the conduct of their most valued Statesmen and Heroes: their various favourites in a similar manner. Even Canada cannot be said to be destitute of works of this description. Quebec boasts the monument of General Wolfe, who, unlike Wellington, died in the arms of victory. Montreal has a like tribute to the memory of the fearless Nelson. And the Heights of Queenston will ere long be once more crowned with a splendid testimonial of the heroic deeds of General Brock-once more did I say! It is already crowned not only to immortalize his heroism, but also the Gothic barbarism of our neighbours; who in their own estimation are the most enlightened, the bes educated, the most learned, and the freest people in the world. I wish not at present to contest with them the palm of victory, -but view their sacrilegious demolition of the asylum of the dead; and contrast their conduct with that of other nations, and it will demonstrate that they have made a very poor im-provement of their talents. Sir John Moore fell at the battle of Corunna, and at midnight his brother officers and fellow soldiers folded his body in his military cloak, buried him on the ramparts, and the next day evacuated the place. The French immediately took possession; and what was their conduct on this occasion; had they emulated the conduct of our free and enlightened neighbours, they would have sought out his remains, not for the purpose of honouring—but of mutilating them, as they did those of Lieut. Johnston, who fell in the same glorious field in which our brother fell. But the conduct of the French was very different; they sought out the place of his interment, not for the purpose before mentioned, but in or der to honour the name of a great and brave man; who, although he was their enemy in life, yet in death they respected him; they sought and found his grave, and erected a monument And can we do less over that of a friend and brother who fell in such a cause? this day's assembly answers no! But or the said common schools, in detail, as fully as common school commissioners and the visitors by them appointed are bound to report to the district councils under the provisions herein-before contained. again; what was the conduct of the English after the captur with every honour worthy the remains of a brave and gallant man. And such generous and humane feelings will ever actuthis Act, conferred and imposed upon the common school commissioners, with respect to the common schools under their authority and controll and havinted. our country, demands the sacrifice. The man of real courage man than mutilate them or descerate his tomb. But to return from this digression, to the subject more immediately in hand. ourable to those who perform it, as to him for whom it is performed, and testifies to the country, that the Grenville Militia will not be backward to stand up in their country's defence, should occasion again call for their services. It is a monument which, when the present generation shall have passed away, your children and children's children will point to this spot with honest pride, unless the blight of democracy shall com-over them, which God forbid! and say, my father, or grand not only in defraying the expences of this testimonial, but assisted in defending their country in the hour of danger the loyalty, courage and patriotism of their lamented father, by his brethren in arms and comrades in the field of battle. Go on then my friends to cherish in your breasts and in those of your children that true patriotism which will rouse your spir at your country's call, should she be under the necessity making the appeal, to drive her enemies from your soil, and never to permit the standard of democracy to rear its hydra head! and although many of our brave men fell in the struggle, which made many widows and fatherless children, and deprived manner and as fully in all respects as the District Boards of Education, and common school commissioners are by this Act bound to report with respect to common schools within their cause is a just, a righteous one. Erect then this monument as a token of respect for the dead, to embalm his memory, and as an inciter to the living to emulate his loyal and devote courage those republican principles which are the cause of this tention and bloodshed. Then avoid them! flee from them!for the benefit of the common school fund, and may be recovered and the God of peace and harmony will be with you."

# Advertisements.

# SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

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

and simple manner.

2. AN EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH READING, to succeed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest departments of reading or speaking.

3. A PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY, upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for three important elements of a good education.

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

nickly as possible. Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS. Taylor's Holy Living and Dying
Essays on Romanism, by the Author of Essays on the Church
Luther and his Times, by Rev. J. E. Riddle
Fox's Popular History of the Protestant Reformation
Sketch of the Reformation in England, by Rev. J. J. Blunt
Stephen's Life and Times of Archbishop Sharpe
Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull
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Bishop Burnet's Lives, Characters, &c. edited by Bishop Jebb
Wells's Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament shop Burnet's Lives, Characters, &c. edited by Bishop Jebb [ells's Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament will History of the Jews, by Rev. O. Cockayne uning's Jewish Antiquities, he Spiritual Life by Rev. Thos. Griffith he Early Christiaus, their Manners, Customs, Trials, and Sufferings, by Rev. W. Pridden, M.A. Trrel on the Ritual, oody's Hints to Young Clergymen oddridge's Familt Expositor, imp. 8vo. teholls's Help to Reading the Bible arls of Great Price, selected from the works of J. Collier he Christian Gendeman's Daily Walk any Sunday Reader, in 9 vols. 4s each; (any volume may be had separate and each is complete in itself.)

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY.

Ken's Practice of Dwine Love
Chamberlain's Helpto Knowledge
Anderson on the Loid's Prayer
Sherlock on Public Worship, by Melvill
Howard's Scripture History of the New Testament
Old Testament Wilberforce's Five Empires

For sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL

King Street, T

THE CHURCH.

ONE Copy of Volume II, and a few Copies of Volume IV, are for Sale, at the price of 15s, per Copy, unbound.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
H. & W. ROWSELL, October 22nd, 1841.

KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON,
Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper
Canada College, HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, and will constantly have on hand those which have been appointed to be used in the DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BOOK, quarto size with pasteboard over, containing register of attendance 18 months, just published and for sale, at 9s. per dozen, by H. & W. ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

ages, which even now impress the mind with wonder and admi- Toronto, Sept. 18, 1811.

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THED SHOP EAST OF VANCE 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

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and well-selected stock of

S T A T I O N E R Y, & 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.

HUCH SCORIE. HUGH SCOBIE.

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

#### 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 Saloonand at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with
punctual attention. Toronto, July 10, 1841.

A V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTISF, begs to announce that he has opened an Office in King Street, one door cast of the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services. Porcelain Teerh inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed Teeth filled with gold and the cements, which will entirely arreiterir decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life.

ARTHEIGIAL 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. DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

#### TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friesh and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-hment, formerly owned by the late HARNEY SHEPPARD, are recently by CHAMPION. BHOTHERS & CO., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

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

MAKER, Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms.

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

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO, And King Street, Kingston, (opposite Bryce & Co's.)

# REDUCED PRICES!!

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

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.

By Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style.

Toronto, July 14, 1841.

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

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

ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepare to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderaterms. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,
AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON. A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mil-

a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c., imported direct from the best Houses in Great Meriain, and FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, route, and Store Street Kingston. All Carriages built

ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

# 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 general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Medicants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. No. 197 King Street Toronto, July 20, 1841

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

nalities:
60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
20 do. French Capers,
30 do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mustard, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
12 do. Cayeme Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies.
ALEX. OGILVIE

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co... to, 29th July, 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishme

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, and tensive and choice assortment of every description of Walking in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakful Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Eartheum Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & CO. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent,

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. THE PHONIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Comp

premiums for the renewal of policies ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841. STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Torm of for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening prior o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on

Spublished for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Saturday. PERMS: -Piters Skillings, Currency; or Thirteen Skillings -pence, Sterling, per annum.

Six-pence, Sterling, per annum.

AGENTS—THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq. 1.

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