



you; but duty to God, and benevolence to men. And you shall in that day receive a more abundant reward, when the Lord shall say to you, Well done, good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joy of your Lord.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 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.

The Clergy are expected to appear in full black robes.

On Monday, the 16th instant, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, accompanied by his Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, crossed over to Niagara, and on the following day consecrated St. George's Church and Burial Ground, at the town of St. Catherine's, and inducted the Rev. A. F. Atkinson to the Rectory of that place.

The Church of St. George, which is a substantial and spacious structure, has been built solely by the congregation, (with the exception, we believe, of £50 granted by the late reverend Bishop of Quebec) at an expense of nearly £2000, and reflects great credit upon the exemplary individuals concerned in its erection. A Bell has been provided, at a cost of about £48, of which sum £17 were generously contributed by Mr. William Cayley, one of the Directors of the Welland Canal, a gentleman whose enterprise, intelligence, and high character, point him out as one of the most valuable settlers in the Province. The remainder was furnished, with laudable zeal, by the labourers on the Canal, a majority of whom are Irish Protestants, a class of men, on whom it has been the fashion, with late administrations in this Province, to heap contumely and injustice, except in the hour of rebellion or invasion. The Ladies of the congregation have richly decorated the Altar and Pulpit, in which appropriate and pleasing task they were assisted by a contribution of £5 from the wives of the labourers. They have also commenced a subscription for the purchase of a set of Communion Plate.

We most unfeignedly congratulate Mr. Atkinson on the flourishing condition of his Parish. Few men, even in the Mother Country, have greater powers of mild persuasive eloquence in the pulpit; few pursue their quiet pastoral rounds with greater fidelity and judgment. And, from the account which we have given, it may well and truly be added, that his flock are sensible of the value of the spiritual shepherd set over them, and both hear and obey his voice.

On Wednesday the 18th, his Lordship inducted the Rev. T. B. Fuller to the Rectory of Thorold, and laid the foundation of Trinity Church at Chippewa, on the site of the edifice destroyed some time ago by American incendiaries.

On Thursday the 19th, his Lordship consecrated St. George's Chapel, at the large and flourishing village of Drummondville. This pretty-looking house of worship, wearing quite an English aspect, was originally erected as a Baptist Chapel; but, from some reason or other, was put up to sale, and, having been purchased by the Rev. F. W. Miller, M.A. and handsomely fitted up by him, is now constituted a Chapel of Ease to the Parish Churches of Chippewa and Stamford. Mr. Miller, who is also the proprietor, will be the officiating Minister of this Chapel.

On Friday the 20th, the Bishop proceeded to Jordan, in the Township of Louth, and there laid the foundation of St. John's Church. The following is the inscription, deposited in a cavity of the cornerstone; together with a few coins of the present reign, and a late number of The Church; all contained in a bottle hermetically sealed:—

The Corner Stone of St. John's Church, Louth, Canada, was laid by

THE HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

On the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.

The ground for the site of a Church (dedicated to the worship of the Holy Trinity according to the doctrine and discipline of the united Church of England and Ireland) having been previously set apart as a gift by George Ball Esquire, of Niagara, one of the first settlers of the township of Louth, the erection of the Church was undertaken by the Building Committee, the funds necessary for the work being raised by voluntary contributions, together with a grant from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, obtained through the Lord Bishop of this diocese, John Straehan, D.D.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

George Mortimer Armstrong, Missionary, James William Osgood Clark Esquire, George P. M. Ball, Gabriel Gollan, Isaac Wisner, John W. Ball, Louis Haynes, Robert Henry, Peter Hare, Philip Willis, Cyrus Sumner, Peter Drait.

Andrew Dalrymple, Simon Henderson, William Ross, Builders.

\*Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it. \*The God of Heaven will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build. \*Be this the chosen site:—the virgin sod, Moistened from age to age by dewy eve, Shall disappear—and granitic earth receive. \*The corner-stone from hands that build to God. \*Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost!

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end. Amen. Louth, August 20th, 1841. G. M. A.

Immediately the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was completed, real and gratifying proofs of the effect produced upon the spectators and assemblage, were manifested in the contribution of several additional subscriptions. This exhibition of good feeling towards our Church is the more precious and worthy of notice from the circumstance, that the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, the excellent clergyman in Louth, has had to contend against many difficulties since his first arrival in that township about nine months ago. In that part of the country our Church was but little known, or known chiefly through the reports of our enemies. This state of things is now passing away, and as our services are heard, their scriptural beauty is felt and acknowledged: kindly opinions supersede erroneous impressions; and Mr. Armstrong, indefatigable in his labours, and combining with his zeal a judicious adaptation of conduct to the circumstances of a new country, is gradually winning respect, attachment, and influence. No better proof of this can be given than that he has already commenced two substantial stone churches in the Township of Louth, of which that just commenced at Jordan is one.

Mr. Armstrong—who seems fully alive to the utility of the press, and whose assistance in our tract-printing schemes we are happy to acknowledge,—had procured several copies of the Hymns and Prayers used on the occasion to be printed and distributed. The hymns, which are happy specimens of sacred

poetry, were sung, we are told, in a very pleasing and appropriate manner.

The Bishop and Mr. Grasett returned to Toronto on the evening of Saturday the 21st. His Lordship, who preached at all the places which he visited, declares himself, we are given to understand, to be much pleased with the general aspect of Church affairs as presented to him during his Episcopal visit to the Niagara District, and with the hospitable and respectful welcome, which every where awaited him.

The approaching Visitation of this Diocese, when our Bishop will meet, for the first time, almost the entire body of his Clergy assembled together, induces us to say a few words relative to the duties of hospitality which, on such an occasion, will devolve upon the Churchmen of Toronto.

The entire number of officiating Clergymen in this Diocese is ninety: and of these almost all are expected in Toronto on the 8th and 9th of September.—Many of them will doubtless take up their abode with their respective friends, but there must be several who have few or no acquaintance in the city. Should any person, therefore, who is unacquainted with any of the Clergy, be desirous of entertaining one or more of them at his house during their brief stay, we shall be very happy, on a personal application, to put him in the way of gratifying his wish.

In an obituary notice, which we lately saw, of an American Episcopalian it was recorded to his credit, that he was never happier than when extending hospitality to the Clergy. Such a trait of character indeed should be common to every Churchman on a variety of grounds. As ambassadors of God, the Clergy should never want a Lot to receive them.—Their presence only for a day or two may bring a blessing with it, and perhaps establish in some families the neglected habit of morning and evening devotion. From holding converse with them, we become acquainted with the state of our country parishes, and the difficulties and encouragements which attend the rural pastor. The communion of Living Saints is in this way maintained, and that sympathy preserved which ought ever to make every portion of the Church feel but as one body. The Clergy, in return, hear the observations of the Laity respecting ecclesiastical and religious matters, and besides carrying away with them a cheering recollection of the respect and kindness paid to them, on account of their sacred office, return to their homes very frequently with many valuable hints for the more effectual discharge of their parochial duties.

We cannot deny the fact that, in many instances, too little domestic intercourse takes place between our Clergy and their flocks. In large parishes, such as Toronto, where the overburdened minister almost faints under the weight of his labours, but little of this salutary and Christian communion can be carried on: but in the country parts we know no practice more within the reach of every Clergyman, and more certain to plant him firmly in the best affections of his people. In this respect we would willingly see the beautiful pattern, exhibited in the Vicar of Wakefield, more generally followed. Such occasions therefore, as a Visitation, when the Clergy are entertained by the Laity, may serve to show the former what welcome guests they are in the bosom of families, and how much good seed they may sow in moments of unreserved fire-side conversation.

No body of men are more hospitable in their own houses than the Canadian Clergy; and on every ground, for the character of our city, for the honour of our Communion, and for the love of all that is generous and excellent in Christian intercourse, let it not be said of the members of our Church resident in Toronto, that they treat their divinely-accredited Clergy with less regard than the Dissenters show towards their teachers, and that they have failed in one of the easiest and pleasantest duties of life,—that of hospitality.

The gratification derived by us from the increasing support which our Journal has lately received in New Brunswick, would alone induce us to take a strong interest in the ecclesiastical affairs of that loyal Province, were any motive, beyond that springing from our Christian and colonial relationship, wanting to enlist our sympathies. Would we are enabled to announce the erection of new Churches, and the enlargement of old ones, in our own Province, we are happy to record the following from the *Miranichi Gleaner*, as a proof that a spirit of activity pervades the whole British North American Church,—a spirit which will doubtless, in New Brunswick, be productive of still happier results whenever that Province shall be erected,—as there is every reason to believe it shortly will,—into a separate Bishopric:

"On Sunday, 4th July, the new Parish Church at New Dandon, in the County of Gloucester, was opened for Divine Service, on which occasion the Reverend A. C. Somerville, Rector of Bathurst, preached to a crowded congregation, from the 122nd Psalm, 1st Verse: "I was glad when he said unto me, Let us go into the House of the Lord." This little building, capable of containing upwards of 200 persons, is designed and finished in extremely good taste, and amidst a community of emigrants from the mother country, who are strongly attached to the doctrine and forms of worship of the Church of England, as by Law established."

We thank the correspondent who brought the above under our notice, and shall be glad to find his example more generally followed by our Canadian friends. Our paper ought to be a record of every ecclesiastical occurrence in the Province: but if anything of interest does occur, we are rarely furnished with an account of it,—an omission, to say the least of it, excessively impolitic. Were our space devoted to *Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence* filled, as it might be, it would be attended with the best effect in England and in Canada.

When the future historian of this part of God's Church is in quest of materials for his pious labours, where, but in this journal, will he expect to find all those records, documents, and notices of occurrences, which will enable him to trace our progress, and perpetuate the names of our departed worthies? To the Clergy especially we would commend these observations, with the repeated expression of our conviction that no department of this journal is of so much value to the Canadian Church, as far as regards its welfare as an Establishment, than that of *Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence*.

Our last number contained an extract from the Rev. T. J. Rowse's *Sermons on the Lord's Prayer*. This series of discourses, written under the pressure of heavy parochial duties, was never intended for publication, and has only been printed at the urgent request of the parishioners. It is, however, a volume full of earnest and scriptural persuasives to a holy life, and is very well calculated for family reading. The reverend author is much and deservedly respected in his parish, which, although containing 35,000 inhabitants, and in a locality such as dissent generally selects, is happily, we believe, without a single meeting-house. Mr. Rowse is brother to our worthy publishers, and it will be perceived that they have announced his little work for sale.

The *Montreal Gazette*, with that gentleness and generous spirit towards our reverend predecessor, which it has evinced on more than one occasion, a few weeks ago paid him a very handsome, and, as we have reason to know, a very gratifying, compliment. The *Halifax Guardian*, a Presbyterian paper, has copied this testimony of our contemporary's esteem for Mr. Bethune: and we notice the fact, as it is an honourable proof of true liberality of feeling, and as it affords us the opportunity of expressing the hope that no untoward circumstance may again occur to put strife between us and our Presbyterian fellow-subjects.

We have also observed, with some satisfaction, that a Correspondent of the *Christian Guardian*, signing himself *Felicia*, and stated by the editor of that paper to be "a literary and accomplished" Methodist minister, "admires the course *The Church* has taken in its 'selections from standard rare works.'" The writer is evidently a well-informed and intelligent person, and we appreciate the compliment.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.—It shall soon receive our attention.

The treatment of Mr. Gallego, a coloured person, described in another part of our paper, is extremely disgraceful to all the parties concerned in the assault upon him. Were any British present at the table? If so, why did they countenance such an outrage upon liberty and Christian feeling?—or, if they could not prevent Mr. Gallego's removal, why did they sit at table with the Americans, who so beautifully verified their constitutional axiom, *all men are born free and equal*? The insolence of these foreigners, in daring to dictate law on board a British steamer, is not one whit more reprehensible than the submission to such dictation.

The following is all that we can learn respecting Mr. McLeod:

McLEOD.—We see it stated in some of the papers that Mr. McLeod's trial will commence at Utica to-day, but a letter has just been received from him here, in which he says that he does not think he will be placed on his trial—that his case will probably be removed into the Supreme Court of the United States, and that he may have to remain in prison for twelve months to come. If the Duke of Wellington takes the Foreign Office, as it is reported he will, the "McLeod case" will soon assume a new aspect.—*Niagara Chronicle*.

The British press is indignant at the conduct of the American (so called) Government, and the *London Journal of Commerce*, very emphatically expresses the national feeling, in the remark that the *decision of the Supreme Court of New York virtually places the crown of Great Britain on its trial before an American Jury*.

We have to thank some Members of Parliament for copies of Bills, and other Parliamentary documents.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

GASPÉ MISSION IN THE GULPH OF ST. LAWRENCE.—A Member of the University of Cambridge has made a donation of £200 currency, by the hands of the Rev. Edward Cusack, A.B., towards the erection of a suitable place of worship for the poor fishermen of the Protestant settlements of Sandy-beach and Haldimand-town, on the south side of Gaspé Bay. And Mr. Elias Le Bas, of Mont au Prétre, in the Island of Jersey, who has himself subscribed £4 British, in aid of the above object, has kindly undertaken to make a collection in that Island, for the same charitable purpose. Out of the sum of £24, already paid into his hands, he has purchased a pulpit, which, together with a book-case, is now in the hands of the Rev. Wm. Brethour, A.M., of Ormstown, Beauport County.—*Montreal Herald*.

LACHINE.—A sermon was preached on the 8th instant, at Lachine, by the Rev. D. Robertson, in aid of the funds of the Society for Missions among the Destitute Settlers, and the sum of six pounds ten shillings collected.—*Id.*

AMHERST ISLAND.—At a Vestry, held in Amherst Island Church, on the 12th day of April, 1841, it was Resolved, on the motion of Mr. George McLeod, seconded by Mr. Thomas Scott, "That the thanks of the Vestry be, and hereof, be, unanimously returned to the Earl of Mountbatten, for his Lordship's munificent liberality, in endowing the Rectory of the Island with a Glebe House and Farm—for the patriotic interest which his Lordship has on every opportunity displayed for the welfare of Canada, and for his untiring efforts for the promotion and support of true religion in that Province." Which resolution having been communicated to his Lordship by the Chairman, he was pleased to return the reply, which appeared in our last number.

Civil Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The *Clombia* arrived at Boston on the morning of Thursday the 19th inst., having left Liverpool on the 4th, with upwards of 100 passengers. When off Holyhead it commenced blowing very hard, and it continued very boisterous until it reached the banks of Newfoundland, and on the evening of Monday, the 9th instant, it occasioned serious alarm to many of the passengers. During that tempest her bowsprit was carried away; but the vessel sustained no other injury. The passengers all speak in the highest terms of the coolness and intrepidity displayed by Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins during the storm.

The Royal Mail steamer *Briannia* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday evening, 29th July, at 7 o'clock. She left Boston at noon on the 17th ult. and Halifax, where she stopped six hours for the mails, at 7 o'clock of the 19th. This passage from Halifax to Liverpool was performed in the unprecedented short space of nine days and eighteen hours, and the whole passage from Boston to Liverpool in twelve days and seven hours: the quickest ever performed by any of the vessels composing the Cunard line of steamers.

The intelligence taken over by the *Britannia*, respecting McLeod, had created a great deal of alarm among the friends of peace; and at the stock exchange consols immediately fell, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court not to liberate McLeod.

A rumour, which had found circulation, that a mail steamer was to be despatched once a week from Liverpool to Halifax, has been contradicted.

Sir Robert Peel gave a dinner on the 27th ultimo, at Tamworth, to his supporters, and made a long speech on the occasion. He declared that he intended to act, whether in a private or in an official capacity, upon the declaration which he made in 1835, and upon particular measures which he advocated in 1840. He would not state positively what he intended to do in his place in Parliament, August 19th, personally to witness the result of the appeal which had been made to the people.

Lord John Russell, the day before his marriage, (July 19), wrote an address to his London constituents, which appeared in the papers immediately after, and caused considerable talk. In it, he says, "as no minister of the Crown can stand without the confidence of the House of Commons, our retirement from office will immediately follow the condemnation of our policy."

The 19th of the present month is the day on which the writs are returnable for the new Parliament, but the Royal speech will not be delivered until the 24th. It is not settled whether there is to be an opposition to the re-election of Mr. Slaw Lefevre as Speaker. The Ministers, it is understood, intend again to bring forward their budget, and it is supposed that on Sir Robert Peel taking office he will adjourn Parliament for a few days, to enable him to make up his Ministry, and that the Commons will be re-assembled, in order that the new writs be issued for the seats rendered vacant by the acceptance of office, and that he will appear before Parliament, as the head of the Conservative Ministry, on Friday, the 10th, or Monday, the 13th of September. It is said that his movements will be thus—

- 1. To get a vote for the supplies for six months, to carry on the business of the country.
2. To propose the renewal of the Poor Law Bill for one year, which will probably be agreed to without a discussion, on the stipulation that the question will be finally discussed in the spring.
3. To appoint a committee to inquire into the actual state and real working of the Corn Laws.
This will bring us to the second week of October, when it is probable Parliament will be prorogued till the second week in January. The session will then commence, and with it the greatest party struggle the country has seen within the last century.

The Election returns are completed. Messrs. the Hon. W. Brown, and M. J. O'Connell, are returned for *Kerry*; J. Power and Hatton, for *Wexford*; and J. Duff, for *Danferry*,—all 5 being destructives or radicals.
Her Majesty and Prince Albert paid their promised visit to Woburn Abbey, and were every where received with the most enthusiastic expressions of loyalty and attachment. A large party, including the Duke of Wellington and a long list of distinguished individuals, were invited to be present on the occasion. On Thursday the Royal party left Woburn, escorted by a party of Hussars, for Panshanger, Hert's, the seat of Earl Cowper.

The Queen, for the first time since her accession to the throne, has passed several days away from her own roof, having paid visits to some of her distinguished subjects, namely, to the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, and to Earl Cowper, at Panshanger. At the latter place the Mayor of Hertford presented an address to the Queen. The Queen was accompanied in her visits by Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Palmerston and Melbourne, and the principal persons of the Court. The Queen and Court were at Windsor Castle on the 3rd instant.

Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Epping Forest, July 24th. The Bishop of London and many distinguished persons were present. The Bishop thanked Prince Albert for his kindness and condescension, when the Prince replied—"My Lord Bishop, and Gentlemen, I assure you it affords me great pleasure to assist in the work of charity on the present occasion."

At a meeting of the "Irish Repeal Association," held at Dublin on the 26th July, a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Brennan, County of Hastings, Canada, enclosing £18, 4s., being the subscription of 120 persons.

An entertainment was given by the Royal Naval Club to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, at the George Hotel, Portsmouth, on the evening of the 23d ult., on a scale of great magnificence. Admiral Sir Edward Codrington was in the chair. About eighty Naval and Military Officers assembled on the occasion to pay a tribute of honour to the venerable Admiral, who is in his 75th year.

We have another report touching the ill-fated steamship "President," in one of the English papers, as follows:—"The wreck of a large vessel has been seen off the coast at Drammen, in Norway. It is believed to be the remains of the President. It is well known that almost all the vessels wrecked between America and England come upon the coast of Norway. It is probable now that the ice is melted in the North Sea."

Dr. King, Chief Examiner of the Apothecaries' Company, London, died suddenly on Thursday night.

Marriage in High Life.—On the 20th ult., Lord John Russell, M.P., third son of the late and brother of the present Duke of Bedford, secretary of state for the colonial department, was married by special licence to Lady Frances Anne Maria Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto.

Lord Castlemain has been chosen a temporal peer for Ireland.

THE CABINET EPITAPH.
The condition of the Melbourne Cabinet has been, for the last year, that of a patient dying of an incurable disease.—Gasping at life, and eager to try all chances of recovery, it swallows one quackery after another, cheers itself with a momentary hope, and then sinks into a more desperate weakness, and by the effort grows only weaker and weaker from hour to hour. It is now gone to try the effect of country air, and will return more paralytic than ever. Whether one month or three will complete the catastrophe is the only question. All the nursing of all the bed-chamber women on earth will not restore strength to its frame. The patient and the nurses must go together; the grave is dug; and however a procession of Chapin pills may escort the funeral, or a deputation of Papists perform the mourners, England will speedily see the last of what, living, was an incumbrance, and, dead, a rejoicing to the empire. Its epitaph is already written:—

Amid the indignation of England, the scorn of Europe, and the ridicule of all mankind, THE MELBOURNE MINISTRY: Born in frivolity, nurtured in meanness, and buried in CORRUPTION.

Obtaining power by STRIFEGING, and sustaining it by FACTIONS; it took the passions into its pay, and lived by pampering THE PAPAL; its only principle STRATAGEM; its only object SELF; and its only object SALARY.

It proposed TO SUPPORT PROTESTANTISM AS ALLIANCE WITH THE PAPIST; by the Throne; AN ALLIANCE WITH THE RADICAL; and the Constitution; by AN ALLIANCE WITH THE CHARTIST.

It proposed TO PUT DOWN A REBELLION IN ONE GREAT COLONY by SUBMISSION TO THE REBEL, and to invigorate the loyalty of another by depriving it of its PRIVILEGES!

It proposed TO STRENGTHEN THE CHURCH, by PATRONIZING SECTARIANISM IN ENGLAND; POPERY IN IRELAND! And finally, having shown the extremes of human absurdity, (its only correctives against the extremes of national hazard,) it perished by PUBLIC ACCLAMATION, leaving, like felons, its only ATONEMENT, in the warning of its fate, and the abhorrence of its example! Manchester Courier.

CHINA.—At Macao our troops and the fleet still remain in position awaiting reinforcements and orders, while the Emperor of China, inflamed to the highest pitch of anger by the presumptuous proceedings of the British in attacking his towns and destroying his ships, was issuing furious edicts and decrees against them. One of his edicts, in reference to the capture of the Bogue Ports, contains the following words: "They have carried their unsubmissive rebellion to its extreme, and I (the Emperor) now swear that both Powers shall not stand, one or the other must conquer or die."

Mehemet Ali has had the speech delivered by Commodore Napier at Liverpool, printed in Arabic, and widely circulated in Egypt. The Paris papers renew the report that the Hereditary Prince of Coburg, the brother of Prince Albert, is coming to France to marry the Princess Clementine. The Ex-Queen Christina of Spain has published a Protest against her deprivation of the offices of Queen Regent during the minority of her eldest daughter the present Queen, and of guardian of both the Princesses; both of which offices she insists were assumed to her under certain solemn articles, which she there recapitulates. The protest was forwarded to the Duke of Victory with a demand that he should insert it in the

Madrid Gazette, but we do not learn that it has caused any sensation of importance.

The Five Powers have at length signed the treaty by which the Danubian are closed against all foreign vessels of war. It consists of four articles. 1. The closing of the Strait as above mentioned. 2. The Sultan reserves to himself the right of permission to ships under circumstances approved by him. 3. and 4. were formalities. The treaty was executed in London, and signed by the ministers of the Five Powers and also by that of the Porte.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bill to Naturalize Aliens has passed through Committee of the Legislative Council, by the casting vote of the Chairman, the Hon. John Macdonald of Gananogue.—The Hon. John Macaulay having absent himself on the occasion. The Bill was strenuously opposed by the Hon. Messrs. Morris, DeBlaquiere, Hamilton and others, and had Mr. Macaulay been present, who it is known is opposed to it, it would have been at least modified by the Council. The great objection taken to the Bill was the general admission of Aliens to the privileges of British subjects, without their having applied for the benefit, and the object of the opposition led by Mr. Morris, was to compel Aliens to petition the Governor in Council for admission to the privileges of British Subjects, and if no objections are filed against the applicants, to regard them as entitled to the desired privileges. We are aware that many liberal-minded men in the Colony, are far from satisfied with the Bill as it has passed, and had the amendments proposed in the Legislative Council been adopted, they would have gone far to reconcile the objectors to the measure, while worthy applicants for the proposed benefits could have suffered nothing by petitioning the Executive Council. [Colonist.] Mr. Morris, in Committee, moved an amendment, that no person should be naturalized, unless he individually petitioned the Government, and his name were advertised three times in the *Official Gazette*, and at the close of three months, no objections had been offered against his enjoying the privilege. This was lost.—Yeas, 5—Morris, Pemberton, A. Fraser, DeBlaquiere, and Hamilton. Nays, 5—Sullivan, Jameson, Joliette, Brunceau, Ferrie. The casting vote of Mr. McDonald, Chairman, was against the amendment. To be again discussed.—*Mont. Gazette*.

The Committee on the Lower Canada contested Election Bill, have reported that the documents transmitted from the Lower House, do not contain sufficient evidence to support the preamble of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere has presented the petition of sundry Inhabitants of Toronto, praying the Seat of Government may be held alternately at Quebec and Toronto, and should that not be the case, that the Inhabitants of Toronto may be remunerated for the depreciation in the value of their property, in consequence of the removal of the Seat of Government.

EDUCATION.

This all-engrossing subject is now engaging the attention of many respectable and talented Members of both Houses. The Hon. Mr. Morris alluded to it on Monday in his place in the Upper House and expressed a wish that a Parliamentary Commission by bill, of Members from both Houses, may remain in session a minute or two, and a layman of the leading opinions of the Christian community after Parliament adjourns, for the purpose of maturing and preparing a well digested system for the better education of the youth of the Province. We are also informed that the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere has turned his attention also to this all-engrossing subject, and that he is prepared to bring forward suggestions of a most valuable kind.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FOR THE PAST WEEK.

The House has been very much occupied in numerous matters of public and private importance. The time of this House is chiefly occupied in the most rigid examination in detail of every measure submitted for their consideration, whether of a public nature or solely affecting the rights of individuals, and therefore the real work of the Council is not at first view so apparent.—Every measure of the least importance is subjected to the closest scrutiny of select Committees before being brought under the special notice of the Council,—and this mode of investigation is at once calculated to test the merits of every case, directed of all party or local prejudices or inclinations. We cannot give a stronger illustration of the effect of such check than the result of merely two individual subjects thus examined last week. The Quebec Canada Assurance Bill, in which, amongst other most important and precautionary amendments for the security of the public against the Shareholders, has been added the compelling the proportion of the capital to be paid up in advance. In the other case a Bill, we believe, relating to the additional burthens upon the people of the District, for the erection of a New Jail and Court House in the County of Simcoe, at a heavy additional expense, which the Council have been called upon to sanction without evidence of any kind as to its necessity, while it appears a Jail and Court House, at a great expense to the inhabitants, had been already built, thus obliging the public to contribute to a double charge for the object that ought to have been effected by the first outlay, and this Bill has been very properly suspended. We mention those amongst many that we could select, merely to show the necessity for the strictest enquiry into all Bills that are passing, even after they have been subjected to the ordeal of one branch of the Legislature.—*Id.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Wednesday, 18th August.

Among other petitions one from the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, was presented by Sir A. Macnab, who afterwards moved that it be referred to a select committee to consist of Messrs. Cartwright, Burnett, Dunn and Price, with himself of course as chairman. This gave rise to a long debate, the motion being opposed by Messrs. Baldwin, Small, Hincks and others. Sir Allan withdrew his motion, and the petition was then referred to the committee on the Yonge Street affair, which consists of Mr. Seale, Messrs. Neilson, Neilson, Christie, Daly and Merritt. On motion of Mr. Hincks the name of Sir Allan Macnab was added to the committee.

Thursday, 19th August.

DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL.

The order of the day was taken up for the third reading of this highly important measure. The Hon. S. B. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Attorney General Draper, moved that the Bill be adopted—upon which Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price, moved in amendment, that the Bill should be read that day six months. Mr. Baldwin made a long speech in support of his amendment—and was followed by other gentlemen at great length for and against the measure. About 10 o'clock the House divided, when the amendment was lost by a majority of 10. The yeas and nays were:

YEAS.—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Boutillier, Burnett, Cartwright, Chesley, Christie, Cook, Duggan, Durand, Johnston, MacNab, Macdonald, John S. McLean, Merritt, Moffatt, Morin, Parent, Price, Roblin, Smith, Henry, Sherwood, Tache, Turcotte, Viger, Williams, Woods, 31.

NAYS.—Black, Boswell, Buchanan, Cameron, Child, Crane, Daly, Day, [Sol. Gen.] DeLisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Draper, [Att'y Gen.] Dunn, Duncombe, Foster, Gilchrist, Hall, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, McCulloch, McDonald, Donald, Moore, Morris, Ogden [Att'y Gen.] Parke, [Att'y Gen.] Quessel, Raymond, Robertson, Ruek, Simpson, Small, Smith, Harmanus, Steele, Taschereau, Thompson, Thorburn, Watts, Yule, 41.

The riders offered by Mr. Morris, were carried—requiring an oath from the Returning Officer, and precautions for maintaining the peace. Sir ALLAN MACNAB, seconded by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, moved that, in the absence of any petitions from the people, and the rejection of the Bill as a part of the Union Act in England, it was expedient to postpone the further consideration of the Bill to next Session—lost; yeas, 29; nays, 43. The Bill was then, after a short discussion, read a third time, on the following division:

YEAS.—Black, Boswell, Buchanan, Cameron, Child, Crane, Daly, Day, [Sol. Gen.] DeLisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Draper, [Att'y Gen.] Dunn, Duncombe, Foster, Gilchrist, Hall, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Killyle, McCulloch, McDonald, Donald, Moore, Morris, Ogden, [Att'y Gen.] Parke, Powell, Quessel, Raymond, Robertson, Ruek, Simpson, Small, Smith, Harmanus, Steele, Taschereau, Thompson, Thorburn, Watts, Yule, 42.

NAYS.—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Boutillier, Burnett, Cartwright, Chesley, Christie, Cook, Duggan, Durand, Johnston, MacNab, Macdonald, John S. McLean, Merritt, Moffatt, Morin, Parent, Price, Roblin, Smith, Henry, Sherwood, Tache, Turcotte, Viger, Woods, 30.

The U. C. Conservatives who voted against the principle, viz.—Sir Allan Macnab, Messrs. Cartwright, Chesley, Duggan, Johnston, J. S. McDonald, McLellan, Henry Smith, Sherwood, Williams and Woods; and six Reformers, viz.—Messrs. Baldwin, Price, Durand, Merritt, Roblin and Cook. Mr. Cook was against the principle of the Bill, particularly the taxation of wild lands. Mr. Roblin was not by any means anxious for municipal institutions, which he did not think were required in his District. The other 4 gentlemen were doing without the measure unless they had it on their own terms. Of the 15 newer Canada members who opposed the bill, Messrs. Mackin and Barnett were opposed to its principle. The majority of 42 does not contain the name of a single individual calling himself a Tory. 15 Reformers, unconnected

with Government, voted in its favour, viz.: Messrs. Boswell, Buchanan, Cameron, Crane, Gilchrist, Huicks, Hopkins, D. McDonald, Morris, Powell, Small, Dr. Smith, Steele, Thornburn and Thompson. There were three members connected with the administration, viz.: Attorney General Ogden and Draper, Solicitor General Day, Secretaries Daly and Harrison, Receiver General Dunn, Surveyor General Parke, Killaly, President Board of Works, Black, Judge of the Admiralty Court in Quebec. There were 13 Ministers, viz.: Messrs. DeLisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Duncombe, Foster, Halls, Holmes, McCulloch, Moore, Robertson, Simpson, Watts and Yale. 5 Lower Canada reformers, viz.: Messrs. Childe, Quessel, Raymond, Ruel and Taschereau.

Table with columns for 'For the Bill', 'Against it', and 'Majority in favour of the Bill'. Lists names of members and their respective counts.

The Committee on the Huron Election made their report, at the opening of the House, by Mr. Christie, and declared William Dunlop, Esq., as having the majority of legal votes at the election of the poll, and therefore, entitled to his seat. The defence of Mr. Strachan was also considered as "not frivolous and vexatious."

The following Message has been sent down by the Governor General to the Legislative Assembly: Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., in relation to the proposed amendment of the Act relating to the salaries of the various Officers of the two Houses of Parliament, as well as of retiring allowances to officers of the late Houses of Upper and Lower Canada, whose services have been unavoidably dispensed with—all which he recommends to their consideration.

Estimate of Salaries to be granted to the Officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada—and of Pensions to the late Officers of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, whose services have been discontinued.

Table titled 'SALARIES' and 'PENSIONS'. Lists names of officers and their respective salaries or pension amounts in currency.

Table titled 'PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS'. Lists names of officers and the amount of public improvements granted to them.

The following very important communication from the Governor General, was made to the House of Assembly yesterday. The House, on motion of Mr. Holmes, agreed to publish 2,000 copies in French and English, to be circulated throughout the Province.

and appear likely to tend to the increase of trade, and to the advantage of the country. Such works as the Legislature shall decide upon adopting, may thus be conducted upon one uniform system, having reference as well to each particular work as to the whole; and great advantages will result, both as regards their execution, and in making provision for the funds necessary for the undertaking.

The Governor General accordingly directed a Report to be prepared upon the subject by the President of the Board of Works; and that Department having now been established by law for the whole Province, he transmits this document for the consideration of the House of Assembly.

This Report will be found to embrace all the great improvements which appear at all desirable for some time to come, or that afford promise of rendering a return for the capital to be expended upon them.

The completion of the Welland Canal.—The opening of the communication between Kingston and Montreal by the River St. Lawrence for Schooners and Navigation between Quebec and Montreal for vessels of large burthen.—Opening the River Richelieu so as to perfect the navigation through that River by the Chambly Canal.—The construction of Slides for Timber, and other works on the Ottawa.—The improvement of the Internal Waters of the Newcastle District.—The construction of a Port and Light Houses in Lake Erie, and the improvement of Burlington Bay Harbour.—The establishment or improvement of Great Lines of Road from Quebec to Amherstburg and Port Sarnia, from Toronto to Lake Huron, and between Quebec and the Eastern Townships—and the improvement of the Metis Road, and of the communications near the Bay of Chaleurs.

The total cost of all these works thus enumerated, would involve an expenditure of about £1,470,000 provincial sterling, to be spread over a period of five years necessary for their completion.

Whether the whole or any part of these works shall be decided upon by Parliament, it is clear that in the present financial state of the Province, whatever is required for their construction must be provided by drawing on the public credit.

The Union of the two Provinces has now placed within the control of the Parliament the regulation of the Customs Duties, which under the separate Legislatures was attended with so much difficulty, and a wise and prudent re-adjustment of some of those duties, will render the revenue far more productive than at present, and easily furnish, without any injury to the trade of the country, or any pressure on the people, what may be further required to provide for the remaining charge.

There is also one of the works to which, although great importance is justly attached to it, it will, in the opinion of the Governor-General be just, as well as possible, to affix a condition, by which the annual charge above submitted for the whole may be diminished.—The navigation of the Saint Lawrence involves the expenditure of nearly one half of the whole sum calculated on. That work is undoubtedly highly desirable—but it scarcely justifies so great an expenditure at present, unless some diminution of the annual charge for interest upon the sum to be raised, can be obtained. Nor is such a diminution to be hoped for. Many capitalists in England are interested in the promotion of this work, and especially in seeing the communication between Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis established by the Southern side of the River St. Lawrence.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE AND RESOURCES.—The general estimate of the expenditure and resources of the Province for the year 1841 has been laid before Parliament.—It is calculated in sterling, which is rather curious, seeing that we have a provincial currency, in which the public accounts one would think ought to be kept.

general measure, to invite their settlement in large numbers in the more populous portions of Canada. There is a spirit of propagandism among American citizens, which makes it necessary to observe great caution in this matter.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Elliot, from half-pay, nat. To be Majors: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Newton, from half-pay nat.; Brevet Major G. Macpherson, from the 99th Regt. To be Captains: Brevet Colonel M. G. Blake, from half-pay, Cape Corps; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. O'Donoghue, from half-pay, 1st Gar. B.; Capt. P. Cruickshank, from half-pay, 11th foot; Capt. R. Muter, from half-pay, 7th foot; Brevet Major F. W. Clements, from 82d foot; Capt. J. T. Brevet Major F. W. Clements, from 82d foot; Capt. J. T. Weyland, from 17th foot; Capt. W. Atkin, from half-pay, 81st foot; Capt. J. Edwards, from half-pay nat.; Lieutenant R. G. Johnston, from 17th foot; Lieutenant G. Black, from 80th foot. To be Lieutenants: Lieutenant H. Munro, from the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Company; Lieutenant J. Black, from half-pay, 91st foot; Lieutenant A. Knight, from half-pay, 90th foot; Lieutenant G. Chapman, from Ret. List of late 8th Royal Veteran Batt.; Lieutenant A. Gray, from 1st foot; Lieutenant J. Ross, from half-pay, Royal African Corps.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 23. ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.—To be Colonel: The Lt. General Commanding the Forces in Canada for the time being, To be Captains: Lt. J. T. W. Jones, from 43d foot, v. Blake, ret.; Lt. J. E. Simons, from 81 foot, v. O'Donoghue, ret.; Lt. Hon. J. Colborne, from 25th foot, v. Cruickshank, ret. To be Lieutenants: Lt. A. M. Gray from half-pay, 7th West India Regt.; Lt. and Qr. Mas R. Douglas, from 16th foot; Lt. F. H. Cox from 29th foot; Lt. J. Potter, from 4th foot. To be Ensigns—L. G. Cox, gt.; J. N. Holmes, gt.; W. P. Waldergrave, gt.; W. H. Kingsmill, gt.; Reginald Macdonnell, gt.; J. B. Geale, gt.; W. H. Sharpe, gt.; J. Weyland, gt. To be Qr. Mas—Qr. Mas-Sergt D. Doherty, from 43d foot.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.—Second Lt. A. J. Campbell, from the 23d foot, to be Lt. without purchase.

INCORPORATED MILITIA.—Major General Clitherow lately reviewed the 3d Battalion Incorporated Militia, stationed at this post, under the command of Colonel Thomas. The Battalion was in tip top condition, and went through a variety of movements with such activity and steadiness, as to call forth the warm approbation of the General, who pronounced it equal to many, and superior to some, of the regular regiments.—Niagara Chronicle.

THE report that Mr. Roe, of Newmarket, was to offer for the Fourth Riding of York, is incorrect; and we are informed, that Dr. Baldwin is to make way for Mr. Lafontaine. This is a most extraordinary move, which, we understand, will meet with opposition from several influential voters, who have always acted with the Reform party.—Colonist.

THE Governor-General has granted license to practise Physic, Surgery, &c., to the command of Colonel Thomas. The Bachelor Robert J. Paget, Toronto.—It.

TELEGRAPH.—Meetings have recently been held at Amherstburg, Montreal, Bytown and Kingston, for the purpose of raising subscriptions, and erecting a Monument to the memory of this noble warrior and faithful ally of the British.

GALLEGO VS. SUTHERLAND. This case, which was tried in Kingston on the 20th inst., under the provisions of the Summary Punishment Bill, by one of the Magistrates of the District, has excited a good deal of interest in the community. The case is of so novel a character that an outline of it may not be uninteresting to our readers, and indeed to the Canadian public generally.

The complainant, Mr. Gallego, is a coloured person, who was educated a few years since at King's College, in the city of Toronto, and is now Travelling Agent of Emigration for the Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies. The following deposition, taken before the officiating Magistrate, shows the nature of his complaint:—

Sworn before me, at Kingston, this 19th day of August, 1841. J. MACPHERSON, J. P. Captain Sutherland, (who, by the way, is not only one of the best Captains, but one of the best men in every point of view, sailing on these waters,) stated, in explanation, that the orders from his employers, not to admit persons of colour as cabin passengers, without the consent of the other passengers—and admitted having lifted Gallego off his chair—and for this assault upon his person, he, Gallego, claimed redress as the laws of the land would afford him. It was admitted that Gallego's behaviour, while on board, was quiet and inoffensive. The Magistrate, conceiving that the Laws of England made no distinction in respect to colour, or the complexion of individuals—on the contrary, that Mr. Peter Gallego was equally protected by these laws as the fairest skinned gentleman then sitting at the table, and the assault having been admitted, imposed a fine upon Captain Sutherland of £5 for the assault.

WELLAND CANAL.—Amount of tolls received at the Canal Office, to 21st July, 1841.—£210,987 12 4 1/2 Do. 1340, 10,726 9 10 1/2 Excess, 251 2 6 1/2 Tolls received during the month of July, 1840, £ 2409 4 0 Do. 1841, £ 2871 16 4 1/2 Increase, during the month of July, over that of 1840, £ 462 12 4 1/2 Number of vessels passed between the 1st and 12th August, 1841, 120 Do. 1840, 53 Increase, during 12 days of the present season, as compared with the same period in 1840, 67 Schooners. The Canal is reported to be in good working order, and an increase of income beyond that of last year is with confidence anticipated.—Patriot.

UNITED STATES. PRESIDENT'S VETO TO THE BANK BILL. We submit the beginning and concluding portions of this document. The United States seem torn with political convulsion, and to be tossed between the two extremes of one man's will and the voice of the mob. Crime is on the increase, and the blacks are treated, in many cases, with a revolting barbarity. TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES: The bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the constitution it is made my duty, either to

approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the house in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a national bank to operate per se over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congress have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been in a state of deep agitation by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me.

In the Senate chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by notes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and in the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Enjoining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honourable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations, without an observance of which no government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain my earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several states of this Union, with or without their consent, a principle to which I have already heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER. Washington, August 16, 1841.

MURDER. CRIME IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. (From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

In the comments upon the comparative statement of murders in London and New York, copied from a New Orleans paper, the writer attributes the excess of crime in the latter to the circumstance of its having five frog-slips to one in the former city. There may be other causes. London possesses its "gin palaces," scattered over the town at "convenient distances." There is no lack of "fire water," even there. But human life is there protected by severe laws, promptly and rigidly enforced in all cases of conviction for murder without the slightest respect for the former rank or station of the criminal.

Every case of suspicious death is subjected to a most rigid scrutiny before the coroner, in all its most minute details of fact and circumstance, as those who have read the reports of coroners' inquests in English papers are well aware. The law is, that a murderer shall be executed within forty-eight hours of conviction; but as no execution could take place on the Sabbath,—in order to give the criminal a few more precious hours for preparation; the trial for murder always takes place on a Friday; and in case of conviction, execution follows at eight o'clock on the following Monday morning, as certainly as the day dawns.

Compare this with the tactics in the case of Ezra White. Also, with the shameful mockery of justice in Robinson's trial. There is no need to say further to account for the enormous disproportion of murders in London and New York. Mercy and sympathy for such wretches, are cruelty to the community; whose lives become the sport of ruffians. How many innocent lives need not be sacrificed, by letting one villain escape? May not the late atrocious murder of Miss Rogers have had its origin in the flagrant impunity of a recent case of cold-blooded murder?

In the case of Ezra White, justice was fairly tried out, by the management of well fed lawyers, who carried up the just judgment of the court, which most righteously convicted the criminal, from one tribunal to another, until we saw the final mockery of justice in a conviction for "manslaughter" of a man who murdered one victim and stabbed three or four others, without provocation!

No wonder New York stands pre-eminent for murder, when life is thus protected! Some fifty or sixty years ago, a nobleman of high rank, the Earl of Ferrars, sitting in his own library, took some offence at his land steward, with whom he was settling some matters of business, and seizing a pistol which lay on the table shot him. "The noble Earl" was hanged like the meanest malefactor.

Some years later, a Major Campbell, an officer of the British army, forced a brother officer to fight a duel with him in a room, and without seconds; "the Major" shot his antagonist, and was hanged.

A few years back, a retired captain of the Royal Navy, living upon his estate in the country, having been annoyed by having his garden and orchard plundered, loaded his gun and lay in wait for the thief; shot him;—and was hanged.

Had the son of the Duke of Wellington been put upon his trial for murder, with such evidence of guilt as was produced on the trials of Robinson and Ezra White, the fee simple of his life would have been worth just "forty-eight hours" purchase,—may more, he would have been hanged like a "Bill Sykes," or any other criminal. It is this certainty of prompt punishment for crime which throws its shield over human life in England; and for this reason, there is no country in the world where person and life are so thoroughly protected. An injury to the person inflicted with intent to kill, or with murderous weapons, is punishable, like murder, with death.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Week ending August 25, 1841. Table listing prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Pease, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Ducks, Hens, Eggs, Hay, Straw, Potatoes.

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. Toronto, August 25, 1841.

Wellington District School, Guelph. A. C. VERNER, A. B., MASTER. The course of education pursued in the Wellington District School is the same as that adopted in the Upper Canada College, comprising the Greek, Latin, and French languages, Euclid, Algebra, Bookkeeping, &c., and the usual branches of an English education. Particular attention will be paid to the course required for the exhibitions recently established in Upper Canada College. The school will re-open on Wednesday, the 1st of September, August, 1841.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will re-open, 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.

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 107, NEW KING STREET. THE MISSES WILSON, in returning thanks for the kind patronage they have received, beg to intimate, that School will re-commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1841. Toronto, August 14, 1841.

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

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. MR. DARRON, 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 other distinctions, offered for general competition. For particulars, address letters (post paid) to The Editor of the Church. Toronto, 11th August, 1841.

THE Kingston Chronicle and Montreal Gazette will please give the above six insertions, and send their accounts to this office. AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British manufacture 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 parts 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 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 are selected with great care by one of the partners in Messrs. Bickert & Son's, when trade in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain was unusually depressed, and consequently, purchases could be made for great advantage, the subscribers are prepared to sell to their regular customers, and to the trade generally, at very low prices, for Cash, or for short and definite credits. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Hamilton, 11th August, 1841.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British Manufactures, suited for the coming season; and by the middle of this month they will have a more extensive and better assorted stock opened out, than they have ever before held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various parts 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 goods will be selected with great care in May last, when Dry Goods, generally, were unusually low in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents and to the Trade generally, at very low prices, for Cash, or for short and definite credits. Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841.

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

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, Doestains, &c. &c. Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. Toronto, August 21st, 1841.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE. THREE FINE ENGRAVINGS.—The Opening of the Sixth Part of the Book of the Israelites from Egypt. 3. The History of the Red Sea. All the above are in very handsome frames, and may be seen at BICKERT & SON'S, Cheesest Buildings. Toronto, August 14, 1841.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. Just published, & for Sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, King-Street, Toronto, and Brock-Street, Kingston, NEW EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING: THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Book of Common Prayer. Price One Penny each, or Six Shillings per Hundred.

THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BROKEN INTO SHORT QUESTIONS, with the Answers at length, to which is appended a Glossary, &c. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shillings per Hundred.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures, Lord's Prayer, Child's First Prayer, and Grace before and after Meals. Price Three-halfpence each, or One Shilling and Three-pence per dozen.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2, containing Lessons in One and Two Syllables, Elementary Scripture Questions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 2d. each, or Two Shillings per dozen.

REWARD TICKETS, on Pastebord, 7 1/2d. per Gross. DE. FERREBONE, (Late of Newmarket.) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DIXIE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

BIRTHS. At Ballerne, near this city, on the 20th inst., the lady of Mr. Alderman Denison, of a son. In Colbourn, on the 20th inst., the lady of Lieut. Hayter, R. N., of a daughter. On the 22nd inst., at Clarke, the wife of John Beavis, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Elmbank, Etobicoke, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. T. Phillips, D. D.—Thomas Hawkins, Esq., of Whissonet, in the County of Norfolk, England, to Miss Grubb, eldest daughter of John Grubb, Esq., formerly of Edinburgh. On the 10th inst., at Port Hope, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Dr. William M. Smith, to Charlotte Percival, youngest daughter of Thomas Ward, Esq.

At the same place, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, on the 22d ultimo, Ralph Jones, Esq., of Prescott, to Christina, third daughter of Wm. Swiden, Esq., of the Township of Hamilton. On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Christina Wurtelle, Esq., of Quebec, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Josias Wurtelle, Esq., of Montreal. DIED. On the 18th inst., William Henry, second son of the Rev. H. Patton, Rector of Kempsville, aged 2 years and 6 months. On the 24th inst., at York Mills, Yonge-street, Henry Charles Skyring, infant son of the Rev. Thomas Henry Marsh Bartlett. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Aug. 27: Rev. A. N. Bethune (2); J. B. Breakenridge Esq.; Rev. J. Hudson, add. subs.; C. Hughes Esq., rem.; Rev. W. A. Adamson; A. Bethune Esq., add. subs.; A. Davidson Esq.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; Rev. C. B. Fleming, add. subs.; P. M. St. John's; Miss Rowse, add. subs.; Lieut. J. S. Lees; Rev. G. M. Armstrong, add. subs.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. W. Morse, rem.; B. Jackson, Esq., rem.; [best thanks for statistics]; W. Cockell, Esq.

