The Church.

VOLUME V.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1841.

Poetry.

ONE BY, ONE LOVE'S LINKS ARE BROKEN. (From The New-York Churchman.)

"One by one the objects of our affection depart from us. Thou glorious Spirit-land! O, that I could behold thee as thou art,—the region of life, and light, and love, and the dwell-ing place of those beloved ones, whose being has flowed onward like a silver-clear stream into the solemn sounding main, into the ocean of Eternity!" HYPERION.

> One by one love's links are broken, One by one our friends depart, Voices that have kindly spoken, Heart which throbbed to kindred heart.

Gentle tones with ours that blended At the holy hour of prayer, Lips from which Te Deum accended, We ask for these, and find tham—where?

Some are resting in the ocean, Hidden 'mid its sourcets deep, Heedless of its wild commotion, Slooping there a dreamless sleep.

Some have wandered o'er the billow, Prayers nor tears their lives could save, Deep their rest beneath the willow, In a far-off churchyard grave.

And some are near us calmly lying, Our love-words cannot break their sleep, No answer comes but wild winds sighing Through the grass o'er which we weep.

List we for the heart-warm greeting Loved and prized in days gone by? Look we for fond glances meeting Ours from out the soul-lit eye?

Ask we for the joyous beaming Of the smiles that radiant shone Round us in our youthful dreaming? Ask for these?—where are they?- -gone!

Like the fresh and dewy sweetness Of the summer's balmy flowers, Such the fragrance, such the fleetness, Of those blessed dreams of ours.

Ab. not here, not here our dwelling In this changing world of time, Thanks to Gon! all change is telling Of a holier, happier clime!

Thanks to Gon! this parting, paining, Weans the heart from earthly ties, Life's night of sorrow darkly waning, Will break in morn beyond the skies!

Weep not over hopes departed, k not here the scattered band, Soul of mine, rouse up, look forward To the glorious Spirit-land!

LUTHER AT ROME. (From Dean Waddington's History of the Reformation on the Continent.)

He had been thus occupied for about three years, when [in 1511] the affairs of his order compelled him to make a journey to Rome. And here again was another form of discipline, by which Providence prepared him for his ofnice. It is easy to imagine the feelings with which he and studies would create in him some enthusiasm; but those were already giving place to a for deener passion those were already giving place to a far deeper passion and more engrossing pursuit, and these too no less closely connected with Rome. Among the tombs of the apostles and the monuments of so many saints, in the heart of the Church of Christ and in the presence of Christ's delegate upon earth, he doubtless upon earth, he doubtless expected to warm his devotion and purify his faith. Zealous and earnest in his evan-gelical profession, he extended his ardent reverence to that visible representation of the gospel truth established among men. Nothing in his yet clouded eyes was so sacred as the Church of Rome. His devotion to it, and to the chief who presided over it parteels of the yebeto the chief who presided over it, partook of the vehe mence of bigotry. He was then so wild a papist as to find all the apologies and eulogies of the system faint and cold, compared with the eternal majesty of the subject. He set out on his journel cold, compared history history

her close and in all her deformity, and who had courage to reflect on what they saw. Only their reflections led them too far. They never thought of reforming and restoring the restoring; they never paused to distinguish the evil from the good; but they hurried at once to the conclusion, that a system externally so offensive to reason and so subver-sive of morality could not possibly have any foundation in truth. Yet was even this precipitance in some measure excused by the policy of the church; for it had been her perpetual object to identify all religion with herself; to preclude any form of belief unconnected with her own system. She had locked up the Scriptures, and substi-tuted herself in their place. So that to chose, whose restoring; they never paused to distinguish the evil from tuted herself in their place. So that to those, whose veneration was secretly revolted by the near view of her deformities, she afforded no alternative, she left no refuge short of absolute infidelity. If the crimes of Alexander VI, had covered the see with charge and the see

If the crimes of Alexander VI. had covered the see with shame, and staggered even its most chivalrous sup-porters, the military excesses of Julius II. were scarcely less offensive in the chief of the religion of peace. The father of the faithful, the servant of the servants of G_d, took pleasure in the tunult of the camp, in the pomp and circumstance of war, and directed with his own hand and voice the onset of battle. A pontiff reeking with the blood of his brother Christians, the head of the caurch exculting in the sensils of his brother churchmen, presented and voice the onset of battle. A point recently with the blood of his brother Christians, the head of the church exulting in the spoils of his brother churchmen, presented a contreast between duty and practice somewhat too gla-ring even for an age born and educated in bad principles. Again: the manners and the morals of the prince were communicated to the court. Thence they descended to the prelates and dignitaries of inferior rank; and thence to the officiating ministers of the Italian churches. And, as these scandals produced their deadliest effect where they were most notorious, it was at Rome that infidelity had taken the deepest root, and concealed itself with the least decency. Yet were there none more faithful and bigoted to the church than some of those who disbelieved the religion—those, I mean, who found their personal profit in maintaining the established enormity, and reaped either wealth, ar luxury, or dignity, through the predomi-nance of the superstition which they despised. Among suck men as these—men whose Italian vivacity heightened the effect of their levity, and whose subtile wits were sharpened by practised art—the serious, devont,

wits were sharpened by practised art-the serious, devout, evangelical Saxon spent fourteen days of astonishment and mortification. It was too short a time to allow him any clear insight into the real meaning of the scenes which surrounded him—yet long enough to disclose in its entire deformity the wickedness and hypocrisy of his Roman brethren. His own pious practices gave occasion only to their raillery. He heard blasphemies uttered without reproof in their private conversations. The public without reprod in their private conversations. The public services of the church were performed with a perfunctory and contemptuous haste, and not least among them the sacrifice of the mass. Once, when he celebrated that sacrament, he perceived that seven were already finished

THE CHURCH, THE PILLAR AND GROUND OF THE TRUTH.

(By The Rev. W. Gresley.)

To establish in men's minds that truth is something real and discoverable, is a primary object. We may then go on to the declaration of God's word, that "THE CHURCH is the pillar and ground of THE TRUTH ;" from posing truths, all nevertheless equally true; and several pillars of the truth," on the which contradictory systems are inscribed; and several "grounds," or foundations of truth, on which utterly discordant fabrics are raised. So long as men persist in so absurd a notion, as they now practically do, so long will the Gospel be lidden and ob-scured, and the features of God's Church bemarred. But once let men recognize the fact that the truth is real, and based on a real foundation; then we have some principle to proceed on; then our own Church comes forth, and claims to be a true and pure branch of that one Apostolic Church which was founded by Christ; she shews her lineal descent from the Apostles; she appeals confidently to God's word, and to the testimony of antiquity, for the pureness of her doctrine and discipline; and declares herself to be God's appointed instrument in the land for the naintenance of the truth amongst the people.

more or less responsible. Then let him consider the mismore or less responsible. Then let him consult interna-chief which he is scattering about, by his loose and care-less mode of speaking, to the multitudes. The Church bids the people "behave lowly and reverently to their betters;" then comes the demagogue, and tells them that betters;" then comes the demagogue, and tells them that their betters are tyrants and oppressors, or fools and dri-vellers. God's word bids the people submit themselves to their spiritual pastors; the demagogue holds them up to ridicale and opprobrium. The Bible teaches men to be humble-minded; the demagogue puffs them up with vain notions of their enlightenment and manifold virtues. The Bible teaches them to perform their working duties the The Bible teaches them to perform their various duties the demagogue bids them clamour for their rights and the demagogue bids them clanbur for their rights and privileges—thus scattering firebrands amongst the most inflammable matter, and sowing seeds amongst an igno-rant population, which may be the cause of countless evils here, and to many of them an eternity of misery herehere, and to many of them an eternity of misery here-after. There is yet another serious charge against the liberals—namely, that by their votes, and speeches, and writings, they directly prevent the communication of the will of God to the people. Their false theory obliges them to join with the Infidel and the Dissenter, in refu-ing to allow the government of the covert to build sing to allow the government of the country to build churches and appoint religious teachers, for want of which hundreds of thickly peopled communities are dwelling in heathen darkness.

Such are the modes in which many liberals in the present day are deluding the minds, and, it is to be feared, destroying the souls of their fellow-men; themselves, it may be, utterly unconscious of the evils which they are causing; supposing themselves at perfect liberty to adopt whatsoever course of polities they choose, and to promote their objects by all the means in their power, without any

their objects by all the means in their power, without any reference to the effect which they may have on the cause of truth and virtue, or the souls of their fellow men. Nay, even those from whom ve might expect better things—those to whom we might look to stem the torrent, thingsare too often more inclined to yield to it, and adapt them selves to the circumstances of the times, than strive to direct and amend them.

O! that such men would act on principles of *right* instead of *expediency*; that they would look to God and His eter-nal truth, as the object and aim of al their actions!

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A trepord in the proof in the perceived that seven were already in the perceived that seven were already in the heard from others, that there is the had completed one; while the prices were exhorts in the heard from others, that there is the heard from others, that the index of the system and the indexencies of the ministers that hear and the indexencies of the ministers that hear and the indexencies of the ministers that heard heard heard heard the other, an entire disregard for that may struggles, and which he now almost considered as may struggles, and which he now almost considered as indexencies of the trip is the form of the system and the indexencies of the visitiant edific.
After transacting the business on which he was sort, indeed his back for ever upon the apostolical structure is a members of the consequence of it, again gain induced any malveolent is indeed any malveolent is indeed any malveolent is indeed any malveolent is indeed any malveolent is indexen. The heard to the arm of hear is privately is the proof.
The present work must be the restoration of the Church is an indicated to the arm of hear is privately is the induced in a more consequence of it. Any a personal view of the vices of the induced any malveolent is indexent. The induced has a marker is a members of the creater is a mether strength, and no other the aready is the post of the vices of the vices is and the indexent on the induced any malveolent is indexent. The induced has a percent work must be the restoration of the clurch is an induced any malveolent is a percent work must be the restoration of the clurch is an induced any malveolent is a percent work must be the restoration of the clurch is an induced any

appointing preachers who shall stand up in God's name to teach the people; but it is the restoration of the Church's spirit and holy influence, at which we must aim. We should teach men what the Church really is—namely, the instrument which God hath appointed to evangelize the world; yea, the body of which Christ himself is the head. We should scrupplously restore whatsoever holy rite or ceremony has fallen into disuse through lapse of years. We should build our churches as our fathers built them with a headth fit of the dwelling-place of the Most CHURCH is the pillar and ground of THE TRUTH; from which declaration it would appear certain hat the Church also is something *real* and *visible*. It cannot be an airy and invisible phantom, as some appear to think. If it be to stand as the basis and pillar of the truth, it must be itself also something tangible, visible, and ascertainable. The notion is nonsensical that there may be several op-the notion is nonsensical that there way be several opand in the spirit of St. Pa We should adopt, eparate from the apostolic fellowship. We should adopt, a its full extent, the principle furnished to us by the Socialist, —that by early training and association, you may model the young mind, and lead it in the paths of truth and virtue. But, unlike the Socialist, we should go to the living word of God for instruction, and not to the shifting sands of human caprice. We should recognise as truth, not what vain men conjecture, but what God has taught. In all these ways, and a thousand others, should the eturning spirit of truth and unity be encouraged and set forth. We should consider nothing too arduous to be at-tempted, nothing so trivial as to be disregarded. Then let us not despair of an eventual triumph. God has pronised to be with his Church, even to the end of the w Let us look at her past history for a confirmation of this promise, and a warrant for our hope. Time was, when half the world was overshadowed by the baleful cloud of Arianism ; Pelagianism spread its noxious branches over many of the Church's fairest territories; but both have perished and passed away. Here, in our own land, the omish superstition once spread like the deadly upas-tree; but that too was rooted up. Why then should we think that the sects which now spread themselves over our land, and mar the fair proportion of the truth, should remain amongst us as fixtures for ever? Why should statesmen and politicians act on this most improbable hypothesis, and endeavour to adjust their policy to a state of things which all history and all analogy teach us will endure out for a short time? Why not rather believe that, like Arianism, and Pelagianism, and Popery, and the host of other heresies, which have sprung up and flourished, and then passed away, so the various discordant sects and schisms which now vex the land, will again merge for ever in the great stream of the Church catholic and universal? Only let us preach, and pray, and act, and write, with this hope, and we may yet live to see the day of its accomplishment.

architecture, in all its lightness, luxuriance, and variety. No. The Dissenters, as a body, were against the cause of The effect may have been heightened by the rising of the slow volumes of smoke from the evening sacrifices, while even at the distance of the slope of Mount Olivet, the silence may have been faintly broken by the hymns of the worshippers.

THE MIRACULOUS DISPERSION OF THE JEWS. (From The Rev. C. Benson's Hulsean Lectures.)

Go where you will, and in every nation under heaven in the east and in the west, in the north and in the south in the snowy mountain and in the sandy desert, in every In the snowy mountain and in the sandy desert, in every city and almost in every village, you will behold the face of some exiled Israelite, fulfilling, in his destiny, the prophecy of the Lord: There is something peculiarly remarkable and apparently providential in this *universal* dispersion of the people of God. They are to be found in all nations, and in all nations they are found despised and rejected of men, without a home and without a country; without the night or the properties of other atic without the rights or the protection of other citizens. Still there are some places in which they are less hated and oppressed than in others; and under the mild and paternal government of our native land they have nothing to fear and less to suffer than in any other country in the world. Why then do they not gradually quit those lands of their oppressors to seek for safety in this rock of comparative refuge and peace? It is the common dictate of human nature to flee from distress and seek comfort of human nature to flee from distress and seek confort and security wherever they may be found, no matter in what country or in what clime. Why then does not the Jew avoid the fury of a German populace, the barbarity of the chieftains of Africa, and the grinding exactions of Turkish avarice, by raising the tabernacle of his rest under the influence of the freedom and protection of Britain's laws? Or why, if in all countries he is con-demned to suffer—why does he not turn his steps towards the land of his fathers after which he sighs, and endeavour the land of his fathers after which he sighs, and endeavour to console his sorrows by living and dying in that Judea, and beside that Jordan, which he loves? Such would be the natural conduct of common men. But the Jew acts not thus. Oppressed and persecuted, he still continues, to live where he has lived, and grows and multiplies in adversity without the thought of change. Neither tribunal truth, as the object and aim of al their actions! Men know not the power of truth, or they would not thus despise it; they know not the hreditary faith which yet pervades the people; they know not the instinctive feeling of conscience which God has inplanted, and which still exists in the breast of each individual, even though the understanding has been deceived and perverted. The truths we learn upon a mother's knee ere yet the evil in-tercourse of the world hath tainted is; the influence of parametal authority which is yet saced, though abused: parental authority, which is yet saced, though abused; the power of old associations still roted in the nation's general experience of the rest of the world to the world in the nation's general experience of the rest of the world to the terms of the rest of the world to the terms of the rest of the world to the terms of terms of the terms of terms of the terms of terms of the terms of terms of terms of terms of the terms of terms mankind; that the gew atome should act contrary to our general experience of the rest of the world, to what can we ascribe it, but to the providential dispensation of God? why is it, but that he is immoveably fixed and rooted, as it were, by the never-failing word of prophecy, to the soil on which he dwells? Why is it that he flees not back to the land of his fathers, but because Jesus hath said, that he shall be led captive into "all nations." And why does he not strive for the possession of Jerusalem again, but because the same Jesus hath said, that "Jerusalem shall be trodden under foot of the Gentiles, until the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled." Yea, and for the same reason it is, that he that did once strive to restore it to these children of vengeance, did strive in vain.

THE CORRUPTIONS OF CHRISTIANITY. (By The Rev. Hugh J. Rose.)

Some of those very corruptions of Christianity, which Some of those very corruptions of Christianity, which are loadly and justly complained of, served, for a time, the most important purposes. In consequence of the papal supremacy, a constant intercourse was kept up between the various nations of Europe; which tended, materially, to diffuse information, to break the gloom, and prepare the way for a better order of things. By the establish-ment of the religious orders, the same and was promoted: and rich monastic establishments offered, in those days, the only shelter for the learned, and for learning itself the only shelter for the learned, and for learning itself. The studies of the schoolmen, though we may be pleased in our wisdom, to despise them, yet, unquestionably, shar-pened and strengthened the mind; and from the Scriptures, and from the works of the earlier fathers, the solitary and from the work in those establishments, what he could not have learned in the world, a knowledge of the doc-trines of genuine Christianity. The gorgeous ceremonies, the power, and the splendour, of the church, gave it an degree, which, perhaps, over such minds, it could hardly, otherwise, have acquired. By all these things, the notion of the superiority, the certainty, and the truth of Christia-nity, lived, and grew up, and strengthened itself, during the dark ages, in the minds of men; and prepared them for clinging to it, with the fondest and most invincible affection, in the storm and tempest, which were to ensue

social order. We speak not of individuals who were above the prejudices of their sect; men in whom the religious feeling predominated over the sectarian. Such, no doubt, were, here and there, to be found. And we hope it will be distinctly understood that we take the whole body of be distinctly understood that we take the whole body of Wesleyan Methodists out of the category of Dissent. We regard them as irregular Churchmen, whose sympathies are much more with the Establishment than against it. But to the Baptists, to the Independents, to the Socinians, "et hoc genus omne," we owe no gratitude for the great deliverance which has been achieved from the greatest calamities that ever threatened a nation. If their coun-

sels or their efforts could have prevailed, the vessel of state would, ere this, have been borne amidst the rapids; by which it would have been hurried to speedy destruction To what, then, are we indebted for our escape, at the nagnitude of which we are even still astounded? We say, magnitude of which we are even still astounded? We say; emphatically, TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Yes! That was the blessed instrument, prepared aforetime for, this great work, and which operated upon the minds of the people, throughout the length and breadth of the British empire, as an antiseptic to those dangerous delusions which, in other countries, have overthrown long-established institutions. Yes!—by our holy, apostofical, and episco-pal Church, the proud waves of revolution have been stayed; and dark is the scowl of the balled incendiary; as he retreats from her bulwarks; and finds; to his confu-sion that there is still, in this country, owing to her Dision, that there is still, in this country, owing to her Di-vine instruction, a power of truth and holiness, against which all his devices cannot prevail: and that even with all the power of the monarchy at his back, he must still all the power of the monarchy at his back, he must still quail before the Conservative spirit of a free, enlightened, and a religious people. We will be told that the press has done much to cause right notions to prevail; and we admit it. But what portion of the press? That portion, of it which is under the influence of the Church of England principle, AND THAT ALONE. The Times has done much —the Standard has done much—the Morning Herald has done much-other great journals and periodicals have done much to banish and drive away those erroneous and pestilent doctrines, both political and religious; by which the realm has been disordered. But what has the Morn-ing Chronicle been doing? What has the Globe been What have all the Dissenting publications been oing? doing? Have they not all been propagating the delusions, by which, had they been suffered to influence the mind of the country during the recent elections, we would ere this have been a doomed nation? No. . It is by the spirit of the Church of England we have been saved. Even the Church of Scotland, towards which we at least have no invidious feelings, can claim no share in the averting of this mighty calamity; as she was more intent upon her own crotchet of church government; than regardful the own electric of the second perfectly willing that the empire should be ruined, provided only that the "non-intrusion" principle might be maintained. Her zeal for a distinguishing peculiarity in her own system seemed to have rendered her indifferent to the safety of all the other great interests of the empire ; blindly forget-ful that when they were compromised, she could not be seenre. She preferred to see Bannerman, the destructive, member for Aberdeen, because he affects to adopt "nonintrusion" views, rather than confer the representation upon a sound and honest Conservative, who would not to the same extent pledge himself upon the church question. In many other places the same infatuation has been exhi-bited ; and the fall of Whig-Radicalism has been broken bited; and the full of wing-ktalicalism has been broken by the accession of many an adherent who never would have again found his way into parliament, were it not for the pirensy upon this point of ecclesiastical polity, which would seem to have deprived our Scottish brethren of the right use of their understandings. Let us not be mistaken for a moment. We prejudge

Let us not be mistaken for a moment. We prejudge them not. As our readers know, we have expressed opinions favourable to that view of the non-intrusion question which has been advocated by the evangelical clergy. Most deeply do we deplore that when a happy opportunity of settling it was fairly afforded, it was not finally set at rest. But we grieve that stich a matter should, at a crisis like the present, have paralysed so many of the friends of the Conservative cause in Scotland, and given an advantage to the common enemy which might given an advantage to the common enemy which might have proved so fatal. And we allude to it at present only for the purpose of showing that in achieving this our great deliverance, THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND STANDS ALONE; and while the Church of Scotland may rejoice in the number of destructives whom she sends into parliament to plead the cause of "non-intrusion," the Church of Eng-land rejoices in that Conservative majority by whom their efforts for evil will be defeated; and by whose vigorous counteraction alone they could be prevented from over-throwing all the houses of God in the land.

Yes; upon the present occasion the Church of Scotland has adopted the spirit and dwindled into the insignificance of a sect; and if she is safe, it is only because she may repose under the shadow of that mighty spiritual mother.

[NUMBER 9:

in the metropolis of Christendom some valuable fruits of spiritual instruction. Instruction indeed he did gather; and he was wont in

later life to say, "Not for a hundred thousand florins would I part with the remembrance of that journey. I night then have felt some apprehension that I had done injustice to the Pope!" It is not that he could have been ignorant of the leading features of the more recent history of the View. of the Vatican, nor that the crimes and scandals of pope and cardinals were altogether veiled even from a German monk; but he may have thought them exaggerated, or he may have condemned them only as individual trans-gressions, not detracting from the holiness of the church At any rate, he had heard only distant rumours, which conveyed no strong impression of the reality. He was attached to his church with the ardour which animated all his feelings; he revered it as he revered his faith, as hoped for his salvation; and he trusted to find in a r inspection only fresh cause for love and veneration.

cended the Alps to Milan, and in the neighbour hood of that city was entertained in a monastery of marble. As he proceeded he found everywhere the same magnifi-Cence. He was astonished at the sumptuous hospitality which loaded the tables of the servants of God. All this as new and surprising to the humble professor in the nagal academy of Wittemberg. But when he discovered beides, that the monks of Italy broke without scruple Friday's fast, he was so moved as to venture on on a remonstrance, for which, as some report, he nearly atoned with his life.

His eyes began to open. He traversed on foot the urning plains of Lombardy. The climate disordered im without, and his inward reflections suggested only dissatisfaction and his inward reflections suggested an-dissatisfaction and disgust. He arrived at Bologna dan-gerously sick; and his only consolation was to repeat, as he was wont, the apostle's words, "The just shall live by faith," He rough Flofaith." He recovered, and, after passing through Flo rence, and toiling under an oppressive sun through the long tract of the Apennines, at length he reached his destination destination. No sooner had he entered the convent of his order, situated near the Porta del Popolo, than he fell on his back is knees and lifted up his hands to heaven and cried, "Hail, revered Rome, sanctified by the blessed martyrs, and by their blood which has been shed into thy bosom And under the influence of this enthusiasm he presently astened to the holy places, he visited all their precincts, he listened to all the legends by which they are conse-crated, and all that he saw and heard he believed.

The general voice of history assures us, that the more enlightened classes of the Italian people, not excepting a considerable portion of the clergy, were at that time deeply infected with infidelity. There is nothing impro-bable in this Oable in this. Without assuming any error in the doc-trines of the church, we need not hesitate to assert that ong its rites there were several offensive to any but rossest understanding; among its ceremonies, many ch insulted the simplicity of the religion of the gospel ng the tales and traditions inculcated on the belief of the faithful, many which presumed an unlimited credulity, and these observances and superstitions were carefully put orward and presented to the people as the substance an essence of their faith. The amazing pretensions of the must have shocked the piety of every intelligent mind. e abuses, which had then so overgrown the whole lesiastical system as to form indeed its most conspicuous must have disgusted every one not connected with th stained individual members of the hierarchy, the nations daily perpetrated by popes and prelates in name of Christ, shocked that natural feeling which teaches, that no religion can be from heaven unless it

Our object, therefore, as God's ministers, or as moral writers, must be to urge men to embrace the proposition, that it is their bounden duty to make up their minds what is truth, and straightway to act on it in every department of life. PARENTS we entreat, as they desire the soul's he their children, to educate them in that which they believe to be the real truth. We warn them of the irreparable mischief which they are inflicting on their children, if they bring them up in vague, indefinite notions, or in the want of fixed principle, and reverence for holy things. We exhort them, therefore, not to be satisfied with mere worldly information, but to take heed that their children learn the truth as God has revealed it, and as his Church upholds it. MAGISTRATES, AND THOSE WHO ARE IN AUTHORITY,

we remind of their bounden duty to "maintan the truth;" to give their influence and their countenanceto that which they conscientiously believe to be the truth, and to that only.

STATESMEN also, and RULERS, we call on to make up their minds what is truth, and to uphold and cherish it; not to rest satisfied with the absurd and flippant assertion, that men have different opinions, and we have no right to interfere with them. We do not ask them to interfere with any man's opinion-far from it; let every man have full permission from the state to exercise his own discre-tion in matters of faith. To God he must give account, not to man. But amongst the multitude of conflicting creeds, all of which, except one, must of necessity, by the force of terms, be more or less false, let statesmin fix on that which they conscientiously believe to be true, and let them cherish and support it, and endeavour to spread its blessings amongst the people. "If the Lord be God, follow Him; but if Baal, then follow him;" but do not raise one tabernacle for Baal, and another for God; which

were to treat both with equal irreverence. We would especially warn those who, from thoughtlessness, or early association, have embraced liberal sentiments, of the awful position in which those opinions We are far from saying that liberal opinions place them. are incompatible with a regard for God's true religion-(and yet it would be well for such men to consider the and yet it would be wen for such men to consider the matter on their knees before God, and earnestly pray for enlightenment). But we would beg the holders of such notions to consider the course in which their opinions are even now of necessity leading them. They are encouraging a press which taints the very air with its impurity, spreading among the people the most openly blashemous and flagitious doctrines; or, when it speaks more modethe endearing tie of interest. Above all, the vices rately, even then encouraging in men's minds doubts or indifference as to the most solemn subjects, and irreve-rence with regard to the most sacred things; this undermining the faith of many poor uninstructed men, raising in their minds unworthy suspicions of those ministers

JESUS ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

From The Rev. H. H. Milman's History of Christianity.)

It is impossible to conceive a spectacle of greater natural or moral sublimity, than the Saviour seated on the slope of the Mount of Olives, and thus looking down, almost for the last time, on the whole Temple and city of Jerusalem, crowded as it then was with near three millions of worshippers. It was evening, and the whole irregular outline of the city, rising from the deep glens, which encircled it on all sides, might be distinctly traced. The sun, the significant emblem of the great Fountain of moral light, to which Jesus and his faith had been moral light, to which Jesus and nis laten had been perpetually compared, may be imagined, sinking behind the western hills, while its last rays might linger on the broad and massy fortifications on Mount Sion, on the stately palace of Herod, on the square tower, the Antonia, at the corner of the Temple, and on the roof of the fretted all over with golden spikes, which Temple, glittered like fire; while below, the colonnades and lofty gates would cast their broad shadows over the courts, and afford that striking contrast between vast masses of gloom, and gleams of the richest light, which only an evening scene, like the present, can display. Nor indeed, (even without the sacred and solemn association Nor. connected with the holy city,) would it be easy to conceive any natural situation in the world of more impressive grandeur, or likely to be seen with greater advantage under the influence of such accessaries, than that of Jerusalem, seated, as it was, upon hills of irregular height, ^{operate} for the moral improvement of mankind. These and other similar considerations combined to Plant a secret contempt for the church among all who saw

in the days of purification.

For those days, a good and gracious Providence was aking preparation. While the kings of the earth, the making preparation. While the kings of the earth, the proud noble, and the humble peasant, were laying aside slow degrees, under the influence of Christianity upted as she was, the violence and the ferocity of their acestors, and opening their minds to more gentle influ ences,-while they were listening to the monkish chronieler, or the minstrel's lay,-the cell of the solitary mon beheld him, too, rising above the ignorance of his age and his profession. The learned leisure which he enjoyed, afforded him time for investigation; and, in better natures, devotional habits, and retirement from the busy scenes of ife, taught the value of those sublime and holy truths which that investigation revealed. As time went on, men were, more and more, roused to a sense of their eal situation. Evils, which had remained unnoticed in days of darkness, became daily more perceptible; as the world emerged from gloom into light, under the gentle influence of that religion, which unfolded,-now the page immortalized by pagan genus, to refine and excite the intellect,—and now, the deathless record of sacred writ, to purify and elevate the heart. The true ministers of eligion became, daily, more and more reluctant, to abet and aid the promulgation of falsehood, and to advance or sustain the monstrous domination of the Roman See, over the power of governments, and the consciences of indi-viduals. Then came the dawning of a brighter day.-could throw aside their crutches; the blind man, had recovered his sight, and required no longer the hand to guide or support him.

(From The Dublin University Magazine.)

What is the instrument by which God, in his mercy, has been graciously pleased to achieve for us this great deliverance [from the Melbourne ministry]? Ponder well that question. Was it the monarchy? No. Owing to the most artful misrepresentations, all the power and the influence of our gracious and amiable, but most deluded Sovereign, was exerted against the Conservative cause. Was it the corrupted portion of the aristocracy? No; they were the aiders and abettors in that criminal delusion. Was it the race of pseudo-political economists? No; they were amongst the loudest applauders of those propositions, by which, had they been carried into effect, country would have been irretrievably ruined. it the band of Socialists, by whom public decency has been outraged? No; to a woman they were favourers of the ministerial scheme; and rejoiced in it the more becanse, to a certainty, it must lead to the overthrow of re-vealed religion. Was it the Dissenters? No; as a body, they were ranged on the side of the profligate charlatans whom the country has been thrown into so much disorder, and mainly contributed by their influence to the return of some of the very worst revolutionists who have now found their way into parliament. What was it that caused the defeat of Lord Powerscourt and his colleague at Bath? Answer the question, men of Bath. Was it not the portentous confederacy which was formed of Papists, Socinians, Whig-Radicals, and Independents? Ay; the Independents of Mr. Jay's congregation; were not these the men who turned the scale, and whose bitterness as

without whose influence upon the understandings and consciences of the British people, the whole framework, of our constitution, both civil and ecclesiastical, would have been, ere this, consigned to ruin.

ENGLAND AND THE CORN-LAWS.

(From a Speech delivered by the Rev. Hugh M. Neile before the Liverpool Protestant Operative Association.)

Finding that none of their texts [viz., some texts of Scripture which had been quoted in the Anti-bread-tax. Tracts for the People, publications widely circulated in the manufacturing districts,] really applied to the question before us, I was anxious to ascertain whether there was anything in the Bible that did apply, and I think there is a text that will apply. I will call your attention to it. It is written in the 12th chapter of the Acts of the Appstles, and 20th verse, "Herod was highly displeased with them of Tyre and Sidon." Herod was a petty prince of only a portion of Palestine. Tyre was the mistress of the seas, and the mart of the commerce of the then civil-ized world. The traffic of Egypt, Persia, and Syria, was in her ports. Javan, Tubal, and Meshech were her mer-chants. The house of Togarmah was there with horses and mules; the ships of Tarshish with silver, and iron, and tin, and lead; the men of Dedan with ivory and ebony; Arabia and all the Princes of Kedar were there The corruptions of Christianity, not useless as instru-ments, had done their work; and, when they were required and Raamah were there with the chief of all spices, and no longer, they became purely mischievous and evil.— Childish things were no longer fit for men; the lame, and understanding and traffic she had increased her riches, and sat as a God in the midst of the seas. So she is de scribed. (Ezekiel xxvii.) Of what consequence was it then to Tyre, a city of such exalted riches, such splen-dour, such unbounded commerce, that Herod, a poor THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND THE DELIVERER OF THE COUNTRY. king's chamberlain, their friend, they desired peace of the They besought or implored peace, as the expres-gnifies. This was a most mortifying position for king. sion signifies. such a city as Tyre to be reduced to, but the reason, and a most sufficient reason, is assigned in the close of the verse, "because their country was nourished by the king's country." "Their country was nourished by the king's country,"—they were indebted to Herod for their wheat -they had no home-grown corn. Vain their broidered manufactures of exquisite workmanship, vain their precious stones, vain all their merchandise, vain all their pomp and glory-they had no home-grown wheat, and when Herod, a poor petty prince of Palestine, was angered, the mighty city of Tyre came as a suppliant to him to im-plore peace! Gentlemen electors of Liverpool! If you desire to see your country in the attitude of a suppliant at the ports of the Baltic or of the Black Sea; if you desire to hasten the time so poetically anticipated, when an artist from New Zealand shall sit upon the last monldering arch of London-bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's; you desire to see the humiliation, the starvation, the final ruin of your country, you have only to cause her to be nourished by some other country—you have only to repeal the tax that secures you home-grown wheat! But you wish to keep your mother strong and healthy, as well as richly attired and tastefully adorned—if you wish to keep England the arbitress of nations, as well as the mistress of the seas-if you wish her to have her independence in peace, and in a ready preparation for war (the best attitude to secure the continuance of peace,) then left her be self-nourished—as to wheat—self-nourished Engsectaries outweighed, or overbore, their common sense as | land receiving supplies, indeed, when occasional circum34

of wheat than a French, or Dutch, or Polish, or Russian field. They are all very well, but none of them are Eng-I love the word England, including as it does the United Empire. Is it lawful to have a preference for English becomes an Englishman. Is it lawful to have a preference for English manufactures? Doubtless it is so. Is it praiseworthy to take a greater interest in the pros-perity of English than in the prosperity of Continental cotton-mills? Are they desirous of competing with the Continental manufacturer? To be sure they are, and it is right they should and we are adding them when we entit right they should, and we are aiding them when we culti-vate the great interests of England, and every thing English-English manufactures, English machinery, English commerce, English sailors, ready and prepared for every occasion, and every enterprise alike of bravery and hu-manity, English navy, English army, English Church, English Constitution, securing the splendour and prero-English Constitution, securing the spectrated and to a snapping asunder gatives of the Crown, the dignity and hereditary posses-sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the nobles, and the liberties and security of the sions of the security of the security of the security of the sions of the security of the security of the security of the sions of the security of the secur people. English oxen, and sheep, and hogs, and poultry, -yes, and the best, safest, and most nutritious food for all these, English corn! O! gentlemen, be not deceived by the new-fashioned cant of cosmopolitan Liberalism, as if patriotism had become a prejudice! No; cultivate patri-otism in wheat. Patriotism in wheat! Instead of looking upon patriotism as a prejudice, cultivate all that is dear to England—yes, and make the welkin ring with the ers of honest hearts and hands and the tongues for old England-for old home-fed England!

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1841.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, for the greater convenience of several of the Clergy from the Eastern parts of the Diocese, will hold his Primary Visitation in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Thursday, the 9th September next, instead of Wednesday, the 8th, as previously announced. Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock, A. M.

imposed by law.

The Clergy are expected to appear in full black robes.

We trust that there will be a numerous attendance of the Laity on Thursday next, on the occasion of the Bishop's Visitation. The regular Morning Service will be performed; after which, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, one of the Bishop's Chaplains, will deliver an appropriate Sermon. His Lordship will then proceed to the Altar, and deliver his Charge.

In all these services the Laity ought to feel as much interested as the Clergy. Their presence will be no less respectful to their Bishop and spiritual pastors, than calculated to promote their own eternal welfare.

Our readers probably recollect that, a short time. since, we noticed in a brief paragraph the advantages the Council of King's College will give their assiswhich we anticipated from the introduction of a uniform system into the District Grammar Schools, as laid down in the Regulations of the Council of King's College. It was indeed with no ordinary gratification, that we hailed the completion of arrangements so well calculated to diffuse the blessings of liberal education, and raise the standard of literary acquirement throughout the Province. We were aware at the time, that the system had not escaped the opposition of sectarian prejudice, and that a was instituted by them, and yet they placed his appointment and disnissal in the hands of the Head protest had been drawn up by a minority of the Master, reserving to themselves merely the right of Trustees of the Gore District School against its adoption, but we did not think it necessary then to advert to the vague and loosely expressed objections of papers that applications, &c. might be made to the individuals, who evidently seemed more disposed to cavil at the authority, and question the motives of the the best answer which can be given to this captious objection, is the statement of the fact, that no adverlegally appointed framers of the Regulations, than to tisement on the subject appeared, until a special appreciate their pure and disinterested exertions for the advancement of education, or to discuss the details application had been made to the Council by the Board of Trustees of the Johnstown District, on the of the excellent system, which they prescribed. We occasion of a vacancy in their school, which it was believed in fact that the hostility, which was then manifested to the Regulations, was so palpably factious, that it could never influence the judgment of with their request; and even in that advertisement any one, who would examine the system in that (so careful do the Council seem to have been of candid, and unprejudiced spirit, which becomes men guarding against the imputation which has been tended, prudently managed, and rendered available more anxious for the welfare of the country than the preferred against them) the limitation is expressly success of a party, and too deeply sensible of the stated "in cases of reference from the District Boards wish to obtain for their children the blessings of a importance of improving the moral and intellectual of Trustees." feeling of jealousy in their estimation of any attempt body, of a partial and sectarian character." Do the to promote so desirable an object. Impressed with gentlemen, who sanctioned this assertion by the has prescribed for them a system, eminently adapted this conviction, and persuaded that the document put authority of their names, know that all the seats at for the attainment of their object, not drawn up acforth by Messrs. Gale, Stark and Craigie, must prove innocuous, for the tone, which pervaded it, would be sity's honours and offices are open to all Christian its antidote, we did not deem it necessary to counteract the effects of its publication by any observations of ours, the only result of which might have been to give it a degree of importance, to which, as a calm and sober exposition of just and well-founded objections, it had no claims. But, however, the querulous murmurs of the Hamilton Board were loud enough to produce an echo within the walls of the Legislative attempted) to secure, by nomination, a preponderance Council,-and the accents of complaint against the in favour of any sect or party? Or can those gentleauthorities of King's College fell on the ever-watchful ears of Mr. Morris. On the motion of the Honour- a body, which (to say the least) is composed of men able gentleman, the Rules and Regulations were of as high reputation for integrity, and intelligence, referred to a Select Committee, and we have now and learning, as any in Canada, advance any proofs to before us the Report, presented by them, and the substantiate the grave charge which they have so observations with which their Chairman (Mr. Morris) flippantly brought against them? Can they produce introduced some resolutions, founded on that report. Under such circumstances, it would be culpable indifference in us to allow the subject to remain any longer without special notice. We shall, therefore, take a brief view of the objections, which have been advanced against the Regulations, and enquire into the expediency of the measures, by which it is proposed to supersede them. The greater part of the Protest given in by the minority, who dissented at the meeting of the Trustees of the Gore District School, on June 28th, is occupied with doubts regarding the authority, under which the Council assumed the control of the District Grammar Schools, insinuations regarding their sectarianism, by specifying "the books to be used, the form of and suspicions of their motives. Although it is not prayer prescribed, the periods appointed for holidays, necessary to notice these topics, for the fact of their and the returns required to be filled up and given in being proved or disproved, does not in the least affect to the Board," to intimate that these are the grounds, the merits of the system, which was proposed, yet we on which they founded that charge, we hesitate not to cannot forbear expressing our surprise and regret, that assert, that if the Regulations of the Council of King's a document, in which so unwarrantable a line of College (partial and sectarian as it is asserted to be) observation was pursued, should have been signed by and the Protest of the three members of the Church the gentlemen, whose names are attached to it. They of Scotland, (liberal and free from prejudice as they must have been aware that the Council acted under are to be considered) were submitted to a candid and the express authority of the Act of 2d Victoria, Chap. impartial judge, he would at once pronounce that there 10. In that Statute, it is enacted not merely "that was more party spirit and religious prejudice apparent the proceeds of the School Lands should be placed under the control of the Council of King's College,' but "that it shall and may be lawful for the Council of King's College to make such rules, regulations, and bye-laws for the conduct and good government of the

pleasure from contemplating an English or an Irish field quorum, who shall have the superintendence of the quarterly dues-the reports-the register. of the that wealth, and taste, and art-parks, so many authority-can such a country, we say, be said to be either Grammar Schools established in the several Districts pupils-and the certificates. Will it be believed that scenes of fairy-land, gardens and pleasure-grounds, of this Province, and receive the money authorised to all these important topics (and some of them neces- realizing the fabled domain of Alcinous,-all that be paid under this Act." Thus it appears, that by sarily open to discussion, for perfect unanimity on all this combination of the beautiful in nature and art an offensive one. this Act not merely was the authority of the Trustees such points cannot be expected,) to which a fair and could present, was called into requisition by devoted election. A tragic farce is there; the show of an election terconstituted in place of that, which existed at the the power which he could bring to bear against them, gratification of our beloved Sovereign.

or design, but of duty and obligation, for the Council made and adopted by the Council of King's College," authority, with which the law invested them. To a long continued system of mismanagement of the accuse them, then, of "a desire to gain the control educational affairs of the colony had engendered."

This is not the way to satisfy the public mind, on over the Schools, and to organise them on a particular system," is the language of men, in so great a hurry a most important subject, in which the community to find fault, that they forget that they are advancing feels the deepest interest. A well matured and pracas an objection the very discharge of the duties tical plan for the advancement of education has been But the subscribers to the Protest "perceive evident It is regarded by many (we believe the majority) of marks in the steps which the Council of King's those, for whose benefit it was designed, as admirably college has already taken, of a desire" "to grasp the calculated to promote the efficiency of the schools, patronage of those Schools," and thus exceed the by prescribing a fixed and comprehensive course of powers given by the Act. The steps from which they study, judiciously gratuated, according to the progress drew this inference seem to have been "their having of the pupils, and carefully accommodated to the advertised in the public papers, that application for wants and wishes of both masters and parents, and made to them, and testimonials of character, and attention of the teaclers, and the acquirements of the qualification, forwarded to them, and in their having scholars. To deprive the public of these advantages, appointed three of their members, a standing committee without the fullest satement of the grounds on which patronage which the Council, (in the plenitude of their general dissatisfaction and discontent.

But it is plain, that the hostility is aimed not against ambition,) could grasp, is the appointment of the Head Master and of the Assistant. And yet, in the resolutions which were sent to every Board of District movement is not so nuch to abrogate the Regulations, Trustees in the Province, and which were, doubtless, as to deprive the Council of King's College of the known to these gentlemen, it is expressly stated, with authority which they exercise, and substitute in their reference to the selection of a Head Master, "that place a new Board of Control, constructed on some novel principle, which is to give universal satisfaction, tance to the Board of District Trustees, if they desire and please every one. If this most desirable object it,"-thus offering the aid of the standing committee is attainable, and ary means can be devised, whereby to the choice of the Trustees, -not forcing it on their the discordant opinons on education, can be melted acceptance, nor arrogating any right to interfere. down into one mass, available for practical purposes, In the case of the Assistant, it would have been a far be it from us to try to quench the fire, by which matter of no difficulty for them to have secured to the process is to be effected. But the public, who themselves the patronage, (had they been actuated by are but little interested in the results of Educational the desire, which is imputed to them) for the office alchymy, and whose common sense teaches them to than fiction." place but little faithin speculative philosophy, cannot look on, whilst so visionary a project is in progress. without feeling seriors apprehensions, that the experiknowing that this authority was exercised with impar- ment may end in an explosion, shaking the foundations tiality and justice. But "they advertised in the public and endangering the safety of the Institutions, the benefits of which they at present enjoy. The great majority of the people of the Province are of too practical a turn d' mind, and too desirous of availing themselves of the solid advantages, within their grasp. to risk the substance, whilst they catch at the shadow. They wish to see their School funds flourishing under judicious culture, and they know that since necessary to notify, that the Council night comply they have been placed under the control of the Council of King's College, they have been extricated from confusion and disorder, and are vigilantly superincourse of education, which may qualify them for the are of our youth, to be swayed by any paltry But it is objected to the Council, that they are "a profession or occupation in life, to which they may hereafter be called,-they know that the Council based on the results of an experience of eleven years, in the most flourishing establishment for education in the country. They wish their children to be in-structed not merely in the elements of knowledge, the people. With some of our readers we know this the by a mob, and obliged to return to Clare ! Mr. Hickson and provide the people we were the people with some of our readers we know this the by a mob, and obliged to return to Clare ! Mr. Hickson and provide the people we have the people we ha structed not merely in the elements of knowledge, which may enable them to discharge the duties of life, but in those principles, whose range extends beyond the bounds of this limited scene, they know that every species of profligacy, to drunkenness, and ed at Newcastle; while at Abbeyfeale the mob actually li the Bible is prescribed as a subject of instruction by debauchery among some, to betting, gambling, and the Council. They wish to see uniformity introduced even duels among others, and to extravagance and into the Schools, that their children may not suffer, should it be necessary to remove them from one estawish to be acquainted from time to time with the progress of their children-they know that the Quarterly Reports, prescribed by the Council, will give them this information. They wish to see competent and qualified masters, with adequate assistance, taking the charge of their Schools-they know that the advantage of an additional Master is to be ascribed to the Council, and that the same body have manifested their desire to co-operate in any measure, which may insure the respectability and efficiency of the Head Master. Finally, they wish to see the whole system under the supervision of integrity and experience, and they know that the very constitution of the Council guarantees the possession of these qualities, and insures prudence and impartiality in administering the government of the Schools. But we have already far exceeded our limits. We will revert to the subject in a future number. We cannot however conclude our observations at present, without emphatically expressing our conviction, that, although the triumph of a party may be secured by raising suspicions of motives-aiming insinuations at character_and predicting evil results, such a course of proceeding cannot fail "to have the effect" to apply the flexible words of the Report, "of continuing disappointment and bad feeling in the Western portion of the Province, instead of allaying the angry passions, which a long continued system of mismanagement of the educational affairs of the colony had engendered." In order that the public may be enabled to form an opinion upon this very important matter, we have inserted, in this day's paper, under the head of EDU-CATION,-the Minutes of the Hamilton Board of Trustees, and the several proceedings in the Legislative Council. We shall try, next week, to find room for the Regulations issued by the College Council. In the month of July, Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by her amiable and popular husband, Prince Albert, paid visits to the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, in Bedfordshire,-to the Earl Cowper, at Panshanger, in Hertfordshire,-and to Lord Melbourne, at Brocket Hall, in the same county. It is sa Trustees to each and every Grammar School in the of instruction-the books to be used-the prayers almost needless to say, that Her Majesty's reception and intext upon deadly purposes are allowed to traverse whole

time. Accordingly the incaring of the reply (which are discussed, and acport in the resorted to. No! Threats gave was given by the Attorney General, when consulted as cluding clause of one single sentence? Is it possi- English heart, must have been the demonstrations place to the more immediate and impressive agency of deeds. to the continuance of the authority of the former ble, that all the scholarship and acumen of the of affection to the Royal person exhibited by the was simply this,--that as the Lieutenant Governor purpose,) is it possible, we ask, that all, which they flowers, and evergreens; and floral arches, in many ninth clause of the new Act, but such authority as a wants, conformable to the wishes, or available for the every village proffered its simple homage-not the new Board of Trustees, constituted under the new benefit of a large portion of the people of the Province" less precious from its being tendered by humble hands. Act, could exercise. We have no wish, however, to -which comprises all their arguments against all the At Dunstable, a town which is the chief residence of argue the construction of the Act, where it may be details of the Regulations? But we forbear pressing persons engaged in the making of straw-plait for heartily wish we were drawing upon our imagination, and not doubtful. All that we desire to establish is abundantly the question, and turn to the Report in which the bonnets, nearly fifty bonnets, of the local manufacture, proved by the ninth clause, (already quoted) from same cautious brevity is too faithfully imitated, for it of all sizes and shapes, were suspended to the triumwhich it is obvious, that it was not a matter of choice dismisses "the rules, regulations, and bye-laws, lately phal arch under which Her Majesty passed. At Market-Street, an adjoining hamlet, the crowd,-as to draw up the Regulations, which they prescribed, with the summary expression of a general surmise, had previously been the case at Woburn-so thronged and that their neglect of the trust, thus committed that "they will have the effect of continuing disappoint- around the royal carriage, that it could only proceed to them, would have been a much more reasonable ment and bad feeling in the western portion of the at a slow pace; but at the sweet village of Hertingground of complaint, than their exercise of that Province, instead of allaying the angry passions, which fordbury, through which the Queen and Prince Albert walked wholly unaccompanied, so that they might taste undisturbed all the delights of English rural scenery, the good sense and decorous loyalty of the people prevented them from recognizing their visitors, and intruding upon the privacy of their ramble. At Panshanger, the Mayor of the neighbouring town of drawn up by a board authorised by law to construct it. Hertford presented an address to the Queen, reminding Her Majesty that the vicinity had been the residence of her predecessor, Elizabeth, whom, in many points of character, Her Majesty resembled. In most respects, we admit the justice of this appropiate compliment, and look forward to the day, when in the choice of a virtuous prime minister, a sage and Protestant Burleigh, Her Majesty may complete the the situation of Grammar School Teachers should be by insuring a strict and regular supervision of the resemblance, which she already bears, in many features of mind, to the firm and enlightened Elizabeth. At Woburn Abbey, the Duke of Wellington was one of the guests invited to meet Her Majesty, and for the examination of Teachers." Now, the only so admirable a system is discarded, must produce was received with deafening acclamations by the ssembled people.

The weather throughout the Royal progress was extremely fine: and all classes, from the highest to the lowest, participated in the rejoicings and festivities of the occasion.

One incident alone, of a saddening nature, is recorded to have marred the general exultation. The daughter of an inn-keeper at Berkhampstead, in Hertfordshire, was so excited by the extensive preparations made for the receeption of Her Majesty on the route to Woburn, that she expired at the precise moment of Her Majesty's arrival. This melancholy occurrence bears some slight resemblance to the closing scene of Sir Walter Scott's Novel of Woodstoch, and verifies the familiar aphorism, that "truth is stranger

Mr. T. B. MACAULAY, the Secretary at War, has lately been returned to Parliament by his former constituents, the electors of Edinburgh. The races at that city being about to take place, the Town Council applied to him for a subscription towards their support. The Right Honourable gentleman, in his reply, decined acceding to the request. Besides his objection to the custom of members giving money to such purposes, which he looked upon as a sort of bribe from the representative to his constituents, he based his refusal upon higher grounds:-"I am not clear that the orject is a good one;" and he declared still more emphatically at the end of his letter, "I campaign. The roads were dug up; barriers were raised across the model of the constraints of the two conservative candidates were way-laid; their carriages the two conservative candidates were way-laid; their carriages are supposed to be on their way to vote for the two conservative candidates were way-laid; their carriages are supposed to be and the carriages are supposed to be are supposed to be and the carriages are supposed to be and the carriages are supposed to be are Hundreds is the same as resigning a seat in Parliament. Opposed as we always have been to Mr. Macaulay's political views, we nevertheless were ever ready to the Conservative Candidates, with, of course, a protest against acknowledge his fascinating, but rather showy powers, as a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, and to confess *holding of seventeen inquests* for murder within the week imme as a writer in the Edinburgh Review, and to confess the patriotic and Protestant spirit, the rich harmony, the rolling numbers, and the vivid imagery of his well-known poetical effusions. With much more grati-agitation has worked there, and with what agonized convulsions fication do we now behold him standing before the world as a public moralist, disdaining to purchase language will prove unpalatable and over-strained; but as no one can deny that horse-races give rise to abuse of time among all, we rejoice exceedingly when a man holding high station, and endowed with brilblishment to another-they know that this must be liant talents, lifts up the voice of condemnation the effect of the Regulations of the Council. They against such demoralizing, and un-Christian amusements.

right of the electors to choose their representative, or any such constitutional jargon, it is a mere shallow mockery, and, withal, There is, in the sister country, no choice, no United Empire. Is it lawful to have a precedence of every thing English becomes an English manufactures? Boubtless it is so. constituted in place of that, which existed at the the power and hores, in both Protest and Report, in the con-time. Accordingly the meaning of the reply (which are discussed, in both Protest and Report, in the con-Yet still more welcome to Her Majesty's warm and and doomed electors, that were resorted to. No! Threats gave was given by the Attorney General, when consulted as to the continuance of the authority of the former Board of Trustees under the new Act) "that they continued to exercise their authority till other arrange-continued to exercise their the bioteconter of the next world were fearfully illus-the there are a companied and enforced by the bioteconter of the next world were fearfully illus-the there are a companies to the next world were fearfully illus-the there are a companies to the next world were fearfully illus-the there are a companies to the next world were fearfully illus-the the was simply this,—that as the Lieutenant Governor had not yet appointed a new Board in their place, they continued to exercise their authority,—of course not have been concentrated in the production of that have been concentrated in t of day and in the name of liberty and religion. Do we exagge rate; do we add one shade of over colouring to the fearfully dark picture presented by election contests in Ireland? tion of a reality. The scenes presented fell nothing short of open, undisguised, avowed rebellion. In Carlow, in Cork, Clare, Tipperary, Longford, Kerry, and (proh pudor !) in Dublin, the seat and centre of government, there was nothing to be seen but a system of the most terrific violence against all who entured to vote for the Conservative Candidates. It was their lying effort, and dreadfally attested the ferocious malignity of dying effort, and dreaming accelered the dynamic of the Conser-their natures. Heas how, and by what agency, the Conser-vative Candidate was defeated in Longford. A correspondent

"The violence exercised by the bigoted and fanatic party of the priests, and the effect produced by the retrained the scenes I have before described, have sufficed to prevent the outsonding voters being brought in. The carriages sent for their acom-modation have been attacked and demolished, and some of the voters have received severe cuts from stones flung in through the windows. In addition to all this, many respectable and independent Roman Catholics, who voluntarily came forward on Saturday last and pledged themselves to vote for Lefroy, were on Sunday night dragged from their homes, placed on cars, and on the following day were brought up, between priests, to vote for the Whites. Besides, a number of men, as I mentioned before, could not obtain the protection of escorts, and therefore remained at home. I have heard all kinds of reports concerning night attacks on men and houses, but I cann uate information from the local authorities, and it would not be safe to go to the scene of action in person.'

And again in Cork :--"The organization was complete. Every enemy was marked, and as he quitted the booth a chalk on his back commended him to 'justice.' If the military were outside, execution was deferred; but they dogged him till the danger was passed, and then a shout or a wink pointed him out for vengeance. The women were usually the first, the *courageous* men came after, and the unfortunate fellow was beat, and cut, and trampled. When Mr. Norwood's skull was broken in the manner described on Thursday, one of the female followers of Murphy and Cal-laghan actually danced in the blood that lay red upon the ground !

So, also, at the county election, in the words of the summary

of the Times :----"The same tactics by which they thus carried the city elec-"The same tactics by which the election for the county" tion were tried with the like result at the election for the county where Mr. Leader and Counsellor Longield were the Conservative condidates. On the second day of the poll their voters came up to the booths with their wounds bleeding; five electors of a party proceeding to the polling place under the guidant of Mr. Payne, were so desperately maimed in a general attack which was made upon them by the priests' faction, that they ecame unable to pursue their journey, and were left for safety nd attendance at a house upon the road. So unmerciful continued to be the assaults, and so tremendous the intimidation directed against the Conservative electors, that at half-past five on the Tuesday the friends of Mr. Leader withdrew him froi the contest, although his poll was only twelve below that of his adversaries; and Mr. Longfield followed his example." In Clare, such was the violence offered to Mr. Vandelen⁹,

he candidate on the Conservative interest, and to his friends, that through very shame the executive government has been obliged to offer a reward of £100 for the discovery of the partic bounded to offer a reward of 2100 for the discovery of the parties by whom such outrages were committed. One of his friends was murdered by his side. Was it then any wonder that he should have resigned on the third day? in Louth upwards of fifty Electors of the County made oath that they dare not without the utmost peril of their lives approach the county town. In Waterford—the city of Waterford, four boases were worked and one meric with the wrecked, and one man in self-defence was obliged to fire upon the mob. But in Tipperary-blood-stained Tipperary-preeminent at all times for atrocity and murder, it was a regular were attacked; a running fire was kept up against them for miles through a wild and savage district; the police, the army were in turn assailed. The consequence was the resignation election. But now let us glance at diately succeeding the election. But now let us glance Kerry-Mr. O'Connnel's own county-hitherto an except its track has been marked. The correspondent of the Times "The following are a few of the cases of intimidation that Mr. Sandes obliged to swear that they would not vote ! Taylor sent back from Killarney, and Mr. R. J. T. Orpen obliged to return to Dublin without voting ! Mr. Bland detain fires in the streets, the better to enable them to watch the detained voters during the night. Those are acts of intimidation I will now give you melanchol committed within Tralee. evidence that intimidation is attempted to be carried into effect in the court-house, at the moment they are about to poll for Mr. Blennerhassett. Yesterday a voter came up in No. 2 Mr. Blennerhassett. Yesterday a voter came up in No. Booth, in the tally of Mr. Blennerhassett, and when the usue question was put, 'who do you vote for?' a person from the gallery addressed the voter and told him to take care of himsel The important Report of Mr. Killaly, President of Board of Works, as also some interesting English "There can be no feeling of surprise at the result of the Kerry election, for the same reckles machinery was imploye there as elsewhere, and with equal success. A novel featur in this case was to arrest the progress of Her Majesty's ma coach from this city on two successive days this week, and compel the passengers to alight and become prisoners. This audacious outrage was committed by a multitude of people at Abbeyfeale, where they stopped the mail, and prevented the electors going on to Tralee. Amongst those made prisoner or compelled to return were the Messrs. Studdert, Mr. Lloye Mr. Orpen, Dean Holmes, Captain Jones, Mr. Hewson, Mr. Bland, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Massay, and others, on their way vote for Mr. Blennerhassett. The police were ordered to the extraordinary to say, they were countermanded, and for days her Majesty's mail coaches were stopped upon a gr public road, by a congregation of 'highwaymen,' who had 1 ters, papers, and passengers at their mercy, without any attempt of magistrates or police for forty-eight hours to interfere or pro-tect them from an outrage which is without example since the memorable year Ninety-Eight, when the same power was similar arly enforced. The conduct of the authorities will be inquir into. And yet despite all these terrible and malignant agen despite the conjoint power of the priest and the demagog despite the blood-thirstiness of the mob, and the fearfully tinct nature of the instructions they received from their sav leaders-despite all, the cause of order, tranquillity and go government has prevailed, and the Conservatives have gain a clear addition of Eight Seats in Ireland. How many other they would have won from the O'Connell faction had the been anything like fair-play, or free election, it is impossible tell, but it cannot for an instant be supposed that the elect carried by the means we have mentioned, can stand the slight est scrutiny. That most, if not all of them, will be reverse on petition, we have no manner of doubt. But even allowing their validity, the result clearly and convincingly shows the that distacted and long misgoverned country. We protest, in declining power of Mr. O'Connell and the Romish Priests. that Ireland requires to become tranquil and orderly is, a strong, vigorous, and impartial government; and that she will speedily experience in the forth-coming administration of Sir Robert Peel. Better days are ready to dawn upon that unhappy country. It wants repose and protection, and these a Conservative Government can alone bestow,

or the numb mystery has santry were given up to flocked into carts in read pointed, as Ireland," ha The escape thank the m " pacificator prehended the mobs in to have exh est attempt had the man act, Carlow Not a drop result of r mob well 1 dispersed .-CARLOW ELECTORS Catholic e bury personand their tyranny is and on the worship o low the w their cloth strip them ferocious so as to in among a that vent dren?"

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the Council of King's College, and all that Univerdenominations, without regard to sect or party, the only restriction being subscription to "a declaration that they believe in the authenticity and Divine inspiration of the Old and New Testament, and in the doctrine of the Trinity?" Are they aware, that the majority of that Council are Members ex officio, and that consequently it would be impracticable (even if it were men, who are so ready to throw out aspersions against any instance in their management of the affairs of the Institution, of any bigotry or narrow-minded prejudice, warping their judgment? Is their recent foundation of exhibitions in Upper Canada College, open to all the inhabitants of the Province, without restriction or limitation, any proof of their partial and sectarian character? Can they discover in that College, containing amongst its pupils, the children of parents of

almost every denomination, any symptom of religious exclusiveness? Can they point out in the Regulations, which are before the public eye, (and to this the question should properly be limited,) any thing, which deserves so gross an imputation? If they intended, in the Protest itself than in the system, at which its complaints were levelled. Well might we apply the indignant question of the Satirist-

"Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes ?"

But we must return from what may be regarded as several Schools established under this Act, as to such almost a digression, to the main point of enquiry,-Council shall seem proper." Nor is this all, for as if the objections advanced against the Regulations, the framers of this Act had anticipated that some which, the public might reasonably expect, would form difficulty might arise from the powers, which the the principal and most elaborate part of both the Trustees possessed at the time under the authority of Protest and the Report. The printed document, issued the Act of 47th Geo. III., Chap. 6, it is enacted in by the College Council, comprehended the most minute the second clause, "that there shall be constituted particulars requisite for the full development of the and appointed by the Lieutenant Governor a Board of system-the distribution of the pupils-the subjects several Districts of this Province, consisting of not less the business of the day—the daily less than five members, three of whom shall be a duties—the vacations—the occasional holidays—the illustricus mosts and the distinguished horts and the distingui less than five members, three of whom shall be a duties-the vacations-the occasional holidays-the illustrious guests and the distinguished hosts. All treat and murder every man who dares to oppose their sovereign number of women that accompanied them on the line of m

the Board of Works, as also some interesting English Ecclesiastical Intelligence, and extracts relating to the Weslevars, will be found on our fourth page. the Wesleyans, will be found on our fourth page.

A second Canadian edition of Old Ambrose, consisting of 4,000 copies, has just been published by Messrs. Rovsell. It is printed in larger type than the last impression, and the price is fixed at 1d. per single copy, and 8s, per 100.

Our publishers have also ventured on printing 1,000 copies (at 2s. 6d. per 100) of a First Catechism on the Holy Cathouc Church, which gives a very simple explanation of the nature of the Church, and the authority of the Ministry, and may be considered as relief, and to disperse this organized band of conspirators; supplementary to the authorized Catechism. It is one of those excellent publications for which Churchmen are indebted to the enterprising and intelligent publisher, Mr. Burns, of London.

Should these little tracts meet with a ready sale, others of a similar character will speedily follow. A Sketch of Davies of Devauden is amongst those which are contemplated.

Civil Intelligence.

From our English Files.

THE INFLUENCE OF POPERY ON THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

(From the Newcastle Journal.)

The spirit of savage fury and murderous ferocity displayed during the recent election-struggle in Ireland, surpasses in reckless and lawless daring any thing ever before witnessed in reading the graphic and awfully terrible accounts of the scenes of riot and bloody violence enacted at each contested election, we could not help seriously asking ourselves the question, is that a civilized country where such things are done with impunity in the open day, where the voter by exercising his privilege exposes his life to the dagger or the bludgeon of a fanatical assin, where large organized bodies of men armed to the teeth

THE KILKENNY PEASANTRY-INTENDED PLUNDER CARLOW .- It is admitted that more than 100,000 peopl

or the number of empty cars that followed the mobs. The mystery has since been cleared up : for it appears that the pea-santry were led to suppose that Carlow would be sacked and Riven up to plunder; in consequence, hundreds of women focked into Carlow, prepared to carry off the spoil, and had carts in readiness for that purpose; they were, however, disap-pointed, as the artillery would have administered "justice to Ireland," had an attack been made on any quarter of the town. The escape of the town was truly wonderful; but we may thank the military for that, as it is now clear that O'Connell's "pacificators" intended to sack the town, and the agitator ap-prehended this when he implored of Colonel Jackson to keep the mobs in check. It was a mercy to the deluded multitude to have exhibited so large a force—for had there been the slightest attempt at temporising with the mob, or of conciliation-had the magistrates not been firm, and the military ready to act, Carlow would have been this day a heap of smoking ruins. Not a drop of blood has been shed, and that is invariably the result of magisterial firmness and timely preparation. The mob well knew the result of an attack on the town, and they The dispersed .- Carlow Sentinel.

CARLOW ELECTION .- APPALLING PERSECUTION OF THE ELECTORS IN THE CHAPELS.-Not only are the Roman Catholic electors who voted for Colonel Bruen and Mr. Bunbary persecuted at fair and market, their property destroyed, and their lives endangered, but the most cruel and appalling tyranny is exercised over their wives and children in the chapel and on the high road to the chapel, on the day dedicated to the worship of the living God! In some parts of the county Car-low the women are pelted with stones and covered with mudtheir clothes torn off their backs, and in some instances they strip them naked and turn them out of the chapels as objects o ferocious joy, derision, cruel mockery, and execrationso as to induce one to ask, "Do we live in a Christian land. among a civilised people, or a horde of merciless barbarians, among a civilised people, or a horde of merciless barbarans, that vent their malice on helpless females and innocent chil-dren?" But the persecution is systematic and guided by the priests, for in Tynriland chapel last Sunday a crib was erected, like such as ereclose cattle at Smithfield, and a Mrs. Nolan and the three studeen of a Mr. Coughlan, were dragged into the chapel and forcibly thrust into this instrument of torture to hear dass—that is to say, according to the Church of Rome. hear dass-that is to say, according to the Church of Rome, witness the sacrifice of Christ himself, whose kingdom was not of this world, who is the God of peace, love, and charity, and the Son of Righteousness! After they were taken out of the crib they were insulted and brutally treated on their way

THE LATE ELECTION FOR TIPPERARY .--- It is calculated that over 50 persons were wounded or otherwise maltreated during the late election contest for this, Lord Normanby's pet County. One poor fellow, who was going to vote for Mr. Barker, had his eye scooped out by a savage's finger. "The county," says the *Tippgrary Constitution*, "is in a fearful state; the peasantry are well armed and organised, and it only needs the toll of the chapel bell to call them to action." THE KLEY DESERTED BY THEIR LEAD-

THE KILKENNY PIKEMEN DESERTED BY THEIR LEAD-ERS. — We have been informed by a magistrate of the county of Carlow, by letter, that upwards of 1000 of the Kilkenny mah mob were armed with pikes, and on their approaching Carlow on Monday week, where they were stopped and driven home by the cavalry, not a single individual could be seen to lead them on or to lead them back. They deserted the deluded .nultitude within a mile of the town the moment they saw the flying artillery ready to pour in grape and canister among them if they attacked the town, which Mr. O'Connell apprehended; and these leaders either turned their backs and fled, or crept into town through the by-lanes, leaving the foolish rabble they organised and led on to shift for themselves. On the following hight the people were perishing with hunger on the road side, and one man actually died of fatigue and hunger; such was the termination of the Kilkenny expedition-of that mighty host that was to have crushed for ever the Conservatives of Carlow. This is the course invariably pursued by the cowardly miscreants who organise mobs, excite them to the committal of erime, and talk big till the moment of real danger comes, when they sneak away, desert their followers, as in 1798, and save their own necks by tarning informers on their poor deladed countrymen. When will the eyes of the people be opened to the delasions practised on their credulity?—Kilkenny Moderator. Mn. O'CONNELL'S ABUSE OF THE ENGLISH ROMAN CATHO-Lics .- As an illustration of the hatred of the English to the Irish, he read an advertisement for a cook, which appeared in the *Tablet* of Saturday last. He informed the association that the *Tablet* was a Roman Catholic paper, published in England, which used to pay some attention to Irish affairs, but finding little or no interest felt for such matters in England, had ceased to notice them. The advertisement ran in the usual way, as, "Wanted, a Cook, who thoroughly understands her businessshe must have the most unexceptionable recommendations for character and ability, and be a Roman Catholic. No Irish person will with "P person will suit." Recollect (said Mr. O'Connell), this advertisement comes from English Catholics, and goes to show, stronger than anything he could say, the extent of the national antipathy which exists towards the Irish. Well, they may insult the Irish in this way, but of the women of this country Insuit the Irish in this way, but of the women of this country he defied the most evenomed tongue of slander to allege any-thing not due to their sex. (Cheers.) Was he wrong when he spoke with contempt of Sir John Gerrard, when he proposed a man who was remarkable for the most unrelenting hatred of Ireland? Even the English Catholics cannot get rid of their paltry hatred of Ireland. What would they be now but poor pitting makers down if it is the work in the work in the pitiful paltry slaves, if it were not for the Irish-were it not

for this room-he might almost say, for this man. We charge for this room-he might almost say, for this man. We charge the English Catholics with base ingratitude in their conduct towards this country, to which they owe so much. "No Irish woman will suit." Gracious God! (said Mr. O'Connell) can anything like justice be expected by people who are thus marked out as the objects of hatred. (Here the hon, member for Cork became greatly affected and shed tears.) I am (said he) the son of an Irish woman: I was the husband of an Irish wife; son of an Irish woman; I was the husband of an Irish wife; and I am the father of Irish women, and I keenly feel the deep malignity of the wretches who put forward that advertisement. (Cheers and greans.) It is a proof of the intensity of the hatred felt towards us by the Protestants, Presbyterians, and the rest of the Dissenters of England. CITY OF DUBLIN CONSERVATIVES .- A most respectable neeting was held on Saturday at the rooms of the Conservative Registration Society, Sir Edward Borough, Bart., in the chair, having for its object the collection of a fund to compensate such poor Roman Catholic and Protestant electors as recorded their votes for the Conservative candidates in the teeth of the frightful intimidation and violence which disgraced the city of Dublin during the late contest.

the unaccountable apathy of the Government on this subject,an apathy which seems the more extraordinary when we con-sider the alarming pressure of existing difficulties between the Government of the Mother Country and that of the United States

Because, all the waste lands of the Crown in this Colony will be required for the settlement of immigrants from the British Isles, in a period much shorter than is generally supposed, when by an improved system for the disposal of those lands at a reduced price, facilities are offered for the location of the industrious thousands who yearly seek an asylum among us, but who in too many cases are forced by discoursging obstacles to take up their residence in a foreign country. (Sigt

ned)	W. MORRIS,
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Thursday, 24th August, 1841

On the 27th. August His Excellency the Governor General assented, in Her Majesty's name, to the following Bills; 1. An Act to provide for the better internal Government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted Upper

Canada, by the establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities therein. 2. An Act to repeal the Laws now in force in that part of

British Subjects. 4. An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Lower

Canada, relative to the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance

der the name and style of "Victoria College," 9. An Act to require Justices of the Peace to make returns of Convictions and Fines. 7. An Act to scenario

An Act to secure to, and confer upon Jacques Alexan-

dre Tailhades, an inhabitant of the Province, the civil and political rights of a natural born British Subject. 8. An Act to extend and define the limits of the Town of Woodstock, in the District of Brock.

9. An Act to grant authority to Licensed Surveyors in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, to administer an Oath in certain cases, and to protect them while in the dis-charge of their duty in Surveying Lands.

The House of Assembly have been busily occupied in assimi-lating the institutions of the country to those in the United States, and in registering almost all the edicts of Lord Syden-Messrs. Price, Baldwin and Hincks have had a political ham. quarrel,-the two former (especially Mr. Price, with an ability for which we did not give him credit) accusing Mr. Hincks of having deserted his party and sold himself to the Government. On Monday the 30th ult. the House went into [a committee of the whole on Mr. Neilson's resolutions for an address for a general amnesty. An amendment was proposed by Dr. Dunop praying the Crown to extend the Royal mercy to all those onnected with the late unhappy troubles, as far as may ompatible with the safety of the Crown in this Province. T The ndment was carried in committee, after a very long discussion, by a majority of perhaps 10 or 12, and the original motion as amendel was carried almost unanimously, the dis-sentients being Ait'y General Ogden, Messrs. Chesley, McLean and Johnston.-Examiner.]

On Tuesday the 31st August, the House went into committee on the folloving Resolutions, proposed by Mr. Secretary Harrison:

"1. Resolved .- That the following Public Works in this Province should be undertaken and completed under the super-intendence of the board of Works, and that the sums severally mentioned should be granted to Her Majesty for that purpose :---CLASS ONE.

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The Welland Canal	 £450,
River Richelieu	 21,
River Ottawa	 28,
Burlington Bay Canal	 45,
Internal Waters of the Newcastle District Harbours and Light Houses, and the Roads	 50,
leading thereto	 74,
CLASS TWO.	

Bay of Chaleurs	Road
Main Northern	Road
Main Province	Road, Quebec to Amherstburg

Sarnia	, certain portio	ons thereof, viz :	CALCER MOR
Cascades	to Coteau du	Lac	15,000

Brantford to London 55,000 and that the Government of this Province should be authorized to raise, on the credit of the consolidated Revenue Fund of

Canada, the necessary sums of money. 2. Resolved.—That so soon as a loan of not less than 500,000l. can be negotiated and obtained by the Government of this Province, from any private Company or Companies, at a reduced rate of interest, the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence should also be undertaken and completed.

the third day of May last past. The proceeds of such loan to be applied, in the first place, to liquidate and pay off the public debt, and the surplus to be expended in the completion of the and Public Works

Whereupon it was moved in amendment by Mr. Stark, seonded by Mr. Gale.

"That the Trustees, previously to binding themselves to accept the proposition of King's College Council, do petition the Legislature for information as to the exact position which they as Trustees hold under the late act, and as to the powers which

are by it conferred upon the Council of King's College." The amendment was put and lost. Yeas-Messrs. Stark, Gale, and Craigie. Nays-Messrs. Geddes, Jarvis, Law, and

Mr. Geddes' resolution was then put and carried. Yeas-Messrs. Geddes, Law, Jarvis, and Ellis. Nays-Messrs. Gale, Stark, and Craigie.

"Reasons of protest and dissent given in against the foregoing resolution.

1st.—That, having been nominated Trustees of the Gore District School, by the act 47th George III. chap. 6th, and act 59th George III. chap. 18, which still stands on the statute book as the law of the land, unrepealed by any subsequent act, ve consider that we must look to that act no less for our commissions, than for our powers and responsibilities-That we there find it enacted that

"The Trustees under and by virtue of this act, in each and every District of this Province, or the majority of them, shall bave full power and authority to make such rules and regulations for the good government of said public schools, with re-spect to the teachers for the time being, and to the scholars, as in their discretion shall seem meet;" that, under some doubts 2. An Act to repeat the Laws now in force in that part of this Province formerly called Upper Canada, for the recovery of Small Debts, and to make other provisions therefor. 3. An Act to secure and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Province the civil and political rights of natural born where the civil and political rights of natural born as to the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the Trustees some time ago, to the Attorney General, he replied that we continued to exer-cise our authority till other arrangements should be made by the Lieutenant Governor," and that we do not feel that we would be justified, either with regard to the interests of the school for the governance of which we were appointed, or to the country to which we consider ourselves responsible, in unauthocountry to which we consider ourselves respo rizedly giving over our powers to any other body.

rizedly giving over our powers to any other body. 2nd. That this would be the direct consequence of our acce-ding to the proposal made by the Council of King's College in regard to the salary for an assistant teacher, and complying with the conditions attached to it, viz., the adoption of the with the conditions attached to it, viz, the adoption of the rules and regulations for the management of the school issued by them, by which our future control over the management and regulation of the school would be done away with.

3rd. That we are not satisfied as to the extent of the powers conferred by the late act upon the Ceuncil of King's College, there being so many inconsistencies between it and the former unrepealed act, and it being in itself se ambiguous in its language, that we cannot rightly distinguish between the powers vested in us as Trustees by the one, and the powers accorded to the Council of King's College by theother; they appearing

be totally inconsistent with each othe. 4th. Because the Council of King's College, although they do not openly and directly interfere with the powers of existing Trustees, are nevertheless using means which, if acceded to, must necessarily though indirectly resul in their acquiring the ed, the authority of the Trustees mist succumb to that of the Board.

5th. Because we feel persuaded that is the Act 2 Vic. chap. King's College, and this for the following reasons :- Because, 1st, had such deliberate intention existed in their minds, they would have taken care to give scope and action to it, by so modifying the act of 47th Geo. III. as to mark out precisely the subordinate position of the Trustees to the Council, and the duties which in this new position, woull remain for the former to discharge. 2nd, Because in any cicumstances, but more especially in the temper of the times when the act passed, no such great change in the management of a most important class especially in the temper of the times when the act passed, its such great change in the management of a most important class of the educational establishments of the land, could have been brought fairly before the Legislature, whoat educing opinions brought fairly before the Legislature, whoat educing opinions in silen

6th. Because, we object to the mangement and control of grammar schools, instituted and endowed for the benefit of every individual in the country without regard to sect, denomination or party, being invested in a body of o partial and sectarian a character as that of the Council of King's College, and because we can perceive evident marks in the steps which that body have already taken, of a desire t grasp the patrouage of those schools, gain the control over them, and organise them those schools, gain the control over them and organise them upon a particular system, not adapted to the wants, conforma-ble to the wishes, or available for the leacht of a large portion of the people of the Province. The marks of this are we con-eive manifest in attaching imperatively to the enjoyment of a salary for an assistant teacher, the conditions of enforcing the rules and regulations passed by thenselves-in their has advertised in the public papers, that application for the situation of grammar school teachers should be made to them, and testimoials of character and qualification should be forwarded to them; n their having appointed three of their members, viz. the Hon. & rery Rev. the Ld. Bp. of Toronto, Dr. M Caul, Principal of U.C. very Kev. the Ld. Bp. of Toronto, Dr. M'Caul, Principal of U.C. College, and the Hon. the Vice Chancellor, a standing committee for the examination of Teachers; in the arrangements to be intro-duced, in the books to be used, in the form of prayer prescribed, in the periods appointed for the holidays, and in the returns required, to be filled up and given in to the Board, and in fine in the whole system to be carried out. 7th. Because the supervision buched on the strike of Column

soon necessarily supersede all past Acts on the subject, and ntroduce a regular and connected system of Education, adapted 4. Resolved.-That it is expedient to aid the revenue of this ta the wants of the Province, and the circumstances and condition of its inhabitants. 9th. And lastly, because the assent to the above resolution was carried by the votes of Trustees, who have not for many years taken any interest in the school, or been present at the xaminations, and who thus appear to have been specially prought forward for a party object.

through His Excellency the Governor-General, at the com- Divinity, Ecclesiastical, Biography, &c. ent of the next session. The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

W. MORRIS, Chairman. (Signed)

August 24, 1841.

The house in committee of the whole on the bill to repeal the Act 2d Victoria, chap. 10, together with the report of the Select Committee appointed to report on the rules and regulations of King's College, for the government of the District Grammar Schools.

Mr. Morris said : I informed you the other day that those rules had caused much dissatisfaction to the Trustees of several of the District Schools, and in order to prevent a feeling of ontent on that subject from spreading, the Select Comm had reported the bill now under consideration, in order that the Victoria, chap. 10, might be immediately repealed. It was an Act passed under extraordinary circumstances, and which reflected no credit on the Legislative Council of the late Province of Upper Canada. I have no wish to explain what those circumstances were, for the less that is said on the subject the better! [The circumstances alluded to, are stated by the Colonist thus: "The Hon. W. Morris, who had the subject in charge, and took particular interest in it, was obliged by the destruction of his property to leave Toronto for Perth, &c."] The Act was directed to be framed on the resolutions of the Joint Committee on Education, but any one who will take the trouble to read the resolutions and the Act, will at once see that there is no similarity between them-they were intended to abridge the power of King's College, and to apply a portion of its funds, for a time, to promote general education: but the bill, in place of doing this, augmented the power of that body, and deprived the Trustees of all authority over the District Schools. What I now propose is to repeal that Act, and to appoint a Commission of the most learned men in the Province to investigate our whole system of Education, and report at the next session of the Legislature a plan for its improvement.— And what I now propose is, that the committee should adopt the resolutions which I laid on the table last evening, rise and report them to the house, and ask leave to sit again to-mor-row, when I shall move for the adoption of the bill from the row, when I shall move for the adoption of the bill from the Select Committee for the repeal of the Act 2d Victoria. And I would explain my views of the Commission, which I shall now have the honour of moving for the appointment of. I think it should not be a partial one—but so comprehensive as to embrace all the leading, general interests of the community-one composed of the most learned and able men in the Proone composed of the most retrieve and and the mean in the first vince—men representing all the principal sects in it—that this Commission should have power to sit during the recess in the Parliament House, with free access to the library—that their expenses should be paid by the public—that they should have assistance of the Law Clerks of both houses, and, either as a body, or by a committee of themselves, draw up and report through the Government to the Parliament, at the next session, a general plan of Education and endowment of Common Schools and Grammar Schools. In this way I think we may must necessarily though indirectly result in their acquiring the patronage, direction, and control of all the schools in the Pro-vince, for whenever the terms insisted mon by that Board are complied with, and the boon of 50*l*, for a assistant teacher ob-bodies, I would just observe, that if the use by Protestants of bodies, I would just observe, that if the use by Protestants of the Holy Scriptures in their schools, is so objectionable to our fellow-subjects of that faith, the children of both must be 10, it never could have been the deliberte intention of the Le-gislature, to entrust the guidance and management of the whole schools of a higher order in the Province, to the Council of educated apart, for Protestants never can yield that point, and therefore if it is insisted upon that the Scriptures shall not be education of the respective bodies according to our sense of what is right. If the committee see fit to adopt the resolutions, I shall move a resolution in the house to have them com-municated to the Legislative Assembly for the concurrence of

all classes of Her Majesty's subjects shall enjoy equal advan-tages, and that the inhabitants of that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada, be forthwith permitted to reap the benefits of that ample provision which was made by His Majesty King George the Third, for the education of his sub-

jects in that portion of the Province." "Resolved-That in order to secure the assistance of those best qualified to devise a wise, efficient and comprehensive plan for the Education of the people, it is important to appoint a Commission which shall fully represent the general interests of the community, with power to sit during the recess, and report through the Government at the next session of the Legislature the result of their labours, and the draught of a law to establish and endow Common Schools, and District Grammar Schools as seminaries preparatory to the Education of pupils intended for Upper Canada College, or for any University hereafter esta-

"Resolved-That a message be sent to the Legislative Assem bly, communicating the resolutions of this house, on the sub ject of the appointment of a Commission to prepare and report a system of general Education, — with a request that they wil unite with this house in the necessary measures for that object.

MILITARY REVIEW .- On the afternoon of the 2nd instant, the existing public debt of Canada, it is desirable, that the sum of 1,500,000/. Sterling money of Great Bittain, should be raised, by loan, on the best terms that can be obtained, under the guarantee proposed and offered in the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the third day of May last past. The proceeds of such loan to 8th. That the two Acts being contradictory, and the last one bearing evident marks of imperfection, the Legislature must was characterized by the most admirable precision and correct ness. The firing and movements of the Artillery were and excellent, and the charges and skirmishing of the Cavalry, A finer body of men than the whole troops reviewed on this occasion, was never seen in the Province.

ARCHDEACON HARE'S Parish Sermons, Svo 0 18 0
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H. & W. ROWSELL, King-Street, Toronto.

DR. PRIMEOSE,

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-Sin

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

DRY GOODS,

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

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES have this year been to a large extent, and their stock of them will be found very full and attractive, and will also receive very large additions during this and succeeding months, rendering it well worthy the attention of the trade. The whole of their DRY GOODS having been selected with great care by one of the partners in May last, when trade in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain was unusually depressed, and, consequently, purchases could be made to great advantage, the Subscribers are grepared to sell to their regular customers, and to the trade generally, at very low prices, for Cash, or for short and definite credits. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 11th August, 1811 2.6in

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British Manufactures, suited for the coming Season; and he the middle of this month they will have a more extensive and better assorted shopments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great British mirres, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great British mirres, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great British mirres, to arrive at Montreal, from the various next three monts. These Goods were selected with great care in May last, when Dry Gouds, generally, were unsulally low in the British markets; and the subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents and the definite credits. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841.

From Street, Foronto, August 14, 1841. 6-Sin Fc B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western part of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm, BUCHANN HARRIS & Co., who hold equally large and attractive assortments of Dry Goods, besides a general stock of Groceries and Lieurors.

THE SUBSCREBERS

THE SUBSCRAPERS 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. db. double and single relived London Sugars 300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas An extensive supply of Coffee. Hiee, Tobacco, &c. 45. Pipes Port, Marleira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities 400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c. 25. Pipes and 30. Hhds. Cogniae Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brands] 15. Pipes Spanish do. 20. Hhds. Holland and English Gin

15 Pipes Spanish do. 20 Hbds. Holland and English Gin Burgheans Jamaica Rum [16 yer

2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
 20 Hhds. East India do.
 A L S O ,
 Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edhuburgh Ale, &c. §c. with a general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merintants 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, contain-ing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and of the finest qualities : 60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,

- 60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
 20 do. French Capers,
 30 do. Musiroom Catchup,
 100 do. Mustard, in 1 lb. and 4 lb. bottles,
 10 do. Assorted Sauces,
 4 do. French Olives,
 4 do. Anchovy Paste,
 24 cases Preserved Salmon,
 19. do. Cayeone Pepper,
 10 barrels finest Anchovies,
 ALEX. OCIL/VIE

- - ALEX. OGILVIE & Co., 197, King Street.

Toronto, 29th July, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

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

Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO-a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepar to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moder

terms. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Legislative Council have rejected Sir Allan Macnab's up from the Lower House, respecting the Lower Canada Elections.

The following protest has been entered against that repub lican and most disgraceful measure, the Alien Bill :

To the Bill entitled "An Act to secure to and confer u certain Inhabitants of this Province, the Civil and Political Rights of Natural born British Subjects," DISSENTIENT:

Because, the provisions of the Provincial Statute 9th Geo. which enabled all aliens domiciled in the Province on the Ist day of March, 1828, to enjoy the rights of British subj were continued in force by succeeding enactments until the 11th day of May last, and if there are any persons of that class who sontinued for their bar filters of the advantages of laws continued for their benefit during a period of twelve years, it ought not their benefit during a period of twelve years, it ought not to be considered unreasonable that they now be required to express a desire to be naturalized if such be their wish of to express a desire to be naturalized if such be their we wish, of which we have no recent advice. Because, while we are will: are willing to vote for a general law of naturalization, we would extend to the for a general law of naturalization are should by petiwould extend its benefits to such aliens only as should by petition make known their desire to have the privileges of British birth conferred on them, and thus be enabled to withhold from such such as may have attempted to subvert the Government, advan-tages which is the subvert the Government, advantages which can only be claimed by those who, by obedience to the lame he laws, have manifested a willingness to uphold the institutions of the country.

Because, the bill invites all aliens who were resident in the Province on the 10th day of February last, and who may complete or have completed a residence of seven years therein, to take the Oath of Allegiance, and thereby become entitled to all the seven years thereby become entitled to

all the rights and privileges of British subjects. Because, the bill provides for the naturalization of many alignment of the second se aliens who, in the year 1837 and 1838, took up arms in rebeln against the Government, and who had been but a short time in the Province previous to those attempts to subvert the Constitution of the Colony, and who cannot be regarded as having any claim to consideration on the part of Her Majesty's

Because, the American border population of almost all classes continue to evince a very general and unjustifiable disposition to interfere with our domestic affairs, and to force upon us a

republican form of government. Because, with all due respect for the loyal principles and example of many aliens, both of European and American origin in the D in the Province, for whose benefit we desire to see the enactneut of a naturalization law, we cannot believe it is wise on part of Her Majesty's Government indiscriminately to The part of Her Majesty's Government incomany instances invite the settlement of people who have in too many instances exhibited an inherent hatred of British institutions, and a willing a settlement of District Grammar Schools, according to the provisions of a

Province, and to afford facility in obtaining a portion of the money necessary to be raised for the foregoing Works, by the issue of Paper, in the name and on account of the Province, payable on demand, so far as this can be effected, with a due regard to the public faith, and the interests of the Province.

5. Resolved .- That such further revenue as may be required to afford a security sufficient for borrowing the necessary sums, to complete the Public Works so to be undertaken, should be raised by an alteration of the duties of customs imposed on various articles imported into this Province."

[The fourth Resolution which relates to the Bank of Issue, was warmly and fully discussed : but we have not time this morning to give even a brief outline of the animated debate

which took place on the question of adopting the Resolution which embraces the principle on which the Rank of Issue is proposed to be founded. After the subject seemed to be exusted, Mr. Moffatt, who was friendly to the measure-but in favour of delay, moved that while admitting the Resolution, the further consideration of it should be postponed until the next Session of Parliament. Mr. Baldwin then moved in ndment as follows :

Resolved-That it is inexpedient to take into further consideration during the present Session, the establishment of a Provincial Bank of Issue, or the Issue in any other way of a paper Currency on the faith of the Province

This amendment was carried by a majority of 11-the yeas

tillier, Buchanan, Burnet, Cartwright, Christie, Dunscombe, Durand, Hale, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnston, Kimber, Machab, Mervitt, Moore, Morin, Morris, Neilson, Parent, Powel, Price Quesnel, Raymond, Roblin, Smith Harmanus, Sherwood, Tasche, Taschereau, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Viger, Watts, Woods, Yule,-40.

Nays .- Boswell, Cameron, Chesley, Child, Cook, Daly, Day, Sol. Gen.,) Derbishire, De Salaberry, Draper (Att'y Geu.,) Dunlop, Foster, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hincks, Killaly McDonald Donald, McDonald John S., McLean, Moffatt, Ogden, (Att'y Gen.,) Parke, Prince, Robertson, Simpson, Small, Smith Henry, Steele, Williams,-29.

The Committee then rose, and the speaker having taken the chair, reported the Resolution as passed, which was adopted by the House.

It will thus be seen that the great measure of the Bank of It is reported that Parliament will be prorogued on the 11th

or 15th September.

EDUCATION.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Gore District Grammar School.

RELD IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM, HAMILTON

Present-The Rev. Messrs. Gale, Geddes, and Stark ; Messrs. Racey, Law, Jarvis, and Ellis; and Dr. Craigie. [Mr. Geddes is the Rector of Hamilton-Messrs. Gale and Stark are Presbyterian ministers.]

Mr. Racey was appointed chairman. Mr. Geddes proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Jarvis:

"Resolved-That we, the Trustees of the Gore District

For these and other reasons we dissent from, and protest against the foregoing resolution."

(Signed) ALEX. GALE, M. Y. STARK, WM. CRAIGIE.

Mr. Gale then moved, "that the proceedings of the day be given to the editors of the two Hamilton papers for publication;" which, after some opposition, was passed without a vote. Mr. Geddes moved that the Secretary be instructed to com-

municate the foregoing resolution to H. Boys, Esq., Registrar of King's College Toronto-which resolution was pu Yeas-Messrs. Geddes, Law, Jarvis, Ellis. Nays-

Messrs. Gale, Stark, Craigie. (Signed) JOHN RAE, Secretary. Board of Trustees Gore District School. Hamilton, 28th June, 1841.

Proceedings in the Legislative Council.

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Rules, Regulations and By-laws established by the Council of King's College, for the Government of the District Grammar Schools, respectfully beg leave to report :---

That they have taken the said rules into their most serious ideration, in connection with the acts of the late Province of Upper Canada, 47 Geo. III. chap. 6, and 2 Victoria, chap. 10, and are of opinion that the latter statute is inconsistent with the provisions of the former, inasmuch as it gives to the Council of King's College authority to make rules, regulations and by-laws for the conduct and good government of the schools, thereby depriving the Trustees of the District Schools of the powers conferred on them by the 5th clause of the before-mentioned act, which is still in force and not repealed. Your Committee have also examined the resolutions reported to both houses of the Parliament of Upper Canada, by the Joint Committee on Education, and upon which the said act, 2 Victoria chap. 10, was directed to be framed, and they cannot withhold the expression of their opinion, that the provisions of that act widely depart from the spirit of those resolutions, and that the rules, regulations and by-laws lately made and adopted by the Council of King's College, will have the effect of continuing disappointment and bad feeling in the western portion of the Province, instead of allaying the angry passions which a long continued system of mismanagement of the educational affairs of the Colony had engendered.

Under these circumstances, your Committee would recommend the repeal of the last-mentioned act, and submit the draught of a bill herewith. Impressed with a belief that no general and well-digested system for the advancement and support of education will meet the concurrence of the Legislature during the present session, and that nothing short of a compre during the present session, and that notions short of a compre-hensive and liberal measure will satisfy the people of Canada, your Committee respectfully suggest, that before the labours of the session close, a commission which shall represent the general interest of the community, be appointed by the Legislature, with instructions to sit during the recess, and enquire into the best means of establishing a general and efficient plan for the education of all classes of the inhabitants, embra This presented by the tange of the government of the government of the government of District Grammar Schools, according to the provisions of a late Provincial Act, (2 Vic. chap. 10,) do hereby express our entire concurrence therein, and agree to adopt the said rules and regulations for the government of the Gore District School."

TORONTO MARKETS, Sept. 3.-Flour, 25s. 10 barrel; Hay, 55s. @ 65s. 49 ton; Oats, 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 6d.; Beef, per cwt., 25s.; Mutton 19 fb, 31d. @ 41d. ; Butter, 7d. @ 9d.

MUSIC.

MRS. GILKISON, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Singing, and the GUITAR, has removed to the house lately occupied by Mrs Hamilton, Newgate Street, near to Bishop's Buildings. Toronto, September 2, 1841. 9-2h

NEW MUSIC.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by the most celebrated composers, and, during the season, will be in receipt of fresh supplies of the latest and most approved publications from Londen. Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, procured from England to order. King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, August, 1841.

EDUCATION.

MRS. COCKBURN begs to inform her friends and the public that her Seminary will re-open, for the reception of Pupils on Monday, the 6th of September next. 8-2ir Toronto, August 23, 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.

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

MR. BARRON, Second Classical Master, receives into his family resident pupils, (limited to eight) who, in addition to the advantages of attendance on the regular course of education in the College, enjoy the benefit of private instruction, and are prepared in the subjects of Examination for the Exhibitions, and oti er distinc-tions, offered for general competition. For particulars, address letters (post paid) to The Editor of the Church. Toronto, 1 ith August, 1841. The Wingston Chapter and Montreal Carette will please give 7-6in

The Kingston Chronicle and Montreal Gazette will please give he above six insertions, and send their accounts to this office.

Cogswell's Sermons.

SERMONS, chiefly on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel Spreached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S. By William Cogs well, M.A., Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop o Nova Scotia. For sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 12s, 6d. 4

REMARKS

ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF ROAD-MAKING,

A S applicable to Canada: By Thomas Roy, Civil Engine Just Published, and for sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Str Foronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 1s. 3d.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE.

THREE FINE ENGRAVINGS....1. The Opening of the Sixth Seal. 2. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. 3. The Passage of the Red Sea. All the above are in very handsome frames, and may be seen at BICKERSTAFF & SON'S, Chewett's Buildings. Toronto, August 14, 1841. 6-tf

REDUCED PRICES !!

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

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

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

BRITISH SADDLERY WARE HOUSE,

WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, T AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mill-tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with 1. tary and Gentry of Canada; that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of **Saddlery**, **Harness**, **Whips**, **&e**. **&c**. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-19

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LO

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information to FRANCIS LEWIS, Geberal Agent. 48-tf

144, King Street, Toronto. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANN OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday svening the 4th inst. Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

MARRIED.

In Barton Church, on the 8th August, by the Rev. J. Flana-gan, Mr. John Wilson, to Mrs. Mary Geraghty, of said place. On the 16th August, at Saint Peter's Church, Kingsclear, New Brunswick, by the Rev. J. M. Sterling, M. A., William H. Scovill, Esq. of the City of St. John, to Elizabeth Anna, eldest daughter of the Honourable Thomas C. Lee, Receiver General.

DIED.

In Hamilton, on the 29th August, in the 49th year of her age, Aun, wife of Arthur Gifford, Esq. In Toronto, on 26th August, William Charles, only son of Dr. Gwynne, aged 16 months.

On August 31, James Wesley, only son of Mr. James Trot-

on August of, Sames Wesley, only son of Ar. James Frot-ter of Market Square, in this city, aged 4 years. Drowned, on the 14th of August, while bathing in Trout Creek, Seymour, John Tice Esq. eldest son of Lieut. John Tice, of the 7th Royal Fusileers.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 3: D. Cameron, Esq.; Rev. J. Cochran, rem.; T. Saunders, Esq. rem.; Rev. G. Mackie; Rev. A. N. Bethune; H. Ruttan, Esq. add, sub.; P. M. Bedford, L. C.; P. M. Eldon; Dr. Haskins; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. B. Cronyn, rem.; H. C. Barwick, Esq.; "A Subscriber"; Rev. W. McMurray [too late for this 6-tf week].

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.-In the course of a serme preached on Sunday last at St. Peter's Church, Globe-road, Mile-end, by the Kev. Thomas Jackson, that genthe state of the rev. I nonas Jackson, that gen-tleman stated that very shortly the Society for the Pro-pagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, aided by the Church Missionary Society, intended defraying the ex-pense of sending out tishops to Jerusalem, New Zealand,

and the coast of the Niger. It is reported that Archdeacon Robinson, late of Madras, is to be the new Protestant Bishop in the Mediterdras, is to be the new Protestant Dishop of Valetta. The Arch-deacon is known to be well skilled in the Arabic and Italian languages, which are so much used at Malta, the intended seat of the bishopric.

VISITATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK .- The adjourned visitation of the Venerable the Archbishop of York was held on Tuesday last, in the cathedral, on which York was held on Tuesday last, in the cathedral, on which occasion Dr. Phillimore, the Archbishop's Commissary, took his seat at about one o'clock. The following mem-bers of the chapter were present:—The Very Rev. Dr. Cockburn, the Dean; Archdeacons Todd, Corbett, and Wilberforce; Revs. W. H. Dixon, W. V. Harcourt, H. S. Markham, Canon Residentiaries; Rev. T. Barnes, E. V. Harcourt, Esq., C. Thistleton, Esq., and four or five others. The court being opened by Mr. Buckle, the Re-gistrar, Dr. Phillimore said, he understood that the Dean was wishful to make some apology for the contempt which was wishful to make some apology for the contempt which he had offered. The Dean said, it was not his intention to have called their attention to this subject until the business of the Court was over. But as he was called on he had no objection to read the paper which he held in his hand, and which for the satisfaction of the Archbishop he had prepared. He did not wish to stand upon techni-calities, and would, therefore, proceed. The Dean then proceeded as follows :---"I wish again to be admitted to the friendship of the Archbishop, and I am sorry if I have said or done anything which has given dissatisfaction. It is with pleasure that I state thus much with respect to one of the most serious subjects which can occupy the attention of this Court, that a change has taken place in my sentiments in respect of that subject, when no longer under the excitement of the Cathedral Act-a measure which I consider an invasion of the rights of deans and chapters. I admit the impropriety of allowing any pe-cuniary considerations whatever to influence the disposal of any ecclesiastical livings for the benefit of the Church, whatever local questions or technical distinctions may be raised to it. I wish also to state my entire conviction of the right of the Archbishop to inquire into the conduct of his clergy in his visitorial Court, and my assurance that any resistance which I may have offered to the pro-ceedings of the Court was not intended to invade the right. For the intemperate expressions I may have used in connection with this inquiry I am truly sorry, and I beg leave to apologise to the Archbishop, and also to you, his representative." The Dean appeared to be somewhat affected during the delivery of these remarks, and spoke the conclusion in a firm tone of voice. Dr. Phillimore said, he collected from what the Dean had said, that he was willing to atone, as far as possible, for the contemp he had offered to the Court, and the resistance he had in terposed to its jurisdiction and authority. If that attempt had been persisted in, it might have led to the severest censure and punishment. He was content, under the apology now offered, to remit all the penalties of the Dean's contumacy, and continued-"Mr. Dean, I absolve you from your contempt; and I hereby monish you not to offend in the premises for the future; and you are hereby monished accordingly. WESLEYAN CONFERENCE .- The members of the Con-

ference met in Oldham-street Chapel, Manchester, when the election of president and secretary was the first busi-The following are the numbers :-

For president.—Revs. James Dixon 213, Dr. Hannah 4, Stanley 17, Atherton 9, Marsden 5, Wood 4, Galland

4, Fowler 3, Scott 2, Waldy 1. For secretary.—Revs. Dr. Hannah 169, Newton 85, Bunting 5, Wood 2, Galland 2, Bowers 2, Keeling 1, Jackson 1, Stanley 1. We understand that the Rev. Robert Newton, the ex-

president, upon delivering the official seal of the connec-tion to the Rev. James Dixon, expressed the peculiar gratification he felt at Mr. Dixon's election. The president returned thanks in a feeling and eloquent address, in which he declared his conviction that the honour paid to blin was an indication that his general opinions and pub-lic conduct met with the approbation of the Wesleyan community. Mr. Dixon is well known as a most concommunity. Mr. Dixon is well known as a zealous oppo-sistent and decided Conservative, and as a zealous opponent of the present Popery-supporting government. We understand that his election was carried by the largest majority ever known. The Rev. Dr. Hannah entertains the same sentiments, and is understood to have received the votes recorded in his favour, simply by way of nominating him for the chair on a future occasion, according to the practice of the society. Mr. Stanley is the repre sentative of the Whig party in the Conferen

On Thursday evening the Centenary Appropriation Committee met, and the treasurer announced that he had received to that time 190,000/. Of this 900/, had been realised by the sale of the centenary medals .- Manchester

new one, for the use of the Wesleyan Methodists in that large sum already expended, which, until this canal is comple-village. Your Lordship is fully aware that the chief part ted, must remain a *caput mortuum*. trade, I believe a very moderate sum expended on slides, would effect quite as much as is necessary; indeed, I find, in the e. Your Lordship is fully aware that the chief part people called by the name of Methodists, like their of the highly respectable founder, the Rev. John Wesley, have ever been distinguished by their zealous and firm adherence to Conservative principles. We, the undersigned, therefore beg leave to inform your Lordship, that in our judgment it would greatly promote amongst our people the interest of the Hon. Mr. Cust, who is expected at Gainsborough on Tuesday next, if we could be allowed by your Lordship to say that you will favour us with a small piece of land somewhere in the village of Torksey for the above purpose. We should be glad to purchase it, to have it on a lease, or in any way in which your Lordship may be disposed to grant our request. The number of members of the Wesleyan Society in the Gains-The borough circuit is, at this time, upwards of 1,300, and out of this number there are 20 who reside in Torksey.—

Hoping that your Lordship will be able to favour us in this instance, and also to oblige us by a reply before Tuesday, the 29th instant, "We remain, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble

and obedient servants "HENRY RANSEN, Wesleyan Minister.

"T. A. FARMER, "THOMAS SPOUNCER, "JOHN WATKINSON," Stewards of the So-ciety of Wesleyan Methodists.

"N. B.-There is a report in circulation that your Lordship does not fully admit the principles of religious toleration, as now recognized by the laws of England, which, by granting the above favour, your Lordship would enable us most happily to resist and confute." REPLY.

"Belgrave-square, July 1, 1841. "Sir,-Your letter of the 25th ult. has only reached me by the post of this morning, or it would have met with an earlier acknowledgment. In reply to your application or land whereon to build a Wesleyan chapel at Torksey, I have to say, that with every sentiment of good-will and of perfect toleration towards the Wesleyan Methodists, I must decline compliance with your request, inasmuch as it is not consistent with my principles of attachment to the Established Church to contribute to the propagation of dissent from her discipline and worship.

"I can take no notice of unbecoming rumours which have no foundation, neither can I enter into any compromise of religious principles with reference to the possible results of an election.

"I beg leave to subscribe myself, Sir, "Your obedient servant, "BROWNLOW."

'To the Rev. H. Ransen, Wesleyan Minister, Gainsborough.

CANADA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

MEMORANDA respecting various Public Works heretofore in progress or projected in the Province of Canada, showing the ultimate cost of their completion, and the amount of the appropriations proposed to be appointed thereto for the several years respectively.

Prepared and submitted for the consideration of His Excelency the Governor General.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Of those works which are indispensably and immediately Or those works which are indispensatly and immediately necessary to the advancement of the general interests of the country at large, and from which the prospective revenue may be safely calculated upon, to pay the interest on the expendi-ture, the Welland Canal unquestionably stands foremost. Upon this work, about 491,7771, has been expended from time to the upon its construction, and as the locks, the most time to time upon its construction, and as the locks, the most mportant part of the work, have been formed with perish-

important part of the work, have been formed with persis-able materials, the outlay upon annual repairs has been neces-sarily very heavy, notwithstanding which, the locks are now in a most dangerous and ruinous state. Of this sum about 117,800*L* in stock is held by private individuals, for the purchasing out of which, and thereby placing the work in the hands of the Province, a Bill is now before the Parliament. After a very careful consideration and revisal of the various estimates furnished by the various engineers, the completion of this work, in a permanent and fully sufficient manner, with ent stone locks of 120 feet in length, 26 feet wide, and 8 feet cut stone locks of 120 leet in length, 20 leet which and 0 leet 6 inches depth of water on the cills, together with the required wetre, water-gates, stone aqueduct over the Chippewa, a steam boat lock and a capacious and safe harbour at each of the ter-minations, widening of the Deep Cut, widening and deepening

of the Feeds throughout, I estimate at 450,000/. Of debentures authorised by a late Act of the Provincial Parliament to be issued for this work, about 180,000l. remain undisposed of, leaving a balance of 270,000*l*. to be further sanctioned and provided, for the ultimate full completion of

It is no doubt in the recollection of His Excellency, that the tion of the St. Lawrence, by the Ottawa, Lake Mipissing and from the St. Lawrence, by the Ottawa, Lake Mipissing and French River, to Lake Huron. The sum of 3,000*l*, was appro-priated some time ago to defray the expense of a survey, of when a survey, of the survey of the benefit of enabling Atlantic stramers, with carges to present to the survey and the survey of the survey o steamers, with cargoes to proceed to the upper Lakes, and the advantage which would be gained in time of war, from having estimate of what the cost of the undertaking would be, and in the power of concentrating our naval forces upon either lake as might be required. The subscriber is of opinion that the scale referred to, viz. locks 56 feet wide, 180 feet long, and 10 feet draft of water, is quite unsuited for sea-borne steamers, and unnecessary for those well suited to the lakes, and to the adopted, at enormous cost, trans-shipments from the scale were adopted, at enormous cost, trans-shipments from the scale back wessels would, notwithstanding, always take place at Onebee or Montreal. In a military noint of view, no dealt Take vessels would, notwithstanding, always take place at Quebec or Montreal. In a military point of view, no doubt, the second proposed advantage would be great, but being quite beyond the means of the Province, the work, as necessary for the trade of the construction of suitable slides, at the trade of the contry, has been alone estimated for. The large lock which is proposed at each end, would all the second proposed at each end, would all the second province. The improvement of the Province. The improvement of the Ottawa, as included in this estimate, (see Appendix.) relates solely to the lumber trade, to afford facilities to which, by the construction of suitable slides, at those places where they are most required, and to re-construct the bridge at Bytown, it is proposed to encount the superposed of the superposed at each end, would all the superposed at each end. large lock which is proposed at each end, would allow (in case of danger) of the steamers being brought up many miles It will inland

The Church.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED BETWEEN LAKE ST. FRANCIS AND

LAKE ST. LOUIS. The Coteau, the Cedars and Cascades Rapids, between the two Lakes, present most formidable difficulties to the dragging up two Lakes, present most formidable difficulties to the dragging up a light barge with but 15 or 20 tons of cargo. To vessels of any size, they are wholly unsurmountable. The construction of the necessary locks and canals to overcome these difficulties, Mr. Keefer estimates at 255,900/., and I have every reason to believe the work can be done for that sum.

LACHINE CANAL. The only remaining barrier after the foregoing, to the free passage of Lake-going vessels, between Quebec and Lake Huron, is the Lachine Canal; the necessary enlargement of which, would cost, by Mr. Keefer's estimate, 225,3004.

LAKE ST. PETER. The improvement of Lake St. Peter, for deeply laden seaoing vessels, is a subject also of very great importance, and as occupied the serious consideration of the Board of Trade of has becupied that base petitioned parliament for an appropriation to fit out the necessary establishment of dredging vessels, &c., and they propose a tonnage upon the vessels trading to the port to pay interest on the outlay. The Governor General will perceive that the proposed appro-

The Government of the and the estimates, (see Appendix,) but t is very desirable that a sum, say 1000*l*. should be at once made available to make some alterations to the steamer belonging to the Harbour Commissioners, so as to have the nature of the work fully and practically tested, prior to any large expense being entered into. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOREGOING.

The necessity of involving the Province in the cost of forming a second water communication with tide water, has been for a long time the subject of dispute and argument with many. Among the number of those who doubted the prudence of it, I was one till latterly, but the vastly increasing trade, doubling, almost annually, and the conviction upon my mind, after mature consideration, that the lowering of freight, consequent upon affording additional facilities, together with the productiveuess of the Western countries, which are only now coming into operation, will increase, still further, this trade to an almost nceivable extent, have convinced me that a second and more facile outlet is called for Besides the transport being confined to the Rideau, the navigation of which depends upon the sta-bility of dams of great height, (in one case 60 feet) should any injary arise to one of these dams, (as was apprehended last spring) either through accident or malice, the effects of it would

be ruinous to half the commercial interests of the country. I am decidedly of opinion that the scale upon which the Cornwall Canal was uncertaken, was unsuited to the means of the Province, and was not absolutely necessary for the increase of trade, which the most sanguine may look forward to, and that a schooner navigation, combined with a system of tug boats, would have answered every commercial purpose; but now, from the large expenditure already incurred upon the central portion, the little required to complete it, and the comparatively small saving that might be effected upon what remains to be done, by adopting the schooner scile, I am led to conclude that the best and wisest course would be to open the St. Lawrence throughout from Montreal to Otario, for steamboats and schooners, not upon the full size of the Cornwall Canal, but on a scale sufficiently large to admit a lowerful class of steamers or tug-boats

to pass. The estimates submitted herewith are based upon the princi-ples of locks being adopted, length 175 feet, breadth 40 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches depth o' water; but as some time from the present period will, under any circumstances, elapse before the present period will, unde any circumstances, chapte before the actual building of locks's commenced, the question will in all probability be fully deciled, as to the power and suitableness of the several modes recently proposed for the propelling of ves-sels, and this decision will naturally govern the dimensions of the locks, and may seriously tend to a diminution of expenditure.

RI'ER RICHELIEU.

Upon the completion of the works of the Chambly Canal, now rapidly advancing, the only impediments to an uninter-rupted navigation between the River St. Lawrence, at Sorel, and the head of Lake Clamplain, a distance of 189 miles, will be presented by the fords near St. Ours, St. Denis and Belæil. To remove these obsructions, by means of dredging and cleaning the channel of rocks, the Legislature of Lower Canada appropriated a sum equal to about 7650% of which 4525% re-main unexpended. The outlay incurred under the appropriation has effected nothing, and I am of opinion that the erection of a steamboat lock and 1 dam of moderate height, say 4 or 5 feet over low water, at or near St. Ours, is the most certain mode of obtaining the object in view; and the value of the water power which would be created by the dam, in the midst of a productive country, leretofore without mills, would yield a considerable return towards defraying the interest on the money expended.

The cost of the works is estimated by Mr. Keefer at 32,0001.

RITER OTTAWA. The improvement of the navigation of this river is a measure which has been for a long time strongly advocated, principally by those interested in that district of country. The project embraced the full completion of an uninterrupted navigation from the St. Lawrence, by the Ottawa, Lake Nipissing and

effect quite as much as is necessary; indeed, I find, in the original report, a passage recommending slides "which cost comparatively little, and much better suit the purpose for heavy timber than lockage."

From the foregoing general grounds of objection, I cannot recommend the continuing of the expenditure, as contemplated, upon this navigation, but I most readily admit the necessity of assisting and developing the resources of that fine district of country, which I would do, by immediately affording to it the country, which I would do, by minimum at a fave sug-advantages to be derived from works of the nature I have suggested; to accomplish the whole of which, would cost abo £50,000.

HARBOURS AND LIGHT-HOUSES ON LAKE ONTARIO AND LAKE ERIE.

There is no expenditure more called for, and from which the benefits to be derived would be more immediately serviceable to the country, than the outlay which is required to construct or complete some harbours on the Lakes. Many of those on Lake Ontario are in a very inefficient and incomplete state.— On Lake Erie, there is, literally, at this moment, not one into which a vessel can run, or remain in, with safety! The state of the light houses on Lake Erie, is equally bad;

that which has been at the end of Long Point, the most import-ant station on the lake, was prostrated long since; others have not been lighted for a considerable time. The natural conse-quence of all which is, that we have not one steamboat on this ake, and the difficulty and cost of inducing ship-owners to risk their vessels into the ruins of what were constructed as harbours, is so great, as almost to put a stop to the shipping of the The sum of 74,0001. has been set down in the estimates,

after much consideration and calculation, as sufficient to remove general and well-grounded complaints on this head. It is intended that those harbours where nature has offered

nost advantages, be completed and rendered such as they ought be. That the present light houses be put into an efficient to be. state, and others erected where necessary; but as the propriety of constructing some harbours, by the Admiralty, is now under the consideration of that department, it is conceived best, at the present moment, to appeal to the Legislature to admit the principle and sanction the appropriation, but not to decide, finally, on the particular harbours, until the decision of the Admiralty is known; which should, of course, govern the selection, and thereby save provincial funds.

The foregoing, it is hoped, will sufficiently explain to His Excellency the general principles upon which the appropria-tions for the several very important works in the first class (see Appendix) are based and applied.

SECOND CLASS. The works in class second are of a different character. They consist of lines of internal communication, the opening of which, it is believed, would conduce so much to the general advancement of the country, as fully to justify the expenditure, although the direct revenue to be derived fron them, for many years, is not likely to meet the interest. BAY OF CHALEURS ROAD.

This line of communication, along the north side of the Bay of Chaleurs, from Percé Point to the head of the Bay, a distance of 140 miles, is interrupted, in two places, by portions of the road which are so little formed as to be almost impassable one from Little Pabos to Port Daniel; the other from the Little Nouvelle to the Indian Mission—in all about 18 miles.

These portions being improved, and the Metis or Kempt Road (from Point aux Suelles, on the River St. Lawrence, to the head of the Bay of Chaleurs) better opened; the entire of Gaspé, east and south, and of New Brunswick, east and north, would be approachable, from the St. Lawrence, with facility, as New Brunswick, middle and west, is by the Temiscouata Road.

THE GOSFORD ROAD.

Under this head is embraced the completion of the main line leading directly from Quebec, through St. Gies, St. Croix, Inverness, &c. to Sherbrooke, at present but partially open, and not available in summer. It passes through the large good settlement land belonging to the Crown, and will curtail the line of travel between Quebec and Sherbrooke by more than fifty miles.

THE MAIN NORTHERN ROAD. From Lake Ontario, at Toronto, to Lake Huron.

The opening of this road efficiently, throughout, is considered sighly desirable, and strongly recommended; but the portion here more immediately referred to, is from the termination of that undertaken by the district, at the Holland Landing, to Barrie, which it is proposed to drain, form and plank, and to establish toll bars thereon: from thence to Penetanguishine, it estambat (on cass thereon's from there to renetargatisting, a is intended to improve. By this and the expenditure of mode-rate sums upon one or two of the principal branches leading into the main mad, and also upon the Cold Water Portage Road, the entire of the fertile district to the north, west, and south of Lake Smcoe, would be afforded the advantages of a good communication with the market and harbour of Toronto.

THE MAIN ROAD, From Quebec to Amherstburgh and Port Sarnia.

Unquestionably beneficial as it would be, to have the main Province road preperly opened and established throughout, yet such an undertaking, in the present state of the country, is Hamilto Dundas altogether beyond its resources. Under this therefore is em-braced the improvements of those portions only, along which the advantages of water carriage are not afforded, viz., from the Cascades to the Province Line, and from Brantford to London. about 29 These portions, it is proposed to properly form and Macadamize or plank, and establish toll bars thereon; the revenue from which, would be quite equal to meet the interest on the outlay.

Second Class-consists principally of those works connected with the improvement of the main inland communications of the country by roads. These, however loudly called for, and quite as necessary to the development of the country in time of peace, as those embraced in class first, and of the utmost importance to its protection in case of war, cannot generally

relied upon as likely, for many years, to produce a revenue sufficient to pay the interest upon the requisite outlay.

G t portion from the terminat d, to London, and establish tr re thenee to Port Sarnia..... re from London to Chatham, nslips, through the C réthan 50 miles..... ran, contibuing and Barrie, establishing to Id Water Portage Id certain bridges bet e River or Lakes are Cases hation tolls t and perfecting ing toll-bars to age adges between adges are not a s and the Pro-tion of the Pro-colls thereon l perfecting from the toll-bars thereon, and oetween Montreal and re not available for the e Province Line, and e Post Road, already Go Percé Point blo

	212000	55000 15000 36000 34000	17000	30000	10000	15000	Estimate.	Total
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A VIII	84000 31000	20000 5000 15000 17000	7000	10000	5000	5000	1843.	Proposed appropriation for the years
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From the items of which the first class is principally composed, it will be perceived that the necessity of opening fully our main water communications to the Ocean, with a view 10 develope the resources of the country, and increasing its commerce and revenue, is considered indispensable, and forms the basis of the proposed appropriations. Most of the wol⁴⁵ embraced in the second class, consist of branches leading to t^{16} main trunks formed by those in class one, and are recon upon the principle, that it is wise legislation, to leave no cause of regret to the inhabitants of the interior, in consequence of large Canal expenditure or front improvements, by affording them frequent and facile access thereto, and thereby diffusing as generally as possible the benefits of those improvements.

Third Class-embraces those lines of roads already under taken by and at the cost of the respective districts, and which are in different stages of forwardness, but from their unfinished state, are, in some cases, unavailable and unproductive.

	Total Estimate.	VP	t for the ars 1843.
on and Grimsby Road	42500a	25000	17500
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do. East			2777
do. West	9078d	6000	3078
n and Brantford	9000 e	9000	
and Waterloo	10000f	10000	
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WESLEYANS CONSERVATIVES .- From an inspection of the poll book for the borough, it will be seen that out of 56 Wesleyan electors within the township of Bradford, not fewer than 50 voted for Hardy.—Halifax Guardian. THE WESLEYANS AND THE ELECTIONS.—Many of the

country papers contain notices of the injurious influence of Tory Wesleyan ministers in the elections. A corre-spondent of the Western Times reminds the public that these gentlemen who, although they have been raised from among the people, and are supported by the hard earned wages of the people, have ranged themselves in the ranks of the Tories, are only permissive occupiers of the houses in which they reside. The house is engaged and the rent and taxes paid by the circuit steward, and the furniture in the house is the property of the circuit. Both the preachers in the Exeter circuit were left off the list on this ground, and he hopes the Reformers will do their on this ground, and he hopes the fettballs wind a dath duty in every part of the kingdom, by excluding these men, who not only vote against the Liberal candidates themselves, but use their utmost endeavours to lead the members of their society to do the same. I speak advi-sedly (he adds) when I say that nine-tenths of the people in the Methodist society are Reformers, [Qy.] and I hope that they will see to it, that their preachers, who are dependent upon them for support, do not give their power-ful influence to the subversion of their civil rights.—The Bedford Mercury states that on Sunday week, several of the most earnest and oldest members of the Connexion withdrew from the chapel, and went to the old meeting house of the celebrated John Bunyan, in consequence of the anti-Liberal and Tory character of their leaders.—A correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* states that, in conse-quence of a general belief in Craven that the Methodist

ministers have been the means of turning the scale (the wrong way) [i. e. the right way, in favour of loyalty and Protestantism,] in the West Riding, on Sunday last, at made on behalf of the Kingswood and Woodhouse schools, at which the sons of Wesleyan ministers are educated, amounted to no more than three shillings and a penny, and a blue card with "Wortley and dear Bread" inscribed thereon.—On Sunday available for the school of the sons of the school of the the Methodist chapel, Skipton, the afternoon collection

and a blue card with " wortley and dear bread "inscribed thereon.—On Sunday evening last (says the Mercury) a young Wesleyan Methodist preacher, of the name of Mr. W. H. Cornforth, appeared in the pulpit of the Heckmon-wicke Methodist chapel with a blue ribbon across his breast, to the astonishment and disgust of the whole con-gregation. During the elections, Mr. Cornforth has ap-

of the preacher. Three of the preachers had, in the pre-ceding week, been personally attacked.

EARL BROWNLOW AND THE METHODISTS. To the Editor of the Lincolnshire Chronicle.

Sir,-Finding that there has been some misrepresentation respecting the application to Lord Brownlow for a site for building a Wesleyan chapel at Torksey, I think myself justified in laying before the electors of Lindsey,

From the very unsafe and precarious state of the canal, it would be of the utmost consequence to have the works com-menced forthwith, if possible.

and of 50,000% for an other national at for Balhouste, and 20,000% for one at Port Colborne, which harbours will be available to Her Majesty's vessels and others upon the Lakes, independent of the Canal, the entire cost of completing the latter may be set down at 400,000%. The most prudent rate of expending this estimate, I consider to be as follows :--From the present to the 1st of April, 1842.....£ 50,000
 Thence to 1st April, 1843......
 150,000

 Thence to 1st April, 1844......
 150,000
 Thence to 1st April, 1845..... 100,000

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.

From Lake Erie to tide water, after passing the Welland, the next portion of the route which will require an outlay, when the other improvements, more immediately called for on the river below it, are completed, is the part between Prescott and Dickinson's landing, a distance of about forty miles, in which the collective falls at a few points amount to about twenty two and a half feet; to overcome which, by the necessary locks, &c., would require about 150,000/., but as the down stream carriage upon this part of the river is safe and facile, and tug-boats can (although with difficulty) bring up light barges, it is considered unnecessary, in the present state of navigation generally, to incur any outlay thereon.

LONG SAULT OR CORNWALL CANAL. The improvement of this reach of the River St. Lawrence, in length about eleven and a half miles, and in which there is a fall of forty-eight feet, was estimated at 215,343/., and was [The Patriot is the organ of the Radical Dissenters. Wherever it abuses the Wesleyans, we may be sure they deserve credit. But why will they not return to the Church? The day, we hope, is approaching that will wit-ness their re-union with us. ED. CH.] ATTACK ON THE METHODISTS IN CORF. Determined to the second to the secon

ATTACK ON THE METHODISTS IN CORK.—During the Cork Election the O'Connellites smashed the windows of the Methodist meeting-house, and of the private residence of the preacher. Three of the preachers had, in the prerade, and a further sum of 13,8047, for sundry small works, lockhouses, &c., making in all an amount of 57,6711. 6s. 0d. necessary for the full completion of the Cornwall Canal.

igh the advantages to be derived from the improve-Alth ment of this portion of the navigation would of necessity be Firstly-that it would enable the river forwarders, to have

It will be deserving of consideration, whether the property in those slides which are now in the hands of private con should not be resumed by the Province, remunerating the pro prietors according to the terms of their charter.

The propriety of making such an appropriation will be seen, when the considerable revenue derived from this source is borne As the foregoing total estimate of 450,000% includes the sum of 35,000% for an outer harbour at Port Dalhousie, and 20,000% for one at Port Colborne, which harbours will be it the to Her Maiesty's yessels and others upon the Lakes, present state and prospects show to be so necessary.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

The dangerous and dilapidated state of this very important work, renders it necessary that steps be immediately taken to repair, or rather wholly re-construct it, in a substantial and repair, or rather wholly re-construct it, in a substant and permanent manner. Such is its present ruinous condition, that it cannot be repaired effectually, and a few hours of a heavy blow from east or south-east, might very reasonably be expected to close it up altogether; the consequence of which would be most serious to the mercantile interests of Hamilton and Dun-there is a substant of the interest of the construct of the second ty of das, and to the extensive and highly productive country of which these ports are the outlets.

However advisable it may be for the purpose of obtaining However advisable it may be for the purpose of obtaining still water, and have the entrance commanded from the land, to locate this work northward of the existing passage, yet the placing of it so much in shere as has been lately proposed, I consider unadvisable: by so doing, sail vessels would be pre-vented from getting out many days during the season, and in making for it, if they did not succeed at once in getting in, would be determined by the determined of the best maximum for would unavoidably be driven aground. The best position for the work, I conceive, is not far from the original natural outlet.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVER TRENT AND INLAND WATERS OF THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

The persisting in these works, as heretofore contemplated. would, as appears by the estimates, involve the Province in an expenditure of about 620,000*l*., but from the rates upon which these estimates are based, I am of opinion that 200,000*l*. or 300,000*l*., in addition to this sum, would be required to effect

The line of this intended water communication from the Bay of Quinté to Nottasawaga Bay, with upwards of 820 feet lockage, a proposed depth of five feet water, continued through a series of lakes and currents, and, in many cases, extremely circuitous, is, in my judgment, quite unsuited to the principal purpose for which it was originally recommended, namely, the line by which the produce of the Western States would be sent down to tide-water. The second argument advanced for its formation was, the facility it would afford for the transport of the agricultural and other produce of the inland townships to The line of this intended water communication from the the agricultural and other produce of the inland townships to market; and, thirdly, the advantages to be reaped by the lum-berers: the two latter, I consider, can be obtained sufficiently, more immediately, and at infinitely less cost, by the erection of two or three locks to connect the long existing reaches of natural navigation, by the construction of two or three cross-roads from thence to the nearest ports on Lake Ontario; and, finally, by the formation of slides at the places where they may be Inrough your columns, a copy of the correspondence. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant, C. H. CUST. "TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL BROWNLOW. "Gainsborough, June 25. "My Lord,—Having been required to give up our possession of the small chapel which we had occupied for many years at Torksey, we find ourselves greatly in want of a

From London westward, it is intended for the present only, to open, drain, trunk and form, raising and bridging where

The building of the several bridges over the large rivers between Quebec and Montreal, the crossing of which at certain seasons is very dangerous and attended with loss of life, is also calculated for.

THIRD CLASS

Consists of the several lines of roads which have been already undertaken by the respective districts, and upon which large sums have been expended; but, from their unfinished state, they are, to a great extent, unproductive. The object of introducing them into the appendix is to bring the matter before the attention of the Legislature, and to show the amount required t finish them. Their completion will properly belong to the different districts, and can be effected under the superintendence finish them. of the District Surveyors.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY. Board of Works, August 12, 1841.

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATE of the total cost of constructing and completing certain Public Works in the Province of Canada, shewing also the amount of appropriations proposed to be apportioned thereto for the several years respectively, in case the prosecution of these works should be decided upon.

First Class-consisting of those works of purely a national character, and which are indispensable to the advancement of the Commerciai and Agricultural interests of the country at large, and from which the prospective Revenue may he calculated upon, with certainty, to pay the interest of the necessary expenditure.

		Barlington Bay Cana Internal Waters of the Newcastle District, construc- tion of Slides, Locks, and Roads leading thereto Harbours and Light Houses on Lakes Ontario and Erie, and Roads leading thereto	Lacline Canal Lake St. Peter River Kichelieu River Ottawa, to huild Bridges and construct Slides	The St. Lawrence Navigation: Prescott to Dickenson's Landing Dickenson's Landing to Lake St. Francis Lake St. Francist to Lake St. Louis	The Welland Canal		
	£ 1418182	50000		151312 57670 255900	. 450000	Total Estimate.	1 1 1.
E	£ 1418182 328000378870381312270000 60000	20000	20000 10000 15000 6000 14000 14000 30000 15000	45000 12670	450000 150000 150000	Amount of proposed appropriations for the years 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846.	
	70 381312 2	10000	10000	51312		oposed approtect the years	i
, f	70000 6000		and the second states of the second			spriations for 845. 1846.	

e Thi do. do. do. 2000/. do. f do. HAMILTON H. KILLALY, Chairman.

Board of Works, Kingston, ? 12th August, 1841.

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Advertisements.

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

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an ex-tensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfasi, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware 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.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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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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HUGH SCOBIE.

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

AXES! AXES!	AXES!!
1HE Subscriber respectfully informs that in addition to his former busis nufacturing of CAST STEELA ich he can recommend with confider under his own inspection, by first ra storekeepers, and others in want of t call and examine for themselves. E arantee will be exchanged,	XES, of a superior quality oce, as they are manufactur- te workmen.
Toronto, 10th October, 1840.	120, King-Street. 15-tf
HAT, CAP, AND F	UR MART.

the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON from the most approved makers, and of the very lates and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable ATS. r the clim

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

O^{WEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.}

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

SALLE OF LANDS FOR TAXES. To Trick is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the hand and seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home Di-trict, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the Cir-of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the measure of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Home District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the respective lots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Essi Etobicoke, Flos, Georgina, North Gwillimbury, Innistil, Mono, Mul-mur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District, as being in arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and sixpene per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots. Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841.

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

The Church

S published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto. every Saturday. TERMS: --Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and iz-pence, Sterling, per annum.

AGENTS_THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, EsqT