"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS.—JEREMIAH VI. 16.

VOLUME IV.]

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TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841.

TNUMBER 52.

Poetry.

HYMN BEFORE SUNRISE, IN THE VALE OF CHAMOUNI. BY S. T. COLERIDGE.

Besides the rivers Arve and Arveiron, which have their sources in the foot of Mont Blanc, five conspicuous torrents rush down its sides; and within a few paces of the Glaciers, the Gentiana Major grows in immense numbers with its "flowers of loveliest blue."

Hast thou a charm to stay the morning star In his steep course? So long he seems to pause On thy bold awful head, O sovran Blanc! The Arve and Arveiron at thy base
Rave ccaselessly; but thou, most awful form!
Risest from forth thy silent sea of pines, How silently! Around thee and above Deep is the air and dark, substantial, black, An ebon mass: methicks thou piercest it, As with a wedge: But when I look again, It is thine own calm home, thy crystal shrine,
Thy habitation from eternity!
O dread and silent mount! I gazed upon thee,
Till thou, still present to the bodily sense,
Didst vanish from my thought: entranced in prayer
I worshipped the Invisible alone.

Yet, like some sweet beguiling melody,
So sweet, we know not we are listening to it,
Thou, the meanwhile, wast blending with my thought,
Yea, with my life and life's own secret joy; Till the dilating soul, enrapt, transfused, Into the mighty vision passing—there As in her natural form, swelled vast to heaven!

Awake, my soul! not only passive praise Thou owest! not alone these swelling tears, Mute thanks and secret ecstasy! Awake, Voice of sweet song! Awake my heart, awake! Green vales and icy cliffs, all join my hymn.

Thou first and chief, sole sovran of the vale! O struggling with the darkness all the night, And visited all night by troops of stars, Or when they climb the sky or when they sink: Companion of the morning star at dawn, Thyself earth's rosy star, and of the dawn Co-herald: wake, O wake, and utter praise! Who sank thy sunless pillars deep in earth? Who filled thy countenance with rosy light? Who made thee parent of perpetual streams?

And you, ye five wild torrents fiercely glad! Who called you forth from night and utter death,
From dark and iey caverns called you forth,
Down those precipitous, black, jagged rocks,
For ever shattered and the same for ever? Who gave you your invulnerable life, Your strength, your speed, your fury, and your joy, Unceasing thunder and eternal foam?

And who commanded (and the silence came,) Here let the billows stiffen, and have rest?

Ye ice falls! ye that from the mountain's brow Adown enormous ravines slope amain— Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty voice, And stopped at once amid their maddest plunge! Motionless torrents! silent cataracts! Who made you glorious as the gates of heaven Beneath the keen full moon? Who bade the sun Clothe you with rainbows? Who, with living flowers Of loveliest blue, spread garlands at your feet?— God! let the torrents, like a shout of nations, Answer! and let the ice plains echo, God!
God! sing ye meadow-streams with gladsome voice!
Ye pine groves, with your soft and soul-like sounds!
And they too have a voice, you piles of snow,
And in their perilous fall shall thunder, God!

Ye living flowers that skirt the eternal frost! Ye wild goats sporting round the eagle's nest! Ye eagles, playmates of the mountain storm! ngs, the dread arrows of the clouds! Utter forth God, and fill the hills with praise!

Thou too, hoar mount! with the sky-pointing peaks, Oft from whose feet the avalanche, unhe Shoots downward, glittering through the pure screne Into the depth of clouds, that veil thy breast— Thou too again, stupendous mountain! thou That as I raise my head, awhile bowed low In adoration, upward from thy bas Slow travelling with dim eyes suffused with tears. Solemnly seemest, like a vapory cloud, To rise before me-Rise, O ever rise, Rise like a cloud of incense, from the earth! Thou kingly spirit throned among the hills, Thou dread ambassador from earth to heaven, Great hierarch! tell thou the silent sky, And tell the stars, and tell you rising sun.

THE FALSEHOOD OF THE NAG'S HEAD CONSECRATION FARTHER PROVED.*

What has been already said [in "The Church" of April 3rd] in answer to Mr. Ward, is sufficient to prove the Nag's Head consecration to be a mere fable, invented, without any colour of truth, in order to nullify the orders of the Church of England. But, that I may as much as possible take away all occasion for scruples out of the minds of honest men, who labour under the yoke of Popery, and who have been misled by these and the like insinuations, I shall farther prove the falsehood of this story, by such arguments as did not naturally fall in with

Mr. Ward's objections. The first thing I shall take notice of in this case, is errors in chronology, which manifestly appear in the relation of this fable; and this has ever been a certain sign among all critics, of the falsehood of any fact. Dr. Champney, in his book of the "Vocation of English Bishops," fixeth the date of this Nag's Head consecration, some time before the 9th of September, 1559, This shows how well pleased they were with our orders I find dated on the 6th of December, directed to Anwhich cannot be, because Parker and the rest could not be consecrated without a commission from the Queen. Now Parker's commission does not bear date till the 6th of December following; besides, his election was not confirmed by the dean of the Arches, until the 9th of that set of men in this, as well as in other instances, John Hodgskins, Suffragan of Bedford; John the same month, both which are undeniable proofs that taken out of their own writings; and will any body say, Suffragan of Thetford; and John Bale, bishop of Osat the same place, and at the same time, which is as incredible as the former, because it appears that some of them were not so much as consecrated in the same year. level with their own capacities. If this be not a certain undeniable evidence of the falsehood of this story, I know not what is.

this is. We do not find a word of it even in Sanders' be invented of the reformation, yet he is as mute as a fish with respect to this matter, which nobody can suppose to be owing either to his modesty or good will to

of some other more modern genius than his.

ding, Stapleton, Parsons, and even Kellison, before his a laughing-stock to friends and foes.

form of order, because power of consecrating and order- est traditus." "Elizabeth coming to the crown, he repastor is also required, for as St. Paul saith, 'Quomodo he lies buried in the parish hurch of St. Bartholomew."

that our bishops did not use the true matter and form as the Nag's Head consecration is described to be. jurisdiction, but rather opposed them.

of the Nag's Head fable. For in the year 1608, he never produced to have affirmed it before any person of published a reply to Dr. Sutcliff, wherein this story had impartiality. Nor do I believe, that this pretended withstanding there were so many very proper occasions | told any body this, he must have told it to Bonner, who to mention it. You see Kellison himself takes no manner of notice of it in his "Survey of the New Religion," to give an account to his master what was done. But which was published in the year 1605, though it was it plainly appears by bishop Boiner's case before menmore to his purpose than all that he has there urged. tioned, that he never told him one word of it, otherwise If there had been any truth in this story, it had certainly he would have urged this in his plea; and consequently been produced before the year 1608, which is almost we may reasonably conclude, that this Mr. Neal never fifty years after the time when the thing was supposed said it, and therefore they have not so much as one to be done; especially since there is so much depends witness to attest this fact. upon it, as the validity of our whole reformation. And To number up all the improbabilities and inconsisor tenderness towards us; for indeed if it had been true, so much as one mark of truth belonging to it. It is it had been no tenderness to the souls of men to have neither attested by sufficient witresses, who lived in the concealed it so long; and therefore we must conclude time when it was supposed to be lone, nor is it founded this fable to be the invention of a man, pressed hard by upon any probable circumstances, peculiar to that age,

silence, also, of the factious puritans of that age, who, contemptible faction, who had rothing else to say for no doubt of it, if there had been any thing of truth in themselves. the Nag's Head story, would soon have cast it in the I shall conclude this chapter with the account which were so far from urging any argument of this nature, that | deat, ne quid veri non audeat. they called our bishops popish and anti-Christian, be- "But to proceed," says Heylin, "unto the consecracause they had their orders by succession from the po- tion of the new archbishop; the first thing to be done

are these: "Coverdale and Scory made Parker the first solemnity, were entertained at a dinner provided for Archbishop of Canterbury, in queen Elizabeth's time; them, at the Nag's Head tavern in Cheapside; for which Clement the VIIth, who gave him Popish anti-Christian | called to an after-reckoning. Nothing remains to exorders. Vide Prudent Ball, the 2d part, chap. 2, p. 544." pedite the consecration, but this royal mandate, which should think this quotation not so well attested as it bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord elect of Chichester;

have chosen some other more private place than a tayern and king Edward's ordinal; and after all a plentiful of human nature? The fact is, that revelation is at all events to multiply, and the swarm is ready to come forth and begone."

appears by their writings. I shall instance only in Kel- competent number of bishops of the Protestant religion in question by some captious sticklers for the Church of ison, whom I take to be the inventor of this story. to use it, nor yet a church, to go to perform this ordicient; for first of all, either our pastors were lawful or viz. Barlow, Hodgskins, Coverdale, and Scory. For another without form or order." used not the matter and form of ordination. And if adepta, in patriam quidem eversus est; sedem vero re- ventors of it. they had truly ordained their ministers, as their apostate lictam repetere non curavit. Londini grandavus decesbishops might have done if they had used the matter and sit, et in parochiali ecclesia S. Bartholomæi, Sepultura ing, which divines call potestas ordinis, is never abolished; turned to his country, but having left his See he did not yet besides order, jurisdiction and mission from a lawful care to be restored. He did very old at London, and Now here it is observable, that the manner of his op- Queen's Mandate for the consecration. Lastly, that

its first life; nor was it ever heard of before this, not- witness, Mr. Neal, ever said it & all, because if he had

an adversary, who had nothing else to say for himself. nor upon any record whatsoever; but on the contrary it 3. Another argument, to prove this a fiction, is the evidently appears to be invented to serve the turn of a

teeth of the orthodox bishops and clergy, as the readiest | Dr. Heylin giveth of our first consecrators in opposition and surest way to overturn the apostolical order of bi- to this fable. And this is an historian which the Roshops, which they were so much displeased with. This manists themselves often express an esteem for, not that had been a ready way to silence all arguments, if they he is to be regarded the more for that reason; but becould once show, that the Episcopacy contended for by cause he really is in himself such a man as Tully desthe orthodox, was only nominal and not real; but they cribes a good historian to be. Ne quid falsi dicere au-

after the passing the royal assent for ratifying of the Ball, a Nonconformist, which I never saw. The words officers of the court, whose presence was required at this them. - Soame's History of the Reformation. they received their orders of Cranmer, and he of Pope though Parker paid the shot, yet shall the Church be

and therefore it is certain that this story was the product to have acted it in, at least they would never have per- dinner, for the entertainment of the company which re- be attacked, and therefore arguments which, when applied against reply to Sutcliff, were absolute strangers to any such 5. There was no necessity for such a proceeding as and afterwards testified the truth of all these particulars, to set against the evidences of Christianity. account of our consecrations as this is, which evidently this is, because they neither wanted an ordinal, nor a when the reality and form of this consecration was called

Before this noble project came into his head, he argued nance in. For in the first place there was an ordinal "For so it was, that some sticklers for the Church of against our orders, because he thought our first ordainers ever since king Edward's time, and which was established Rome, having been told of the dinner which was made were apostates and heretics, and because they did not by the act of uniformity in the first year of this Queen, at the Nag's Head tavern at sach times as the election of death, how hopeless is our escape! We see no exception—it use the Popish ordinal, but not one word of the Nag's notwithstanding Bonner's quibble to the contrary, in of the new archbishop was confirmed in the Arches, scatters its desolations with unsparing regularity among all the

THE STUDY OF THEOLOGY.

foundation of their theological studies."—Bishop Bull.

THE CHOICE OF BISHOPS.

The Bishops of the Church of England are chosen by what is called a congé d' elire (a leave to elect) from the Crown to the But he did. He broke asunder the mighty barriers of the grave; we cannot suppose it to be concealed out of any favour tencies of this ridiculous story, were endless; it has not much as before the settlement of parishes a band of ecclesiastics may be considered as representing the clergy of a diocese, inas- conquered it. lived around the mother church of a district, under the personal inspection of their bishop, and left their homes as itinerants to evangelize the surrounding country.

has maintained so triumphantly during a long continuance of antiquity, which Justin mentions, they refer to a former destruc-I find a manuscript quotation to this purpose in the election of the dean and chapter, was the confirming of national liberality. It would then become the duty of her ministron of the world by water or fire, and argue, whether [which] margin of the preface to "Parson's Discussion," which it in the court of Arches, according to the usual form in ters to provide for continuing the succession of her prelacy, and nation first rose again, and was original to the other. So the I have, and which I take to be written by a papist; the that behalf; which being accordingly performed, the to choose among themselves, in their respective districts, according Babylonians, Assyrians, Phoenicians and others, mention the ords are taken out of a book written by one Prudent Vicar-General, the dean of the Arches, the proctors and to the venerable usage of antiquity, individuals to preside over deluge in their stories. And we cannot, without offering violence

From Bishop Shuttleworth's Sermons.

Nothing can be more inconclusive than the argument attempted to be derived by the infidel writers against the spirit which dictated upon the account of this succession. But if any body thony Kitchin, bishop of Landaff; William Barlow, late the severe injunctions of the Mosaic institutions, from the account transmitted to us of the destruction of the Canaanitish nations. ought to be, I refer him to "Bancroft's Dangerous Po- John Scory, late bishop of Chichestor, Lord elect of Why have not the same persons been equally loud in their objecsitions," &c. where he will find much of the humour of Hereford; Miles Coverdale, late bishop of Exeter; tions against the cruelty of that far more tremendous retributive of Christian unity, will be still more clear, if I repeat to you what dispensation recorded in the same sacred writings, of the destruc- a writer of some hundred years ago, - a writer of as truly catholic tion of nearly the whole human race by the general deluge? For a spirit as could be quoted, -- says concerning schism:he could not be ordained before that time. Besides, that if these men had known any thing of this story, sory, in the realm of Ireland, requiring them or any four I am not aware that any impagner of revelation has advanced this "What is schism in its beginning and progress? The sparks there are fourteen more who are said to be consecrated that they would not have produced it; and instead of of them at the least, to proceed unto the consecration of them at the least, to proceed unto the consecration of them at the least, to proceed unto the consecration of them at the least, to proceed unto the consecration of them at the least, to proceed unto the consecration of them at the least, to proceed unto the consecration of them at the least, to proceed unto the consecration of them at the least, to proceed unto the consecration of the least hard words, they would have produced one hard argu- the Right Reverend Matthew Parker, lately elected to Almighty, however he may have been inclined to question the the estimation of their own opinions, and heart-siek in their ment, especially when it was such as was just upon the the metropolitical See of Canterbury. The first and probability of the occurrence. Undoubtedly, because the right of feverish zeal for propagating them. the two last, either hindered by sickness, or by some the Deity to withdraw that life which he has given, especially "Ignorant souls think that every change of their opinions is But it is evident, by the books then written in defence other lawful impediment, were not in a condition to at- when that existence has been perverted by habitual sin from the made by such an accession of heavenly light, that if they should of Episcopacy by bishop Bilson, Hooker, Saravia, and tend the service; which notwithstanding was performed original purpose for which it was bestowed, is a truth too self- not bestir themselves to make all of the same mind, they should 2. Another very manifest argument of the falsehood others, that the subject of the then debate, was the Diby the other four, on Sunday the 17th of that month, evident to admit of an argument. Yet no people were, perhaps, be betrayers of the truth, and do the world unspeakable wrong.—

ONLY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR of this story, is the profound silence of all Popish writers of the Right of Episcopacy; and can any body think that according to the ordinal of king Edward VI., then newly ever contaminated by more debasing and more atrocious habits of wine Right of Episcopacy; and can any body think that (a generation not much inclined to silence) during the those empty wretches would not have been glad to rid printed for that purpose; the ceremony performed in crime and profligacy than the exterminated Canaanites. Witness discoveries and conceits, then senism is in the egg. whole reign of queen Elizabeth, and the beginning of themselves of such an untoward subject, if they could so the chapel at Lambeth-house, the abominations of their infant sacrifices in the valley of Hinnon, the abominations of their infant sacrifices in the valley of Hinnon, the abominations of their infant sacrifices in the valley of Hinnon, the abominations of their infant sacrifices in the valley of Hinnon, the abominations of their infant sacrifices in the valley of Hinnon, the abominations of their infant sacrifices in the valley of Hinnon, the abominations of their infant sacrifices in the valley of Hinnon, the abominations of their infant sacrifices in the valley of Hinnon, the abominations of their infant sacrifices in the valley of Hinnon, the abomination of the chapel at Lambeth-house, the case and where of the chapel at Lambeth-house, the case are the chapel at Lambeth-house, the cha king James's, of any such ridiculous consecration as easily have taken away the ground of the debate, by hanged with rich tapestry, and the floor covered with and the recorded impurities of their domestic liabits, to which it same church or not, censure each other, and backbite and revile saying, that though Episcopacy were of Divine right, yet red cloth; the Morning Service read by Pearson, the is sufficient only for a moment to allude. Why, again, does not each other, perverting the words and actions of each to a bad wild book, "De Schismate Anglicano," although he has that their adversaries could pretend to no such right, archbishop's chaplain, the sermon preached by Dr. Scory, the sceptic derive an equally forcible argument against natural sense; that is schism in the bud.

mitted a known enemy to be there, as Neal was, to re- sorted thither. Among whom Charles Howard, (eldest natural religion, convey not the slightest conviction to the mind, Besides him, there are a great many others, as Har- port the same to the world, and so to make themselves son of William, Lord Effingham, created afterwards Lord are cherished and dwelt upon by the writers now alluded to as Admiral, and Earl of Nottingham,) happened to be one, perfectly unanswerable, when they can by any means be brought

THE DESTROYER OF DEATH. BY DR. CHALMERS.

When we look at the wide extent and universality of the ravages

Head, or of bishop Scory's form there. His words are order to save his bacon, and which Scory and Coverdale, raised a report that the Nag's Head tavern was the place sons and daughters of Adam. It perhaps adds to our despair two of king Edward's bishops, were themselves conse- of consecration. And this report was countenanced by when we see it extending to the lower animals, or behold the lovely "They will, peradventure, say, that their first bishops, crated by, and therefore there was no deficiency upon another slander, causing it to be noised abroad, and forms of the vegetable creation dissolving into nothing. It carries priests and preachers, were ordained by ours, before they the account of an ordinal, which was of Protestant exdeparted from us, and that they ordaining others, still traction. 2. There was a sufficient number of Protes- designed by the Queen, for occural bishopries, being look for no mitigation of the incorrigible distemper; we cannot continued the succession. But this evasion is not suffi- tant bishops then alive: there were no less than four, met at a tavern, did then and there lay hands upon one reverse the process of nature, nor bid her mighty elements to retire. Is there no power then, superior to nature, and which unlawful; if lawful, then are theirs unlawful, who Barlow did not die until about the year 1570, which Now I appeal even to a prejudiced reader, that has can control it? To us a law of the universe carries the idea of preached against the commandment of ours, yea, then was ten years after this consecration. For Curtis, his not lost his senses, which of these two accounts looks some fixed and unalterable necessity along with it; and of none are they usurpers, who thrust out their lawful pastors, successor in the See of Chichester, was consecrated, most like a true history: whether their fable of the more strict, more unfailing, and more widely extensive in its and settled themselves in their rooms. If unlawful, May 20, 1570. Secondly, Hodgskins was then alive, Nag's Head, which has so many inconsistencies in it, operation than the law of death. In the wide circuit of things, then do they absurdly challenge succession from them; because we find the Queer nominated him for one of the and is founded upon no evidence; or this account which does there exist no high authority that can abolish this law?—no because none can succeed lawfully to unlawful prede- consecrators in her letters patents, and certainly she Dr. Heylin giveth of Parker's consecration, the facts power that can overthrow death, that can grapple with this mighty cessors, if they have no other title but from them. Se- would not have named aperson that was then dead. which he relates are founded upon what ought to be the conqueror and break his tyranny to pieces? We never saw that condly, although some of their apostates were made Thirdly, and as to Coverdale, we have not only the foundation of all history, viz., public records; but their being; but the records of past ages have come down to us, and priests and pastors by our bishops, yet all were not such; Queen's letters patents, to testify his being then alive; story has no such foundation, it is all hearsay work, we there read of the extraordinary visitor who lighted on these Luther and Calvin, the first founders, and many others, but also bishop Godwyn, in his catalogue of the bishops which was never before reputed a competent testimony realms where death had reigned so long in all the triumphs of were not bishops, and so could not ordain priests and of Exeter, takes notice of his return from banishment, to assert a matter of fact. I have now done with it, and extended empire. Wonderful enterprize! He came to destroy pastors, and they which were true bishops among them after the Marian persecution. "Elizabetha regnum let it rest in the same pit of oblivion with the first in- death. Vast undertaking! He came to depose nature from this conceived immutability; and a law which embraced within its wide grasp all who live and move on the face of the world, he came to overturn; and he soon gave token of a power commensurate to the mighty undertaking. That nature, to whose operations All persons, not absolutely strangers to our history, are aware, we are so apt to ascribe some stubborn and invincible necessity, that, so far as it was practicable, and the age allowed, our Refor- gave way at his coming; she felt his authority through all her mation was, in all respects, conformed to the example of the ancient elements, and she obeyed it. Wonderful period!-when the conprædicabunt, nisi mittantur?' How shall they preach 4. Scory lived until the end of the year 1585, which Catholic Church. Hence was the order of Bishops retained in stancy of nature was broken in upon by him who established itexcept they be sent? And seeing our pastors were so was twenty-five years after this consecration; so that England, and that new form of ecclesiastical government rejected, when the Deity vindicated his honour, and the miracles of a single far from sending them, that they forbade them all pul- you see here are bishops enough to perform this office, which, by the advice of Calvin, was adopted in other Churches.— age, committed to authentic history, gave evidence to all futurity pits, and preaching, from them they could have no mis- without being obliged to posish bishops for a consecra- Hence were certain ancient doctrines, though most abhorrent from that there is a power above nature and beyond it. What more sion. And so they cannot prove their ordinary mission.' tion, not to say any thing o' Bale, bishop of Ossory, or the sentiments of Calvin, established and confirmed by our Church. unchanging than the aspect of the starry heavens, and in what the Suffragan of Thetford, who were also named in the Hence, almost at the commencement of our Reformation, in the quarter of her dominions does nature maintain a more silent and year 1571, was that remarkable canon respecting preachers sanc- solemn inflexibility than in the orbs which roll around us? Yet, position runs thus: first, that it is not lawful to separate there were churches enough, whose doors must fly open tioned by the consent of a full provincial synod, and further confrom lawful pastors. Secondly, if we say their pastors to such a consecration, will I believe, hardly be disputed firmed by the royal authority of Elizabeth: "Let preachers, above was heard from their canopy, and it came from a congregation of were unlawful, ours could not be lawful, because deriving by any body of common sense, who considereth that the all things, be careful that they never teach aught in a sermon, to living voices, which sung the praises of God, and made them fall their authority and mission from them. Thirdly, that laws and government were at that time on the side of be religiously held and believed by the people, except that which in articulate language on human eacs. After this, who can call though our first bishops were true bishops, yet all were the reformation. So that weighing all these things actise agreeable to the doctrine of the Old and New Testamant; and nature unalterable? Jesus Christ hath abolished death, he has not such, as Luther and Calvin—but then the mission cording to common laws of reason, there could be no which the Catholic Fathers, and ancient Bishops, have collected made perpetual invasion upon nature's constancy, and she never of Luther and Calvin is nothing to us, for we do not manner of necessity, but on the contrary, it would have from that very doctrine." Hence, among the directions and rules, in a single instance resisted the word of his power. 'What manpretend to prove any mission from them. Fourthly, been the height of folly and madness, to act such a part which, with the advice of the Bishops, King James, the successor ner of man is this?' said his disciples, 'even the winds and the of Elizabeth, recommended to the special care of the Vice-Chan- sea obey him!' Philosophers love to expatiate, and they tell us of ordination. Fifthly, that their bishops gave them no 6. There is not one sufficient witness produced to cellor, the Heads of Colleges and Halls, the two Professors, and of the laws of the animal and vegetable kingdom. These laws attest this matter of fact, and without such a witness, no the two Proctors in the University of Oxford, when the puritanical may prove an impassible barrier to us, but in the hand of the But when Dr. Sutcliff set aside these objections, by fact can be proved; one witness indeed they pretend to faction was more than usually strong there, the following direct omnipotent Saviour they were nothing, he reversed or supported proving the justice and piety of our separation, and the have, but he is such a witness, as impartial men must tion was inserted; it is the seventh in order:—"That theological them at pleasure; he blasted the fig-tree by a single word; and validity of our forms and the jurisdiction of our bishops own to be very incompetent; for it does not appear that a candidates be admonished to give their labour and study to books of a nature most consonant with the doctrine and discipline of the of his miracles. He restored sight to the blind, he restored speech to take refuge under the protection of a lie, which is this as a witness ought to do; so far from this, that he was Church of England: that is, to employ their time in reading the to the dumb, he restored motion to the palsied, and to crown his fathers, councils, scholastic writers, ecclesiastical historians, and triumph over nature and her processes, he restored life to the polemical divines; and that they pay not so disproportionate dead-he laid down his own life and took it up again. The disattention to compends and abridgements, as to make them the ciples gave up all for lost when they saw the champion of their hopes made the victim of the very mortality which he promised to destroy. It was like the contest and victory of nature-but it was only to make his triumph more complete.

'That undiscovered country, from whose bourne No traveller e'er returns.'

chapter of a vacant see. Perhaps the most important point of he entered and he reanimated that body which expired on the view in which the system of electing our prelates can be placed, cross, and by that most striking of all testimonies he has given us is its conformity to ancient usage. The chapter of a cathedral to know that he hath fought against the law of death and hath

UNIVERSAL TRADITION OF A DELUGE.

The universality of the deluge is also attested by profane history; The custom, therefore, of entrusting even in appearance the for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are records election of their diocesan to capitular bodies, is a recognition of or traditions concerning it, in all parts of this and the new-found an important right inherent in the priesthood of a district or world. The Americans (Indians) do acknowledge and speak of diocese. So long, indeed, as the Bishoprics are endowed with it in their continent, as Acosta witnesseth and Lact, in their worldly possessions, it is fit that the Crown, from which such histories of them. The Chineses have the tradition of it, which endowments originally flowed, should have the privilege of select- is the farthest part of our continent; and the nearer and western ng a prelate to fill them, upon the same equitable principle that parts of Asia is acknowledged the proper seat of it. Not to menassigns the patronage of parochial churches to the representatives | tion Dencalion's deluge in the European parts, which seems to be of those who provided a maintenance for their incumbents. But the same under a disguise: so as you may trace the deluge quite the Church, as established in England, being of apostolical origin round the globe in profane history; and, which is remarkable, and constitution, depends not for existence upon political events. every one of these people have a tale to tell, some one way, some Were her endowments to be wrested from her, she would be found another, concerning the restoration of mankind; which is an nobly to outride the storm, and fully to substantiate in adversity argument they thought all mankind destroyed by that deluge .those claims to the respect and confidence of mankind, which she In the old dispute between the Scythians and the Egyptians for to all records and authority, divine and human, deny that there hath been an universal deluge upon the earth; and if there was DESTRUCTION OF THE CANAANITISH NATIONS. an universal deluge, no question it was that of Noah's, and that which Moses described .- Dr. T. Burnet's Sacred Theory of the

SCHISM From the Dublin Christian Journal.

Our apprehensions of the practical working of schism, or want

there collected together all the scandal that could well because they wanted consecration, or at least that they because they wanted consecration. were forced to be contented with a ridiculous one, which "The elders which are among you I exhort," &c. 1 Pet. | continue to pass daily before his eyes? Does the desolation of lings, not under the guidance of the pastors, to edify one another v. 1. The letters patent for proceeding to the conse- whole civilized provinces by war or pestilence, at the present in holy exercises, in love and peace, but in opposition to their 4. The public manner of this ludicrous consecration cration, publicly read by Dr. Yale; the act of consecration moment, afford a weaker argument against an over-ruling Provi- lawful pastors, or to one another, to propagate their singular us, for he had as little of the one as he had of the other; is another plain argument against the truth of it; for if tion, legally performed by the imposition of the hands dence, than the punishment inflicted in former ages upon the opinious, and increase their party, and speak against those that * From a work entitled "The Succession of Protestant Bishops they were put to such shifts, as is pretended, they would of the said four bishops, according to the ancient canons, most debased people who ever let down by their vices the dignity are not on their side, schism is then ready to bring forth and TIE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841.

The remarks offered in our last number upon the state and progress of the Church in England, will be appropriately followed by an attempt to lay before our readers some account of the present condition and future prospects of the Church in Canada.

The readers of this journal would be able to gather for themselves probably as accurate a conclusion upon this subject, as it may be in our own power to set before them; because its pages have, in no case, we believe, omitted any particular which might serve to manifest its advancement, either by the building of churches, the increase of ministers, and the proofs from time to time afforded of the estimation in which the services of the clergy are held. Still a brief condensation of these particulars will, we are persuaded, be interesting to our readers and advantageous to our common cause. Our journal was established in the month of June

1837,-so that four years have elapsed since our editorial labours were commenced. During that interval, the event perhaps of greatest importance to our Canadian Church has been the division of the vast diocese which, up to November 1839, it had comprehended, and the allotment of the Episcopal charge to two prelates which had antecedently been borne by one. The most zealous prosecution of the Episcopal duties in the previous state of the Diocese, coupled with every physical advantage of a robust frame and uninterrupted health, would not have enabled the holder of that high office to pay to every parochial or missionary station within its bounds more than a very hasty visit perhaps once in three or four years. And the fulfilment even of this portion of the Episcopal duty,-to set aside the anxious care induced by this large oversight, and the accumulating toil produced by the correspondence of a charge so extensive,-was more than ordinary constitutions could long withstand. Nothing could be more earnest and heartfelt than the manner in which, as well by the late Bishops of Quebec as by the Bishop of Montreal, these weighty engagements were entered upon and fulfilled, and nothing could exceed the veneration, esteem and love with which these excellent prelates were regarded during the prosecution of their severe and trying duties; yet it must be a subject of fervent congratulation that a charge so vast and overwhelming, heretofore committed to one spiritual overseer, possesses now the same unwearied and devoted attention from two. A corresponding effect, -which we are helped to anticipate, from the able speeches on the subject of Colonial Bishoprics given in our last two numbers,-must soon be looked for, in the extension of the bounds and influence of our holy Church, and the growth in vital piety and practical godliness of all the scattered subjects of their

The formation of the new Diocese of Toronto is one cheering feature in the recent history of our Colonial Church; and the great increase of the number of our clergy and congregations, is another amongst the refreshing evidences of our prosperity. During the last four years, THIRTY-Two clergymen, -nearly one half of the whole of the previous number in Upper Canada, -have been added to the ecclesiastical establishment of the Diocese of Toronto, and Eighteen to that of Quebec; making the whole number of clergy in the former, after deducting vacancies by death and removal, NINETY-SIX, and in the latter FIFTY-FIVE. We do not profess, however, to speak with perfect accuracy here, it being impossible, from the data before us, to furnish a statement thus strictly correct; yet we believe that, in the one now advanced, we shall be found within bounds. An addi- joyful, and blessed. tion, then, of one BISHOP and FIFTY CLERGYMEN to the strength of our Canadian Church in the short space of four years, giving us in all two BISHOPS, ONE ARCH-DEACON, and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAROCHIAL OR MISSIONARY CLERGYMEN, -inadequate as is that establishment still to our great and growing spiritual wants, -is an encouraging contemplation, amidst the many causes for doubt and depression which, during the same season, we have been made to feel.

grant to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, while a large proportion in this Diocese, and nearly all in that of Quebec, are wholly paid by this venerable and benevolent Society. Several, in of "The Church;" and with it, is terminated also the purpose of propagating the Gospel, by itinerant services, entrusted. But while he relinquishes this his official communion. The largest amount of income paid by the Government or the Society towards any individual charge will pass into the hands of one so fully competent gregations have acted upon the fact, so very apparent, -that it must prove a subject rather of congratulation that neither of those sums is adequate to the respectable than of regret that such a change has been decided upon. maintenance of a clergyman with a family, and that they have come forward with a proportionate liberality to make up the deficiency which, both by the Government occupations demanding anxious and incessant care, -is and the Society, it was always contemplated that they more, we are free to confess, than can well be sustained would cheerfully and liberally undertake to supply. We need but express our hope that where, in any case, this obligation has been overlooked or not acted upon, England, through the instruments we have been speak- anxious to have delegated this important trust to benefits of our Apostolic faith are gradually securing a ing of, only profess to contribute their share towards the another,—to one who could bring to the discharge of its salary of the clergymen that we need, and uniformly an- duties a mind unshackled and unwearied by other and ticipate that a corresponding generosity, according to even more pressing obligations, and who could approtheir means, will be manifested by the Colonists them- priate undivided time and attention to the complicated our journal as they came under our observation; to these

pleted or commenced in the dioceses of Quebec and during that period, have been added to our ranks, a well as ecclesiastical,—the painful labour and vigilant greatest interest in the Christian undertaking, and whose large number of places of Divine worship had previously sacred edifices built or commenced since the month of June 1837, have at least equalled, in either Diocese, the revision and condensation of the general intelligence of number of ministers which have been respectively added to each. We have had occasion, too, to record several matters of business involved in the pecuniary concerns furnished us with the following account of the laying of cases of individual munificence and piety in the erection of the paper,—the voluminous correspondence to be the foundation-stone: of Churches in Canada, - amongst which the completion read and the various and minute memoranda constantly of a handsome and expensive chapel in Montreal at the to be made, -constituted altogether a mass of labour sole cost of W. J. Plenderleath Christie Esq.—the erection of a very neat and commodious church in Clarke at perform, unless free to appropriate to it undivided time the sole expense of S. S. Wilmot Esq.—and the com- and exclusive attention. During the last year, we were pletion of a Church and parsonage, with a large landed spared, to be sure, many of these subordinate points of endowment annexed, at Port Burwell by Colonel Mahlon anxiety and toil; but the sense of responsibility was Church Warden, read a copy of the contents of the parch-

rents of the Church in Canada during the same interval, of the department of Civil Intelligence, and the arrangewe cannot, of course, speak with perfect accuracy; but ment and adaptation of the selected matter in general, the statistical details furnished from time to time in this in consequence of our distance from the place of publijournal would afford no inconsiderable evidence of its cation. And the work of selection and of felicitous progressive advancement in that respect, while the in- arrangement is one, we have no hesitation in avowing, crease of clergy and consequently of congregations which demands the application of a judgment as dis-

of 1839 the whole population was stated at 31,170, and personal attention to the important department of selecthe members of the Church of England at 4,922; and tion; and we need scarcely promise an infusion into it from the Niagara Chronicle of June 10, we learn that of vigour and skill which must ensure the approbation

land population in the Diocese of Toronto, -including ment, is to us a source of unfeigned satisfaction, -not, them, scattered as they are over a vast extent of coun- gaining a corresponding hold upon the public mind .-try? As a proof of the inadequacy of the present supply to the demand, we may mention that from Scarborough settled country, there is no Clergyman of the Church of pride and joy. England,—the same is the case from Darlington to tant souls; and in many cases a fourth, and even a third | manifestation of this fraternal and generous feeling, -se

Clergy Reserves will be something, will be equal possibly periodicals in the Mother Country we turn with the to the maintenance of the establishment as it is; but warm and affectionate sentinents of filial pride. after all,—adding all these resources together,—what a ing already in the fields, will be ungathered in!

has pervaded our Mother-land, has lighted up even here blessing of British supremacy. In our successor they P in the breasts of many of the sons and daughters of the will find an unwavering and powerful coadjutor in the Church, a similar glow of ardent piety and expansive cause of loyalty to the Sovereign, and in the mainte-Christian love, we feel assured that our spiritual Over- nance of those Consewative principles which bind us seers and the subordinate clergy will not fail to give most effectually to our Father-land; while all, we can energy and direction to the hallowed impulse. We shall as freely predict, will discern in him an unflinching look for some results, gratifying to the members of our advocate of those teners of Church polity and discipline The greater number of the clergy in the Diocese of generations also, from the approaching Visitation of the to promulgate. Toronto receive their stipends from the Imperial Trea- Clergy. Much is to be done, and fearful will be our sury,—conceded in lieu of the former Parliamentary responsibility if the work to be accomplished engages Whether we shall, in the Providence of God, ever be not our earliest and our heartiest care.

With the present number is closed the fourth volume both divisions of the Province, derive their incomes from editorial career of the individual to whom, during the voluntary associations upon the spot,-formed for the last four years, the management of this journal has been amongst the more remote and destitute members of our connexion with the organ of the Church in Canada, he has the gratification of announcing that its editorial clergyman is £170 Sterling, and the smallest is £100 to the outy,-from varied and extensive information, Sterling; but we believe that, in most cases, the con- brilliant talents, and zealous devotedness to the cause,

The labour in which we have been engaged, and the physical strength. On this account, and not, as we can sincerely affirm, from any selfish desire to shrink from no time will be lost in fulfilling it; as the people of labour or to shun responsibility, we were long ago caution demanded in the selection of articles from other been erected, we have reason to conclude that the hands,—the examination, often requiring to be close and which none should undertake, or hope faithfully to Burwell, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. rather magnified than diminished, from our being com-Of the numerical increase of the members and adhe- pelled to entrust to other hands the whole management

the population in May 1841 was 34,557, and the members of the Church of Eugland 6,528.

That this journal has thus means are now being afforded for the successful preaching and hearing of his Gospel, I devoutly trust that the great So far, the signs of our spiritual advancement are far far prospered under our humble management, and that end will be accomplished, the salvation of the souls of my from discouraging; yet, estimating the Church of Eng- it has fully doubled its circulation since its commence- fellow-beings. those who are ready to avail themselves of her minis- we can honestly affirm, from any sentiment of gratified trations, although not professed adherents,—at 150,000 ambition, but from the belief naturally awakened that Toronto confirmed thirty-eight persons in the Church of souls, what are ninety or a hundred clergymen amongst | the genuine principles of our beloved Church have been | St. Margaret, Scarborough, many of whom were adults. The future progress of this journal we shall ever regard 47, on the Unity of the Church; and at the conclusion to Darlington, about 28 miles, and comprising a thickly template its prosperous advancement with unaffected confirmed a most eloquent exhortation. His Lordship,

Port Hope, 22 miles,—the same from Cobourg to the Church," we must not omit to renew the most public Lord's Supper to fifty-six persons. Carrying Place, 34 miles,—the same from the Carrying and cordial expression of our thanks to our brethren of Place to Picton, 28 miles. All this, too, when-if the the Clergy, in both divisions of this Province, for the means for their support could be provided-not less considerate kindness and forbearance which, with employed in the intervening spaces we have named. In always experienced from them in the discharge of this exchange papers be sent, henceforward, to that city. visits, contain a population of from 2 to 3000 Protes- indulgence, will ever be gratefully cherished. The the Church Chronicle, will attend to this direction. of these, are professed members of the Church of Eng- widely shared in also by the lay-members of our communion, -could not but reconcile us to the heaviest

ntinue to do much for us: the allotment from the to us; and to the commendations of our labours by no longer delaying the remittance of what is due.

Nor can we, in this retirement from a public arena, waste will still remain untilled; what a harvest, whiten- withhold from our contemporaries of the political press, -the Conservative portion of it especially, -our thank-Yet if we contemplate this prospect with misgiving, ful sense of the courtesy which we have uniformly is not with dismay-far less with despair. We have experienced from them. With some of them we have onfidence in the protecting Providence of our God who been obliged occasionally to differ, from an apparent will not suffer the gates of hell to prevail against His | concession on their part, dargerous in our belief to the Church: we have an immoveable belief that He will stability of public principle, to the security of governstir up the hearts of the faithful amongst us; and we ment, and above all to the reality and permanence of trust, with a hope unquenchable, that, through his bless- religion,—a concession, we nean, to that liberal policy ing, energy and consolidation will be given to the plans as it is termed, to those shifting views upon public now devising for extending and perpetuating the princi- measures, which are conservative to-day and destructive ples of the true Church of Christ in this fast-peopling to-morrow; which gleam, ore hour, like the mirage of and important Province. We shall never despair, if the desert, revealing to the thirsty traveller cool and Churchmen are but true to themselves and faithful to placid lakes with reflected palm-trees on their margin, their spiritual allegiance; if, in contemplating the waste at another, a sullen and bleak wilderness of sand. The places of our Zion, they will be animated by David's time, we are persuaded, will come when the views which ious spirit, and not rest until a habitation be found for we entertain of this shifting expediency, will be more their God,—a holy, consecrated dwelling where the generally concurred in,—when the froth and foam of ransomed of Christ may hear his word and partake of his sceptical nothingness having subsided, the rock will be ordinances. Let them but faithfully give for the ad revealed upon which alone it is safe to rear the supervancement of God's cause and glory, as He hath pros- structure of our national faith and our public policy. pered them,—let them be liberal in this behalf after But to one point of agreement we are rejoiced to advert, their power, and the results cannot but be refreshing, -an uncompromising allegiance to the throne of our Believing that the religious spirit which of late years maintain the solemn obligation as well as the practical to explain his reasons for the step; but having since applied to the spervaded our Mother-land, has lighted up even here blessing of British supremacy. In our successor they communion at large and replete with promise to future which it has been our own steady effort to maintain and But we must not be prolix in our valedictory remarks.

called again to the exercise of the duties we are now relinquishing, it is not for us to say; but as our intention is, in future, to confine ourselves exclusively to that department of duty in the vineyard of our heavenly Lord and Master, to the discharge of which we are more specially bound,-without the expectation or the desire of ever again occupying the Editorial chair,—we bid to our brethren of the clergy, to the members of our affectionate FAREWELL.

While efforts so disinterested and untiring are being made in our Mother-land to render the blessings of her established Christianity more widely felt and more easily attainable, by the erection of numerous Churches responsibility we had assumed, -conjoined with other to supply the present deficiency, we are gratified to behold immediately around us encouraging evidences of the same laudable zeal. The anxiety frequently maniby any one of the ordinary calibre of intellectual and fested in our Province to rear up edifices devoted to the service of the Most High, and the many instances in which that desire has accomplished its end, prove satisfactorily that the divine truths and invaluable more extensive diffusion, and becoming more warmly appreciated. The various occasions on which a new house of God has risen in our land have been noticed in demands upon both. But months passed by, and even we are rejoiced to add another—the commencement of We are not prepared to state the number of Churches | years sped away, and found us compelled by circum- | a new Church at the village of Galt, in the vicinity of which, in the interval of four years, have been com- stances still to sustain the inconvenient burden. The Hamilton, and situated on the Banks of the Grand regular contribution of so much original matter, com- River. The building is to be raised on the property of Toronto respectively; but while for the clergymen who, prised in an editorial review of passing events, civil as the Hon. Wm. Dickson, whose family have taken the generous munificence, combined with the praiseworthy liberality of Absalom Shade, Esq., and of others who critical, of the contributions of correspondents,-the have cheerfully contributed their assistance, has given an energy to the design which augurs well for an the day,-the close and circumspect attention to the auspicious termination. A correspondent has kindly

"The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone took place on Wednesday, the 16th ultimo, before a numerous and respectable assembly. After some appropriate portions of ripture had been read, a suitable address was delivered by The Rev. Win. McMurray, Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, then read those Collects which are selected for such an occasion. Absalom Shade, Esq., as ment which, with some coins and newspapers of the present day, was deposited in the stone. The Rev. M. Boomer then proceeded to lay the stone, repeating at the same time the words: 'In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I deposit you as the foundation-stone of a building to be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, according to the Canons, the Liturgy, and usages of the United Church of England and Ireland. The reading of the proper Psalms was then performed, the responses being made with great propriety and correctness by the assemblage; who were

The same correspondent remarks:-

"In the Township of Beverly, there is a Church in progress of erection which, I hope, will be consecrated at the

On Sunday, June 20th, 1841, the Lord Bishop of His Lordship preached most impressively from Acts ii. with a warm and anxious interest, and we shall contemplate its prosperous advancement with unaffected with the assistance of the Minister, the Rev. W. H. with the assistance of the Minister, the Rev. W. H. In retiring from the editorial management of "The Norris, afterwards administered the Sacrament of the

It is requested that all communications for this journal be addressed in future to the "Editor of the than eight clergymen could be fully and advantageously manifold and acknowledged imperfections, we have Church' at Toronto; and it is also solicited that all fact, many townships, unfurnished with a clergyman and duty; and we can assure them that the numerous and We shall feel obliged, if our valued contemporaries of who scarcely ever enjoy the benefit even of his occasional refreshing testimonials of their unabated good-will and the New York Churchman, the Gospel Messenger, and

It was intended to have commenced the Fifth volume of this journal with an enlarged sheet; but various local To meet this demand, where are the means to be burden of intellectual toil and responsibility which we circumstances conspired to render that an undertaking looked for, now that the last remaining chance of an effective and adequate ecclesiastical establishment in the express our confident hope that this gratifying kindness, Arrangements, however, will be made—by the employ-Colony has been swept away by the alienation of two- and co-operating zeal, will be as fully experienced by ment, where possible, of a smaller type—to increase the thirds at least of the Clergy Reserves from the Church? our successor as it ever was by ourselves. We under- reading matter of the paper, and to add especially to the How far will the one-third of this property that remains | take to assure them that it would be as highly appre- | quantity and variety of the Civil Intelligence usually to her, -after deducting the expenses of sale and of ciated by him as by ourselves; and that in the future, as furnished. Should circumstances warrant, the next general management of the fund,—contribute towards much as in the past management of this journal, the volume may be issued in an enlarged size, and in quarto

supply what the bounty of our friends in the Mother to our contemporaries of the Church in the United the earliest possible attention to the dues on the volume not, humanly speaking, contemplate our future prospects | they have been pleased to express themselves of our own behalf, very earnestly to press upon those in arrear without many a misgiving. England has done, and will humble efforts in the cause which is as dear to them as for the preceding volumes, the justice and propriety of

> We beg to call attention to the Advertisement regarding the Diocesan Press, which has appeared for two or three weeks upon our third page. A further installment five per cent upon the Stock subscribed, is required to the parties interested that their funds, in the present instance, are not embarked in a profitless concern

> > Civil Intelligence.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Assembly-Monday, June 21. The order of the day for the committee of the whole house upon ddress in answer to the speech from the throne being moved: Mr. Baldwin rose and said he would take the opportunity which was now offered him of recurring to the subject of the communication which he had stated it was his intention to make to the house regarding the reasons which had led to his resignation of the office of Solicitor-General, and of his seat in the Executive Council. It would be recollected by hon, members that he had said he had tendered his resignation, and that that resignation had been accepted, and that therefore he had also stated that of the administration in this Province. He had also stated that honoured Queen, and a vigorous determination to he was not then prepared, because he did not feel himself at liberty

Att'y. Gen. Ogden here apologized for interrupting the hon. ad learned gentleman, but he thought it was highly indecorous

than to impede for a moment the business of the session.

The Speaker left the chair, and Mr. Morris resumed the chair

Mr. NEILSON then rose and said that perhaps it might be had been originally proposed. It would have given him great pleasure if that address had been such a one as he could conscientiously vote for, because he did not wish for a moment to take the ommunion in general, and to our readers at large, an interpretation of this house. He (Mr. Neilson) had not the least objection to echo the speech, but it was not right to prejudge matters which were to come before them, in the course of the session, under the recommendation of his Excellency; all that was necessary to be said was, that they would take those subjects into their serious and respectful consideration. It was substitute for the address which had been moved by the hon. gentleman. The house was now in possession of both documents, nd hon. members could decide which they would adopt. He had alluded to the course upon which we are entering. He would, however, refrain from touching upon that subject, further than to say that it cannot be denied that the affairs of this Province had been managed in such a way as in no respect to correspond with the language of the Governor-General at the conclusion of his speech, that the people of this country are prosperous and contented. On the contrary, it was perfectly well known to every one at all conversant with the affairs of this colony, that those affairs have been badly managed, and the people have never been prosperous and contented. He hoped, however, that means he had hoped that we should have reform in the would be taken to produce peace, prosperity and contentment throughout the country, and he (Mr. Neilson) for one, would go the full length that any hon. gentleman in that house would go He was well aware what responsible government should be; and he was well aware also, that it was more easily talked of than obtained. Of all things, that which is most fatal to any people, is delusion-to imagine they have got that which they have not got—for they will assuredly find themselves at the last worse than at the beginning. He did not think it necessary to enter fully into the details of his views of the means which seemed to be necessary to produce a more prosperous and flourishing condition in the state of the Province. In the course of the discussion, he might probably be induced to enter more widely into the subject.
Mr. Duggan said, perhaps it might not be inappropriate, on

the present occasion, to state the opinions which he held, and upon the faith of which he had been returned to Parliament. He (Mr. Duggan) was resolved to avoid every thing that would tend to keep up excitement, to bury the past in oblivion, and look only to the future. He considered the speech of His Excellency as a most important document, as affirming to this Province promises of good than had ever before been offered. They had the promises of that illustrious personage, Lord Sydenham-nay, they had more; he had not contented himself with mere pro him actively taking up the subject which, for so long a time, had agitated and divided the public mind; and they also found that through his influence upon public opinion, was about to be established what had been long sought for, namely, responsible government; (hear, hear)—or, in other words, that sort of government which is calculated to harmonize with the feelings of the

centlemen would at once decide the question by their adoption His own time was peculiarly precious, but he nevertheless would not shrink from the fulfilment of his duty to his constituents not strink from the fulliment of his duty to his constituents that he would faithfully discharge, though he were obliged to continue for the whole time of the existence of Parliament to neglect his own individual interests. (Hear, hear, hear.) He had hoped that the hon, member (Mr. Neilson) would have stated had hoped that the hon. member (Mr. Neilson) would have stated some good and valid reasons why they should adopt the resolutions which he had drawn up in preference to those which had been previously proposed. He should, at least, have stated wherein the difference between them consisted, that the committee might have the benefit of the information. But the hon. gentleman had seemed to consider all explanation was unnecessary. Mr. Duggan had proceeded to compare the two series of resolutions, and observed that the former were infinitely preferable. His Excellency has declared, that it is with sincere satisfaction that he meets us to transact the affairs of the country; and he (Mr. Duggan) would but with an earnestness for the public good. (Hear, hear, hear.) He (Mr. Duggan) had sufficient confidence in His Excellency to believe that he was ready fully to co-operate with that house in giving to the people those equal rights and privileges which they have so long demanded. He believed the force of public opinion was now so strong, that it could not be successfully resisted.—Does the conduct of His Excellency, or does Her Majesty's Government show any disposition to continue to resist those demands? Far from it. On the contrary, they had reason to demands? Far from it. On the contrary, they may reason to believe that the earnest endeavour of Lord Sydenham would be to render this Province happy and prosperous. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Aylwin said the position in which that house stood, and in which the country was placed, was one of exceeding interest.—

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in which the country was placed, was one of exceeding interest.—
They were about adopting measures which would affect the interests of posterity in a very high degree; but he did not think that, as stated in the speech, the eyes of all England were upon them. He believed there was too much indifference shown in England towards this Colony: (No, no.) It was certain, however, that the eyes of our fellow-colonists were upon us, and that the members of that house were responsible to their constituents, and to their God, for the course of conduct which they would pursue upon this occasion. He regarded the speech from the throne as a most this occasion. He regarded the speech from the throne as a most important document, and he sincerely wished it had been one to which he could respond. When he considered what ought to be the language of the address of His Excellency to that house at the opening of the first session under the Union Bill, he could not general management of the fund,—contribute towards the maintenance of that clerical body which the spiritual without freedom of communication is solicited, and the wants of our communion demand? And how far are we permitted to hope that the voluntary generosity of members of the Church in the Colony itself, will completely with the same tine, take occasion to express the strength of this journal, the utmost freedom of communication is solicited, and the most prompt and courteous attention to the wishes thus shape of the paper.

The Publisher, in the mean time, will feel obliged by the contribute towards with the fifteenth clause.—

The Publisher, in the mean time, will feel obliged by the contribute towards are the maintenance of that clerical body which the spiritual dumost freedom of communication is solicited, and the most prompt and courteous attention to the wishes thus shape of the paper.

The Publisher, in the mean time, will feel obliged by the reverse. There were features also in the Union Bill which it was impossible for any member of that house to approve of. He would refer to the latter part of that act, commencing with the fifteenth clause.—

The Publisher, in the mean time, will feel obliged by the reverse. There were features also in the Union Bill which it was impossible for any member of that house to approve of. He would refer to the latter part of that act, commencing with the fifteenth clause.—

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The Publisher is the clause of the conceived to be proper, it had been exactly the reverse. There were features also in the Union Bill which it was impossible for any member of that house to approve of the conceived to be proper, it had been exactly the reverse. to our contemporaries of the Church in the United States, our high and grateful sense of the terms in which ot, humanly speaking, contemplate our future prospects of the terms of the terms in the United States, our high and grateful sense of the terms in which the earliest possible attention to the dues on the volume now closing; and we must take occasion also, on our our contemporaries of the Church in the United States, our high and grateful sense of the terms in which the earliest possible attention to the dues on the volume now closing; and we must take occasion also, on our own behalf, very earnestly to press upon those in arrear with regard to all other colonies, except, perhaps, to some in humble efforts in the cause which is as dear to them as Africa. That this should be the only Colony which should be deprived of the disposal of its revenues, he considered to be a token of the utmost contempt toward this important branch of the empire. That we only, among all the colonies of Her Majesty, are degraded to the lowest depth of degradation, a degradation which is unexampled in the history of colonial government. His objection to the speech was, that His Excellency, so far from noticing this broad distinction, has affected an entire silence upon the subject. And again, there was another point to which it was to be paid in by the 10th instant; and the notification of a Dividend payable on the 15th instant, will manifest whatever had been made to the important question of responsible government. The learned Attorney-General for the West had felt the importance of this question, and had entered into a long vindication of the opinions and views upon which himself and colleagues had acted, and although he seemed to have convinced e that the principle was recognized by the Government, yet he (Mr. Aylwin) for one must express his dissatisfaction with the explanation which had been given by that hon, and learned gentleman, and in doing so he would be unjust towards himself, were he not to say, that in all the observations which he offered to that house, he wished it to be understood that he desired to speak with the utmost deference of those gentlemen who occupied the Treasury Benches, whose conduct had on all occasions been such as to merit the warmest respect. His object was to attack not men, but measures. It would have been highly satisfactory to have heard from those hon, gentlemen that we are to have affairs conducted upon such principles as were so earnestly called for by the country at large. But notwithstanding all that had been declared to that house, they were precisely in the same condition in which they were before. What was the origin of all those evils and difficulties under which the Province had laboured? It was the composition of the two Councils, and a great and unfortunate man-unfortunate as regards himself as well as the country, in endeavouring to modify those evils, instead of attacking the defective composition of the Executive Council, was so far misled as to attack that of the Legislative Council. (Hear, hear.) He felt himself bound to enter at some length into the subject: he desired, however, not to meddle with the affairs of Upper Canada, he did not profess to know any thing of that matter. If he was giving his own opinion-if he was venturing to give his and learned gentleman, but he thought it was night, in that house still to persist in deferring the passing of the address.

They had already been a number of days in session, and he really that committee. But he had the authority of a gentleman who stood higher in the estimation of all as a man of very superior stood higher in the estimation of all as a man of very superior attain-Mr. Baldwin said nothing could be further from his intention ability, and who was not less distinguished for his literary attainability, and who was not less distinguished for his literary attainability, and who was not less distinguished for his literary attainability, and who was not less distinguished for his literary attainability. ments-he referred to the late lamented predecessor in office of the hon. gentleman opposite, (Attorney-General Ogden.) He (Mr. Aylwin) could have desired that at this day he could have seen upon those benches, either on one side or the other, that expected that he would explain the grounds upon which he had thought it necessary to move an amendment to the address which was now low in the dust—his country had recently lamented his loss, and he (Mr. Aylwin) for one would always lament that the opening of this the first session of the Parliament of United entering as they were at the present moment upon a new career, and having been very properly recommended by his Excellency and having been very properly recommended by his Excellency this authority, he feared no opposition. He would read Stuart's own words, from the last work which he had ever published, enti-Canada, should have taken place, under such circumstances, withand having been very properly recommended by instance, and wisdom, he could not conscientiously give his support to the address of the could not conscientiously give his support to the address of the could not conscientiously give his support to the address of the could not conscientiously give his support to the address of the Canada." He hoped he would meet the ready excuse of the Canada." He hoped he would meet the ready excuse of the house for reading four or five pages written by that eminent man, professedly touching upon the points referred to by the hon. and learned Attorney-General for Upper Canada. gentleman read from the work referred to.] His first object to the exposition of the powers and duties of the Colonial Governor, as expressed by the hon. and learned Attorney-General for Upper Canada was this, that that hon. gentleman had supposed that upon this ground that he had thought it his duty to propose a those powers were powers which might be exercised alone, and substitute for the address which had been moved by the hon. that that responsibility was a responsibility which was to be borne by himself alone, and that the responsibility of his advisers is local, whereas that responsibility extends also to the mother country. Baron Mazeres, who had filled the office of Attorney-General in Lower Canada, had also given to the world his opinions Baron Mazeres, who had filled the office of Attorney-His book deserved to be in the hands of every one; it should be a necessarium carmen. The "Canadian Freeholder" is written in the form of a dialogue between an Englishman and a Canadian-With reference to the question of responsible government, it must be observed, we must not only have the theory, but the practice also. He must say he had read, with much interest, the proings of the last session of the Parliament of Upper Canada, and reform is most needed, and especially in the formation of the ould go the old colonies of Great Britain had enjoyed the privilege of being in promoting so desirable an end. (Hear, hear.) But there might be a great difference of opinion between some hon, gentlemen and himself as to the mode by which they were to arrive at that object. He would not, at the present moment, recur to all that had been said upon this topic. They had talked about a remedy for existing evils; and that remedy, it was said, would be for the fovernor and Council were to be the same as they were in the old colonies of Great Britain had enjoyed the privilege of being governed by counsels which were responsible, should we at this period be satisfied with a less degree of liberty? (Hear, hear.) He could wish that the instructions which had been sent out to the Governor-General should be laid before the house. Upon examining the Union Bill, however, he discovered that the powers of the Governor and Council were to be the same as they were in found in responsible government. He (Mr. Neilson) wished with all his heart that we had responsible government; but it must be very different from that which they had up to the present time.

1791. But there was another circumstance which struck his notice in the exposition of the doctrines of responsible government, as laid down by the hon, and learned gentleman, and it was fortunate for us that we have an example before us of the full and successful carrying out of the principle in the province of Nova Scotia; not as it had been done here-no, quite the reverse. Here we see the same confidential servants of the crown occupyi the treasury benches in this house, who were the confidential servants of the crown during the old administration. In what was responsible government carried out in Nova Scotia?-was it in this way? No, the Governor consulted with those who had the confidence of the country. There were no persons for whom he entertained a more profound respect, individually, than he did for those gentlemen who composed the council; but it had been well remarked, and nothing could be more true than the observation, that the Executive Council of Canada had no character at all; and it was for this reason, he had no doubt, that his hon. and learned friend from Hastings had separated from them-(hear, hear);-it was nothing more or less than from the circumstance sition of that ministry which was so admirably ridiculed by Mr. Burke. The members of the same council did not even know each other, much less did they know the political opinions of each other. He could imagine the Attor General for Upper Canada, with all that suavity so peculiar to him, endeavouring to find out the Attorney-General of Lower Canada. Who ought the colonial ministers to be? Ought they to be ministers because they hold official situations? Ought they not rather to be those with whom the people of Canada go hand in hand? Such were the grounds upon which he (Mr. Aylwin) was dissatisfied with the exposition of the hon, and learned Atto render it a moral certainty that our actual adherents have been correspondently augmented. The official returns of religious population, as far as they are to be relied upon, serve also to establish the same conclusion. The official upon, serve also to establish the same conclusion. Will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new with editorial qualifications of the highest order, there will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new with editorial qualifications of the present that the debate would have introduced the fore, because he thought ample time had been with editorial qualifications of the present that the debate would have introduced the fore, because the thought and marked attention of the government, but the law of God says there snail be required for the original department itself. Combined with editorial qualifications of the highest order, there will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new witness what they thought a useless ceremony, went away seriously impressed with its beauty and solemnity." ney-General for Upper Canada, as they had heard it from the

dom with which he would have done it if he had been impressed with the correctness of the views which he had taken. Instead of such thing. But the hon gentleman says, that the speech of his precise wishes of every individual member; but I will put it to coming out spontaneously and stating the matter in the broadest possible terms, it had been drawn from him as it were reluctantly, and his (Mr. Aylwin's) belief was, that between the ministers and move counter resolutions in preference to resolutions origin the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great gulph fixed, which introduced; it was not according to Parliamentary practice. The the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great guph fixed, which the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great guph fixed, which the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great guph fixed, which the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great guph fixed, which the Gubernatorial chair, there was a great guph fixed, which the gentleman, with that suaviter in modo so peculiar to himself, would have you to believe that the instructions which were sent out eighty years ago to the Governor of Georgia were such as we should now follow. No, sir, the instructions to be looked at are those processual friends whose advice, if it had continued the sent out to the Governor General. The hone gentleman those sent out to the Governor General. The hone gentleman to be taken, might have the tendency to compel those honourable gentlemen, after undergoing innumerable difficulties, however desirous they might be of continuing in the public service. In he considered it the imperative duty of His Excellency, in addressing the first parliament of the united legislature, to have noticed this subject, and his reason for voting against this address was its silence in regard to this important question. But there were other grounds on which he felt it to be his duty to oppose the noticed; but how is His Excellency to know that riots have ocaddress. The Governor-General should have considered the importance of the situation which he and which this house holds. They were the largest Representative Assembly in the British dependencies. Why then should the Province of Canada be curtailed of its fair proportions, and condemned to that state which he could not characterize otherwise than one of degradation? Why was it that ministers had not advised His Excellency to adopt a better course? If they had done so, notwithstanding all their past conduct, they would amply have redeemed their fair fame. Another reason why it was impossible for him to vote in favour of the address was:—It was well known that, since the opening of parliament, eight or ten petitions had been presented to that house, complaining of violence having occurred at elections; and as for bribery and corruption, it had been stated loudly and openly e taken place throughout the length and breadth of the And he was sorry to find that the official advisers of His Excellency were in some degree implicated in these charges.— Should His Excellency not have declared there is no truth in these rumours? I disclaim any connexion with such conduct?— There was another subject—he proposed alterations in the timber duties. Touching a man's pocket is touching a very sensitive point; and being true of an individual, it was so of a nation also.

It was a measure which, if it did not ruin the country, would at least do an irreparable injury, so that if they should obtain a loan, not only of a million and a half, but one of fifty millions, it would not retrieve the country from its embarrassment. The provincial administration must be aware it is a point of the highest importance to us. For this reason he (Mr. Aylwin) could not do otherwise than vote against the address, in the shape in which it had reen prepared. He would now take up the address itself, and what were its contents? It treats de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis. He certainly must accuse his hon. friend of bad taste in the drawing up of that address. What had that house to do with the affair of McLeod's imprisonment? It certainly looked like a desire to rouse our patriotism-to induce us all to prepare for an expedition across the river to take, burn, sink, and destroy all whom we might meet, until McLeod should be released. Was it not in the power of Great Britain to secure this object, without the power of that house? He for one was not disposed to consent that his attention should be diverted from those objects which that his attention should be diverted from those objects which Solicitor General Day said that he should deem it his duty at would require their consideration. Another prominent topic, contained in the address, was the subject of a loan of a million and a half sterling. He (Mr. Aylwin) would be as ready as any one, if they had the money, that it should be judiciously expended for the purposes alluded to, always provided we had it at present; but when he considered that it all depends on the ministry at home, it amounts to a mere promise of influence, such a promise as every it is so particularly desirable it should assume. And that hon. man in power gives to every courtier; and even suppose the money to have been obtained, they had already seen the fruits of misman-same interchange of courtesies which had characterized the speech same interchange of courtesies which had characterized the speech agement of public moneys in the Province of Canada, that Province having fallen into debt to an amount which induced him to believe that the men who had the management of affairs were not to the explanations of the hon, and learned member for Hastings. honest men. (Hear, hear.) But perhaps the object is to borrow That gentleman had failed to explain upon what grounds it a million and a half to pay up the debts which have been already | that he accepted office, and afterwards abandoned that office. He against the address. He would now conclude, by begging pardon of the house, if he had spoken at too great a length. He hoped his observations would not be considered as having been made in a narrow and sectional view: he had endeavoured to view the whole subject, and he hoped he would be acquitted if he uttered a single subject upon the broad grounds of national benefit; and in this expression which might sound harshly in his ears.—He who light he still thought that if, instead of obtaining a loan of a million and a half, they were freely offered the whole treasury of England, with the national debt added to it, in order to induce consent that his actions shall be critically judged. (Hear.) He England, with the national debt added to it, in order to induce them to assume the Union Bill in its present form, he at least for one would spurn the offer—(hear, hear.) The old and true liberties of Englishmen are not to be bartered away. In conclusion, he would say, that no member could be more disposed than himself to afford a fair trial to the operation of the Union Bill, and to enter into all feasible plans for local improvement; but at the same time no one could convince him (Mr. Aylwin) that any one man came out with an address which I intended should contain an except of the Union Bill and the content of the union Bill, and to before that period I had received a requisition from the county which it except the moved that the words "under the Content of the union Bill and to before that period I had received a requisition from the county which I represent form, he at least for some and nays on the question. It was one of very great importance, and he could not consent to the use of terms which in his opinion pledged the House in suppropried by Mr. Derbishire which accorded with his (Mr. H.'s) before that period I had received a requisition from the county which I represent form, he at least for that the same to sake the as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the would now proceed to give a sketch as rapidly as possible of that the same of the Union Bill as it is. He alluded to some amount of the Union Bill as it is. He alluded to some amount of the Union Bill as it is. He alluded to some amount of the Union Bill as it is. The offic

he had accepted office at a period when the government was administered by the present Governor-General. The views which were entertained upon the subject of responsible government by the Governor-General—views which were contained in the despatch to which the hon, gentleman had alluded, and which were also expressed in Lord Durham's report to which that despatch alludes: those views were in practical application from the time of his this office and to the province of the p man he had no right to accept office with them. (Hear, bear, be wished to accept office with them.)

It would be also right to state that of which the public were aware, that having accepted office, he had formed no condition with those gentlemen who then composed the council of His Excellency;— he had always acted with a party which was entirely opposed to them. When the union of the provinces had been declared, he was called on to take his seat in the Executive Council. He had rejected to they council have been his colleague; and the straight-forward and manly course would have been for that gentleman to have refused to accourse would have been for that gentleman to have refused to accourse would have been for that gentleman to have refused to accourse would have been for that gentleman to have refused to accourse would have been for that gentleman to have refused to account to the commencement of the present session. It would not the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of the purpose of the Union. The House was not at all pledged in the adoption of the paragraph alluded to.

Mr. DURAND would not pledge himself to support the Union. Mr. DURAND would not pledge himself to support the Union the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of the purpose of the Union, because it was recommended by the late Earl of Durham as a means to attain item to the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of the public prints, I would sooner have cut off this right hand than have held office with him. But I would not rest my judgment of the public prints, I would sooner have cut off the union. The House was not at all pledged in the adoption of the p had reiterated to those gentlemen his express reservation of his cept office with those in whom he professed to have no confidence cept office with those in whom he professed to have no confidence. (Hear, hear.) His colleagues afterwards went before the people, the held in respect to them. At this time there was no parliament of Canada which might give expression to the confidence of the people; but when the result of the elections became known, when it was ascertained of what materials the House of Assembly was a scentained of what materials the House of Assembly was a scentained of the people with those in whom he professed to have no confidence. (Hear, hear.) His colleagues afterwards went before the people, they were help to constituencies, not withstanding what been said by the hon, gentleman from Port Neuf, constituencies perfectly capable of judging in whom their confidence would be safely placed. They were returned to Parliament with the single placed in the people of the people the assurance given, of its reading composed, it then became his duty to inform the head of the government that the administration would not possess the confidence of the House of Assembly, and to tender to the Representative of his Sovereign the resignation of the office which be tative of his Sovereign the resignation of the office he was a step was taken towards discovering the views of his colleagues the house, but he would put it to the hon members, if in bound to do, offered his advice to His Excellency, that the administration of the country should be reconstructed. This advice not having been adopted, my resignation followed, which was accepted.

Sir, you saw a gentleman proposed to fill the Speaker's chair, whose onlying my with even a proposed to fill the Speaker's chair, whose opinions with respect to the administration you heard denounced, because he had no confidence in the administration, but the administration dared not propose another. Hon. gentlemen might look had no reason to trust his colleagues when he did accept it, then told his Excellency that he must break up his administration.

Col. Prince was astonished upon this a trifling matter, but he (Mr. Baldwin) considered it very differently. Having given this explanation, he would not communication is made to the Governor General that he would moment. He (Col. Prince) was a modest member; he

for having heard him with attention. Col. PRINCE said, the debate had taken a very extraordinary for he had not taken the trouble to ascertain their opinion the eyes of one who wishes well to his country, to be convinced his sile though they may not be profitable to her, she knows that it is her any way entrench on the rights of this House. I find in it not the house, that some alteration was required in the Union the house, that some alteration was required in the Union to the house, that some alteration was required in the Union to the house, that some alteration was required in the Union to the house, that some alteration was required in the Union to the house. duty towards those who have confided in her—who have shown their allegiance. She has gone to an extent which was unpa-

set they might be of continuing in the public service, to
He should now dismiss this subject, with observing that sible government. It certainly would have been very singular if

mon law furnishes ample means for punishing outrages of that kind, without the interference of the Executive. Such are the ipal objections raised by that hon, gentleman to the speech Whether those objections would have any weight with that committee it was not for him to say; but he did think that the committee would upon reflection discover that we cannot do better than to agree to the resolutions. He thought the committee than to agree to the resolutions. He thought the commutee would discover that there was much to be hoped for of those matters contained in the speech, and that His Excellency had pledged himself to do more for this colony than was ever done before, and pledged himself upon such terms, too, that he believed he would carry out what he had promised. And as he had said before, it was due to the Executive that the answer to the speech should be carried forthwith, and it was due to the country that there should Mr. HINCKS expressed his regret of the obscurity which per-

vaded the remarks of the hon. member for Port Neuf. He declared his satisfaction with the admissions on the subject of Responsible Government made by the Hon. Att'y Gen. Draper; believing, as he did, that the principle had been conceded. He disclaimed the intention of offering a factious opposition, but he would take occasion to say, that he objected to the Speech, not on account of anything contained in it, but for omission. connect it with the Union Bill, and in that point would observe a guarded caution. Among the details of that measure in which he could not concur was the provision for a civil list, the injustice of

which was maintained, he asserted, by himself and every reformer. Capt. Steele desired to say a few words with regard to the alleged interference of the Executive in the elections. Armed soldiers it is true were present in some cases, and many voters came to the polls under the assurance of their protection who would not have dared otherwise to have voted. (Hear, hear.) Here we have dared otherwise to have voted. (Hear, hear.) Here we behold the British soldier the protector of that freedom which is so

These were the reasons why he felt it he duty to vote address. He would now conclude, by begging pardon those courtesies which were due towards him; but at the same

time no one could convince him (Mr. Aylwin) that any one man could govern this large Province in the way in which it ought to be governed, unassisted by a responsible Executive Council.

Mr. Baldwin said he would not have trespassed upon the time of the course of the debate by an hon. member. It might be of importance that he should proceed with those explanations which he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that house. It was perfectly well known that he had promised that he should proceed with those great public dareounts. In the hone gentleman must have been aware what those sentiments the hone gentleman his intention of calling him to his Executive Council, that hon gentleman declared to those who held office at that time—myself and three others, he could have no confidence in them (hear, hear,) that this is the first step of inconsistency, with which is appears to me the conduct of the hone, gentleman was marked. spass farther on the time of the house;—he would thank them retire from office, in consequence of what? not that he had discovered a difference of opinion between himself and his colleagues, Col. Prince said, the debase had taken a very extraordinary turn. The remarks of the learned gentleman from Hastings were altogether foreign to the subject before the Committee. The speech of the hon, gentleman from Port Neuf had been delivered speech of the hon, gentleman from Port Neuf had been delivered to the support of that government whose servant he was, the government. (Hear, hear, hear,) Instead of bringing his on the most gentleman by tone and manner, and in replying to that gentleman he boped he should be guided by the same spirit. But with regard to the learned Ex-Solicitor, it was really extraordinary that the committee should have been interrupted for half an hour with an explanation of the reasons for his resignation. The home and learned gentleman should have produced the correspondence, if any existed, upon the subject of his resignation, if he considered it of so much consequence; but he (Col. Prince) would not admit that the resignation of that hon. and learned gentleman could have been of so much consequence to the country as he seemed to the supposition, that the resignation of that hon. and learned gentleman could have been of so much consequence to the country as he seemed to the supposition of the supposition, that if he government. (Hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear) Instead of bringing his arrive to the supernor that government whose servant he supernor to the house, whether he supposes. And two purposes. And with regard to the learned Ex-Solicitor, it was really extraordinary to the supposition of the house, whether he bad not placed himself in a predicament ——upon the horns of a dilemma. I would ask, whether the mer facts themselves would not justify the supposition, that he had it of so much consequence; but he (Col. Prince) would not admit have been of so much consequence to the country as he seemed to the supernor to the support of that government. (Hear, hear, hear

have been of so much consequence to the country as he seemed to imagine. With regard to the speech of His Excellency, he for one approved of it; and there was one part of the hon. gentleman's (Mr. Aylwyn's) address to the committee which he approved of, and that was, that the speech was a momentum one; for any the speech was a momentum one; for the speech was a momentum one; for the speech was a momentum one; for the speech of the s and that was, that the speech was a momentous one; for never since Canada has had a Constitution, was there delivered so powerful a speech fear that the speech fear that were erful a speech from the throne; and we have only to look with having led the Governor General and his colleagues in office, by the eyes of one who wishes well to his country, to be convinced his silence, up to the time of the meeting of Parliament, to bethat it is the earnest desire of His Excellency the Governor Gelieve that he would act in concert with the administration of the neral, to put in practice those useful measures to which he has in his speech referred. He (Col. Prince) hoped that they would obtain the million and a half sterling, as a loan; he would not ask for it as a gift—if they did, it would be in vain. The people of England are not such fools, [a laugh] until they could establish a confidence in the credit of this country. We should remain in the same impoverished state in which we were at present. There was one observation which had been made by the hon and the condit as the administration, at the resigned his office. No explanation which has given, or can give, will alter my opinion that his conduct was an outrage upon the representatives of the Province. It was a gross injustice also to his colleagues. I will take upon myself to say, that my opinions are as liberal as his own. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe that this was one observation which had been made by the hon, and learned gentleman from Port Neuf, which was really extraordinary; that gentleman from Port Neuf, which was really extraordinary; that gentleman is possessed of aristocratic feelings—nature has given him those feelings—education has given him those feelings—and has been tarnished by permitting the imprisonment of McLeod, by their not insisting on his immediate release. But we are told in the Speech from the Throne, that England will maintain her colonies at all hazards. He was astonished that the hon, and learned gentleman has also stated, that he doubts whether England does really entertain any desire for the preservation of this country. He (Col. Prince) would ask, does it show indifference. was one observation which had been made by the hon, and learned | Colony will be secure to the British Crown unless we go on exthe amendments which the non-gentleman from Quence has proceed to the answer to the address. For my own part, after care-when we see England sending her fleets and armies to protect this country from an invading foe? She has spent her resources and it which should excite in this House any other than respectful atfrom an invaning foe? She has spent fiet resources and tention to the subject on which it treats—nothing which can in

appeared to him (Mr. Aylwin) that he did it not with that free- ralleled; and therefore the hon. gentleman is extremely wrong, find no particular defect on the face of the address. I must say this House, whether that address is not marked with a spirit of conciliation; and he hoped and believed it would be met in a similar spirit—and I do entreat this House not to traver beyond the matter which is now before us. A good deal has been said about the operation of the Union bill. I do not stand here to defeat the out alterations. He must say that he thought it would be gravely inconsistent for those who had voted with him on gravely inconsistent for those who had voted with him on the control of the previous evening to give their support lar spirit-and I do entreat this House not to travel beyond the state of peace and tranquillity the absence of which has been so deplorable in its effects; and I do entreat that hon, members will cast their eyes back and reflect for one moment upon the occur- thus, -yeas 45, nays 31.

rences of the past before they reject that address.

Mr. Durand said that with regard to the hon and learned member for Hastings, nothing which had been said or which could be said would have sufficient weight to injure the character of that gentleman. He was held in too high estimation both in this country and in England, (hear, hear.) He had long been known in this country as the champion of liberal principles of govern-ment, and he (Mr. Durand) fully believed that he could have been returned for any county in the Province, (no, no.) He believed that that gentleman deserved well of the country for having made the attempt to heal the dissensions which exist, and one who

would not for the sake of office abandon his principles, (hear, hear.) Mr. MERRITT concurred in the sentiment expressed by the hon, and learned Solicitor General for Lower Canada, that we should conciliate and cultivate good feeling, but wholly dissented from the censure he cast on the hon and learned member for Hastings. He contended that the conduct of this latter gentle-

ties is kept in view, the retirement from office of Mr. Baldwin will be seen to be a much more important circumstance in the discussion of the address than some hon, members seem willing to allow. The assistance of the liberal members of the House was indispe carried forthwith, and it was due to the country that there should be no dissensions among them. The vote upon this question would doubtless be a trial of strength, but he firmly believed the original address would be carried by a large majority, and that by doing so they would give satisfaction to the country.

The assistance of the measure, and these members generally, however much they might question the propriety of Mr. Baldwin's resignation, certainly placed ull confidence in his political integrity. He did not think that the support of Lord Sydenham implied hostility to Mr. Baldwin or required a censure of his con-

Upon motion that the chairman leave the chair of committee. that the House might adjourn.

Mr. HALE observed that the business before them should be occeded with. Their constituents had not sent them to that House merely that they might eat, drink, and be merry.

Mr. Johnson said that he thought there should be less speechmaking. Eeach member should be limited to five minutes. The Reporters would then have less to do, and the business of the country would be facilitated.

Tuesday, June 22. The time of the House to-day was again occupied by an uninteresting discussion of the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Cameron, which were finally adopted, with the slight alteration mentioned in our last number.

Wednesday, June 23. The House met.

The minutes were read.

Mr. Cameron from the Commttee appointed to draft a reply founded on the resolutions adopted yesterday, to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, reported the draft of an

Mr. Neilson, seconded by Mr. Morin, moved in amendment an address which he had prepared. The House divided— For the amendment, - - - - - 25 Against it, - - - - - 51

Lost by a majority of - - - - 26 A message from the Legislative Council was received, account panied by a Bill, having for its object the amendment of the Heir

The House proceeded with the consideration of the Address. Mr. Cameron moved that it be read and submitted to the house in separate paragraphs. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th were adopted. On the 8th being read—

Mr. HINCK'S could not agree that that House should express its "full belief that peace and tranquillity will be happily esta-blished in the Province, under the Constitution settled by Par-

strength and importance in the Mother Country which would secure a just respect to our representations. He wished it distinctly understood that he was in favor of the Union.

on of the meaning of the words employed in the address. All that they responded to was the bope expressed by the Imperial Government that peace and tranquillity would be restored to the Province, and they ought to be grateful to that Government fbr the assurance given, of its readiness to assist in that object.

Mr. Merritt.—If we are not to have peace and prosperity under the Constitution, I would like to know how else we

Mr. HINCKS rose in explanation.—He would not detain concurring in the language of the address under considera-tion they would not pledge themselves to the senttment that peace and prosperity would be restored under the present constitution. He was of opinion that if the house merely echoed the Speech they would be deceiving Her Majesty's

Col. PRINCE was astonished that the hon, member for would admit that modesty was not the peculiar property of gentlemen of his profession, but nevertheless he must say he was a modest man. He had taken no part in the discus-sion of yesterday, and the hon, member should bear in mind

the administration of the government, the hon member would view them with suspicion. But it was evidently not his object to assist, but to retard any and every measure. The hon. member was Editor of the Examiner, and he (Mr. Johnston) imagined that that gentleman kept up an opposition for the benefit of his paper. He employed a reporter in the gallery to furnish one-sided reports, and to distorted views of their proceedings to his readers He trusted discussion would be stayed; he was in favour of the Union Bill as it is, but if it was found to operate in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the lower Canadians, Throne for such alterations as might be deemed advisable.

Mr. Baldwin did not think that the matter was one of

small moment. If hon. members believed that the grounds were wrong, they should not rejoice at the delusion of Her Majesty's Ministers. He could not express his gratitude for a measure which he believed to be founded in error. Sir A. MACNAB thought that the introduction of British capital to the amount of one million and a half, would have

a great influence in recalling prosperity to the country.

The division on Mr. Hincks' motion being called for, the yeas and nays were taken as follows:-Yeas 21, Nays 54and was consequently negatived by a majority of 33.

On the 14th paragraph being read, Mr. — moved that the words "may hereafter require" be struck out, and

the words "as experience may prove hereafter to require" be inserted—seconded by Mr. Merritt.

Mr. Christie thought that the terms of the amendment materially altered the sense, and therefore he was opposed

already been occupied in idle debate: he trusted that the speech would be answered as soon as possible, (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hincks.—The amendment has been framed with

great ingenuity. He was surprised that his hon. friend from North Lincoln (Mr. Merritt) should have seconded it, the amendment of the previous evening to give their support to that now before the house.

On the division on the amendment the numbers stood

From the Kingston Chronicle.

THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. On Thursday last the members of the House of Assembly proceeded to Alwington House, when the Speaker read the following address to His Excellency the Governor General, in answer

to the Speech from the Throne:-1. Resolved .- That this House do humbly thank His Excellency for his Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present

We duly appreciate the motives which have led your Excelto assemble the Provincial Parliament at the earliest period which the circumstances of the Province, and the duties impo upon your Excellency by the Imperial Act for the Union of the Canadas, under which the Legislature is constituted, have admitted; and we are grateful for your Excellency's expression of satisfaction in now meeting us, to deliberate on the great and important interests committed to the charge of the Provincial

We learn with pleasure that no time was lost by the Executive of the Province, in remonstrating against the forcible detention of a subject of her Majesty, an inhabitant of this province, in the neighbouring States, under a charge of a pretended crime; that provision was made for securing to the individual the means of defence, pending the further action of her Majesty's Government, and that the Queen's Representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release.

We receive, with feelings of the warmest gratitude, the assurances which your Excellency has given us by the Queen's com-mand, of her Majesty's fixed determination to protect her faithful subjects in Canada with the whole weight of her power.

We are deeply sensible of the great advantages which the province has derived, and must derive from the arrangements by which, under the directions of the Treasury, the rates of postage between all parts of the Colony and the United Kingdom have been greatly reduced, as well as from those which have been made by the Deputy Post Master General, under your Excellency? ountry would be facilitated.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit between the different parts of this province, and we confidently anticipate with your Excellency, that the result of the labours of the Commission your Excellency has been pleased to appoint to inquire into and report upon the whole Post Office system of British North America, will be the establishment of a plan securing improvements in the internal communication, by post, within the Colony, equal to those which we have already obtained

our earliest and most serious attention shall be given to many subjects of deep importance to the future welfare of the province which demand it; and your Excellency may rest assured that any measures which you may direct to be submitted to us, shall receive our prompt and willing consideration.

We feel that among the first in importance of these subjects, is the adoption of measures for developing the resources of the province, by well considered and extensive Public Works; and that the rapid settlement of the country, the value of every man's

property within it, and the advancement of his future fortunes are deeply affected by this question.

We concur with your Excellency in the opinion that the mprovement of the navigation from the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Huron to the Ocean, is a work requiring a great outlay of money, but promising commensurate returns. We are aware of the difficulty which would have existed in undertaking this work in the present financial condition of the province, and we learn with gratitude and pleasure that your Excellency has received the authority of her Majesty's Government to state that they are prepared to call on the Imperial Parliament to afford their assistance towards this important undertaking; and that in the full belief that peace and tranquillity will be happily established in the province, under the constitution settled by parliament, and that province, under the constitution settled by parliament, and that nothing but a relief from its most pressing difficulties is wanting to its rapid advancement to prosperity, they will propose to parliament, by affording the guarantee of the Imperial T for a loan to the extent of no less than a million and a half sterling, to ald the province, for the double purpose of diminishing the pressure of the interest on the public debt, and of enabling it to proceed with those great public undertakings, whose progress during the last few years has been arrested by financial difficulties.

Our best consideration will be given to the measure which your Excellency intends to submit to us, embracing a plan for these important purposes, and we shall thankfully receive the extracts which may be laid before us, for our information and that of the people of Canada, from the despatches in which this gratifying assurance of the intentions of her Majesty's Government were

Mr. Durand would not pledge himself to support the Union power of affording sure employment for his labour on his first arrival. The assistance of parliament for the public works which mended by the late Earl of Durham as a means to attaining that strength and importance in the Mother Country which would seafforded us in this great work, and that with a view further to aid nderstood that he was in favor of the Urion.

Mr. Small differed from the hon. number for Oxford in his her Majesty's Government are prepared to assist in facilitating the passage of the immigrant from the port at which he is landed, to the place where his labour may be made available, and that a vote of money for this purpose will be proposed to the Imperial Parliament. We shall be gratified by receiving any communication which your Excellency may have to make to us on this subject; and we shall not fail to give our best consideration to any scheme for the settlement and disposal of the public lands, which your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us

Our earnest and most serious attention shall be given to any measure which your Excellency may submit to us for the more extended application of the principles of local self-government, which already prevail to some extent throughout that part of the province which was formerly Upper Canada, for enabling the people to exercise a greater degree of power over their own local affairs, and for the establishment of such a form of local selfgovernment for those districts of the province which are unprovided with it, as may ensure satisfaction to the people while it preserves inviolate the prerogative of the Crown, and maintains the administration of justice pure from party and popular excitement.

Your Excellency may rest assured that we hold the education of the people to be a subject of paramount importance, and that we sincerely regret that the want of due provision in this behalf should have been so long felt in the province—we are aware of the difficulty of establishing an efficient system by which the blessings of instruction may be placed within the reach of all; but we are aware also of the overwhelming importance of the subject, and it shall be the object of our best attention, and our most anxious considering. shall be the object of our best attention, and our most arrange consideration. We humbly thank your Excellency for the promise of your co-operation in our labours, and we trust that with that co-operation we shall be able to obtain a measure which, if it should fail so to reconcile conflicting opinions as to meet the approbation of all, will at least serve as a step by which an advance to a more perfect system may be made, and the difficulty under which the people of the province now labour may be greatly diminished, subject to such improvements hereafter as time and experience may point out.

We thank your Excellency for the assurance that the financial accounts of the province, and the estimates for the public service, shall be submitted to us with the least possible delay; and while we shall give our prompt and deliberate attention to the financial neasures which your Excellency may lay before us, for rendering the proposed assistance from her Majesty's Government advantageous to the province; we feel grateful to your Excellency for the assurance, that whatever they may appropriate for this purpose will be economically employed and rendered effective.

We humbly thank your Excellency for the expression of your onfidence in us for the regulation of the different important matters which must necessarily come before us; we will endeavour so to order our counsels as that Canada, united under a Constituion which the Imperial Legislature has framed, with an earnest desire for the welfare of this portion of the British Empire, and ubject to such modifications as experience may hereafter require. cannot fail to prosper.

We gratefully receive, as pledges of the sincerity with which the Mother Country desires to promote the prosperity of Canada, and assist in the well-working of the new institutions which it has established, the generous aid which your Excellency has announced to us,—the determination which your Excellences has been empowered to state on the part of the Government, to devote annually a large sum for the military defences of the province,and the fixed and settled determination which your Excellency has declared to us in her Majesty's name, that her North American possessions shall be maintained at all hazards, as a part of her We are aware that the eyes of England are fixed anxiously on the result of the great experiment which is now to be tried in this province. We will use our best endeavours to ensure its success, and humbly hope that the aid of parliament in our undertakings, the confidence of the British capitalists in the read "deep and expansive Christian character,"

Mr. AYLWIN alluded to the length of time which had credit we may require of them, the security which the British people will feel in seeking our shores, and establishing themselves on our fertile soil, will carry the improvement of the province to an unexampled height. The rapid advance of trade and immigration within the last eighteen months, afford ample evidence of the effect of tranquillity in restoring confidence and promoting prosperity. We pray fervently that no dissensions may mar the flattering prospect which is open before us,—that our efforts may be steadily directed to the great practical improvements of which the province stands so much in need, and that, under the blessing of that Providence which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British dominions, our counsels may be so guided as to ensure to the Queen attached and loyal subjects, and to United Canada a prosperous and contented people.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for your address, and I assure you of my entire reliance upon your wisdom and prudence to assist me in whatever may tend to augument the prosperity of the people of Canada.

We have received our Kingston papers containing the debates in the House of Assembly of Thursday the 24th instant, and Friday the 25th; and the debate in the Legislative Council of Thursday the 24th, but, owing to the preecupation of our columns by the preceding Parliamentary ntelligence, we are entirely precluded from inserting the proceedings at full length. In the Lower House the chief ubjects of debate originated from a motion of Col. Prince in avour of patronising the Mirror of Parliament—as a desirable and safe medium for communicating the actions of the Legislature to the country—and a proposition introduced by Mr. Moffatt for the appointment of standing committees. This last measure was opposed by a counter-motion from the Hon. Att'y Gen'l Ogden, who delivered a lucid exposition and able defence of his views. tion and able defence of his views. He alleged that such a proceeding would inevitably embarrass the Government, and was sanctioned by no precedent. After a long and in-teresting debate, the motion of the Attorney General was

carried in the affirmative. In the Upper House, a subject of deep interest to the Province, the protection of the Agricultural community, was brought forward by the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere. The Hon. Gentleman, after the delivery of a speech remarkable for his well-known ability and eloquence, read certain resolutions on the vital question which it was his intention to bring before the Council. They recommended the establishment of such a protective system as should enable the Canadian Farmer to secure a profitable market for his produce in Great Britain, and to compete successfully with foreign importers. The consideration of the subject, at the sugges-tion of the Hon. Mr. Morris, was deferred to a future day.—

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association takes place (D. V.) on Wednesday, the 7th of July, at the house of the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Newmarket, at 10, A.M.
ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary.

Thornhill, June, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA

Fire and Life Assurance Company. NOTICE is hereby given, that a **Dividend** of **Ten per Cent**per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending
on the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be
payable on and after Monday, the 12th day of July mext.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 10th
day of July, inclusive.

By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 22nd June, 1841.

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

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Military and Gentry of Canada, that he is always A and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a sup assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imp lirect from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitu

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best nglish Leather, by very superior workmen. 41-ly

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of Master of the said institution, on Wednesday, 4th August. No person can be appointed without personally ungergoing the investigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his testimonials may be may be.

An acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other branches
of Education, in extent amounting to what is required by the Council of
King's College, is indispensable.

H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 11th June, 1841. Canada Church of England Diocesan Press.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of H. Rowsell Esq., Publisher of the Church, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five PER CENT. (or five shillings per share.) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the enth day of July next. h day of July next.
Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the Stock in, will be payable to the respective subscribers to the Press, on and the 15th day of July next, on application at the office of Mr. Rowsell,

By order of the Committee of Management,
(Signed) H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer. NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 137, King Street, THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET.

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

selected stock of

S T A T I O N E R Y, &c.
and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

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

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841. 47-tf BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be tained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

General Agent.
48-tf Seminary for Young Ladies.

MISS GILL. (JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON,)

MOST respectfully begs leave to announce to the Gentry and Inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that, assisted by her Mother, she has opened a DAILY SEMINARY for the instruction of Young Ladies in the various branches of English Education, together with Music and the French Language.

TERMS—PER QUARTER.

Reading, Writing, Grammar and Geography.

Music

Music,
French,
French,
Miss Gill has for the present taken apartments in the large brick house
Brock Street, occupied by Messrs. Rowsell, Booksellers.
REFERENCE.—Rev. Mr. Herchmer.
Kingston, 26th May, 1841.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of part of their FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;

and by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock opened These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for payments at short and definite payiode.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1841.

JOHN MOORE & SONS,

CHURCH AND TURRET CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, LONDO JOHN WOOD, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, begs respectfully to state, that he has been appointed Agent to the above very eminent House, and that his own personal experience will enable him to execute, on their behalf, any order with which he may be favoured. A list of all their Clocks in different parts of the world as also their prices, may be seen on application at his House—No. 105, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, May 31, 1841. The Toronto Patriot, the Church, Kingston Chronicle, Sherbrooke Gazette, Quebec Mercury, will please copy the above for three times, and send their accounts to the Commercial Messenger.

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

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

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 2nd :-C. R. Nixon Esq. add. sub.; J. S. Doyle Esq.; Rev. A. N. Bethune; A. McPherson Esq.; J. B. Ewart Esq.; Rev. S. S. Wood; John Hawkins Esq., add. sub. and rem.

ERRATUM .- In the leading Editorial of last week, column 1,

CHURCH CALENDAR.

July 4 .- Fourth Sunday after Trinity. — 11.—Fifth — 18.—Sixth - 25.—Seventh do. do. do.

Poetry.

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

Beneath our feet and o'er our heads Is equal warning given;
Beneath us lie the countless dead,
Above us is the heaven!

Death rides on every passing breeze, He lurks in every flower; Each season has its own disease, Its perils every hour!

Our eyes have seen the rosy light Of youth's soft-cheek decay, And fate descend in sudden night, On manhood's middle day.

Our eyes have seen the steps of age Halt feebly towards the tomb; And yet, shall earth our hearts engage And dream of days to come?

Turn, mortal, turn! thy danger know, Where'er thy feet can tread The earth rings hollow from below, And warns thee of her dead!

Turn, Christian, turn! thy soul apply, To truths divinely given;
The bones that underneath thee lie
Shall live for hell or heaven!

BISHOP HEBER.

LAST DAYS OF LOUIS XVI.*

Since his imprisonment in the Temple, the unfortunate monarch had been successively abridged in his comforts, and the severity of his detention increased. At first the Royal Family were permitted to spend their time together; and, disengaged from the cares of government, they experienced the sweetness of domestic affection and parental tenderness. Attended by their faithhis time in teaching the Dauphin the elements of education, the Queen in discharging, with the Princesses, the most humble duties; or, like Mary in Lochleven castle, in large works of tapestry. The royal party breakfasted at nine in the apartment of the Queen; at one, if the day was fair, they walked for an hour in the garden, strictly watched by the officers of the Municipality, from whom they often experienced the most cruel insults. Their son evinced the most engaging sweetness of disposition, as well as aptitude for study; bred up in the school of adversity, he promised to grace the throne with the virtues and energy of a humble station. The Princess Royal, in the intervals of instruction, played with her brother, and softened, by every possible attention, the severity of her parents' captivity; while the Princess Elizabeth bore the horrors of her prison with the same celestial equanimity with which she had formerly withstood the seductions of beauty, and

the corruptions of a dissipated court.

reading aloud. Racine and Corneille, or historical compositions, were the favourite study of the Royal Family. The King perused, again and again, the history of the English Rebellion by Hume, and sought in the fate of Charles to prepare his mind for the catastrophe which he was well aware awaited himself. His firmness seemed to increase with the approach of danger; the irresolu-tion and timidity by which he was formerly distinguished from his resolution. After dinner, the King and his family slept peaceably for a short time—a touching spectacle, standing as they did on the verge of eternity. trades, and frequently surprised them by the extent and decision, and that its voice will be the voice of ages." accuracy of his practical information. "Are you not afraid," said he to a mason, Mizareau, "that these pillars

By degrees, however, the precautions of the Munician instant lost sight of the royal family; and when they of the prison. Writing materials were first taken away: the princesses were seized, after a most rigorous search:

royal captives the simple consolation which they derived gret my death." from sharing their misfortunes together. By a resolution of the Municipality, therefore, it was determined that the King and the Dauphin should be separated from the Queen and the Princesses. This decree, as unnecessary as it was barbarous, rent the hearts of the whole family: their grief was so poignant, that it even melted the hearts of the commissioners of the magistracy, by which his death was ultimately voted. Yet even the confessor, the Abbé Edgeworth, who, with heroic Shortly after their sorrow received some relief, by being forts for his salvation by voting him guilty. The real last moments of his Sovereign. At twelve he went to excessive that even their stern jailors were moved to

On the day on which it had been determined that Louis should appear at the bar of the Convention, he was engaged teaching the Dauphin his lesson, when the commissioners entered, and informed the King that they were ordered to take the young Prince to his mother. He tenderly embraced his son, and was profoundly afflicted at the separation. At one, the Mayor of Paris, Chambon, entered, and read the decree, by which it was ordained that Louis Capet should appear at the bar of the Assembly. "Capet is not my name," he replied, of the Revolutionary axe, already suspended over the request. He then received the sacrament from his Unlike the fading flowers of earth, the more we press it, the more we press it. gentlemen, that you had left my son with me during the last two hours; but that deprivation is a part of the treatment which I have experienced ever since my confinement. I am ready to follow you, not because I re- the power of thought; and the contagion of a multitude they have the power to compel me."

The crowd was immense as the King passed through the streets: amidst a thousand revolutionary cries, some been when he passed, in the days of his prosperity, from

large body of cavalry, with three pieces of loaded cannon, preceded and followed the carriage.

The Assembly, warned of the approach of the King, earnestly recommended tranquillity when he entered, "In order," said Barere, "that the guilty Sovereign may be awed by the stillness of the tomb. Remember the terrible silence which attended his appearance from Vanations." Louis appeared: the President, Barere, immediately said, with a faltering voice; -- "Louis, the French nation accuses you: you are about to hear the charges that are to be preferred: Louis, be seated." emotion appeared in his countenance. The dignity and

feelings of humanity. To every question of the President, he replied with exclaimed with a loud voice: "No, Sir, it was not I that | Sultan. did it.

The Jacobins beheld, with dismay, the profound impression made on the Convention by the simple statement of truth; by the firm, but temperate demeanour of the Sovereign. The most violent of the party proposed that he should be hung that very night: a laugh of demons followed the proposal from the benches of the dists and the neutrals, decided that he should be formally tried, and defended by counsel.

When Louis returned to the Temple, the cruel reso-

lution of the Commune was communicated to him, that he was no longer to be permitted to see his family. "My son, at least," he exclaimed, with the most heartrending accent: "am I never again to see my son? what needless cruelty to deprive me of that sweet infant!" At half-past eight, the hour when the Dauphin usually went to bed, he carnestly entreated that he might see him for a moment, to give him his blessing; but even this favour was refused by the relentless Municipality. For some time after he was in the deepest disful servants, Clery and afterwards Huè, the King spent tress; but he soon recovered his composure; read, for seen wandering round the palace? My friends," added two hours, a work on religion, and never again lost his serenity of mind.

On the 26th December [1792] the King was conducted again to the Assembly. He was taken in the carriage of the mayor, with the same military force as before. He evinced as great coolness as on the former occasion; spoke of Seneca, Livy, and the public hospitals; and addressed himself in a delicate vein of pleasantry to one of the Municipality, who sat in the carriage with his hat on. When waiting in the antechamber, Malesherbes, in conversing with the King, made use of the words, "Sire, your Majesty." Treilhard, a furious Jacobin, interrupted him, exclaiming-"What has rendered you so bold, as to pronounce these words which the Convention has proscribed?" "Contempt of life," replied the intrepid old man.

When they were admitted into the Assembly, Louis penignant eye, the crowded benches of his adversaries, The long evenings of winter were chiefly spent in and was even observed sometimes to smile as he conversed with M. Malesherbes. In the speech which folsovereign, and proved that, if it was destroyed, the weaker party in the Convention had no security against the stronger; a prophetic truth which the Girondists on experienced at the hands of their implacable ene-

showed that, in every instance, he had been actuated by I.; he read it sedulously for the few days which intertotally disappeared when his subjects' fate was not bound the sincerest love of his people.....His conclusion was vened before his execution. During the five preceding up with his own. The Queen herself took an example in these words:—"Louis mounted the throne at the months, he had perused two hundred and fifty volumes. age of twenty; and even then, he set the example of an irreproachable life: he was governed by no weak or corrupted passion: he was economical, just, and severe. with a deputation from the Municipality, and read the sentence of death. The King received it with unshaken At night the Dauphin said his prayers to his mother; He proved himself, from the beginning, the friend of his firmness, and demanded a respite of three days to prepare he prayed for his parents' life, and for the Princess country. The people desired the removal of a destruction for heaven; to be allowed an interview with his family, Lamballe, with whose death he was unacquainted; and tive tax; he removed it: they wished the abolition of and to obtain the consolation of a confessor. The two his instructress the Marquise de Tourzel. When the servitude; he abolished it in his domains: they prayed last demands alone were conceded by the Convention, be cut, will find it like a talent of lead, weighing him down into Commissioners of the Commune were near, he took the for a reform in the criminal law; he reformed it: they and the execution was fixed for the following morning, the bottomless gulf of misery. If all were clear towards heaven, precaution, of his own accord, to utter the last supplicade demanded that thousands of Frenchmen, whom the at ten o'clock. He then resumed his tranquil air, and we should find sin raising up storms in our own souls. We cannot rigour of our usages had excluded from political rights, dined as usual. The officers who guarded him had carry fire in our own bosoms, and yet not be burnt. Though we nicipality, who alternately visited the royal family during should enjoy them; he conceded them: they longed removed the knives. "Did they suppose me," said he could suppose the greatest screnity without us, if we could suppose their captivity, at times displayed the most insolent bar- for liberty; he gave it. He even anticipated their "base enough to kill myself? I am innocent, and can ourselves never so much to be at truce with heaven, and all divine wishes; and yet it is the same people who now demand | die without apprehension." versed with his inspectors on every occasion, and in the his punishment. I add no more: I pause before the most familiar manner, on the subject of their different tribunal of History: remember that it will judge your

When the defence was concluded, the King rose, and spoke as follows:-" You have heard my defence; I will give way?" "They are more solid than the throne will not recapitulate it: when addressing you, probably the King. A profound silence ensued for some minutes, of kings," was the reply of the hard-hearted Republican. for the last time, I declare that my conscience has nothing to reproach itself with, and that my defenders have pality became more vexatious. Their officers never for said nothing but the truth. I have no fears for the public examination of my conduct; but my heart bleeds retired to rest, a bed was placed at the door of each at the accusation brought against me of having been the room, where the guards slept. Santerre, with his brutal cause of the misfortunes of my people, and, most of all, staff, every day made them a visit; and a constant coun- of having shed their blood on the 10th of August. The cil of civic authorities was held in the lower apartments multiplied proofs I have given in every period of my reign, of my love for my people, and the manner in which soon after, the knives, scissors, needles, and bodkins of I have conducted myself towards them, might, I had hoped, have saved me from so cruel an imputation." a cruel deprivation, as it not only prevented them from Having said these words, he withdrew with his defenders. relieving the tedious hours by needle-work, but rendered He embraced M. Deseze, and exclaimed in a transport it impossible for them any longer to mend their garments. of gratitude, "This is true eloquence; I am now at ease; the morning, said be 'at eight o'clock.' 'Why not at All that the wit and philosophy of man could do, was but to But, before long, the magistrates of Paris envied the I shall have an honoured memory; the French will reserve exclaimed they all at once. 'Well then, at prescribe virtues, which they could not practise; and to condemn

The unanimous vote of the Convention upon the guilt of Louis, is one of the most instructive facts in the that the lamentations redoubled; and the Princess at their disposal; the power of dispensation was not in their hands, history of the Revolution. That among seven hundred Royal fainted at his feet. At length, wishing to put an and the method of it never entered into their heads. - Bishop men, great difference of opinion must have existed on | end to so trying a scene, the King embraced them all in the subject, is quite certain, and is abundantly proved the tenderest manner, and tore himself from their arms.' by the division which followed, and the narrow majority friends of Louis were compelled to commence their ef- devotion, discharged the perilous duty of attending the grounds of his vindication, those on which the opinion bed, and slept peaceably till five. He then gave his last If you put a needle of the most highly tempered steel to the ordeal of posterity will be founded, were, by common consent, instructions to Clery, and put into his hands the little of a microscope, all its smoothness and lustre vanish, and it appears abandoned. Upon a point on which history has unani- property which he had at his disposal, a ring, a seal, and a blunt and rugged bar of iron. On the other hand, if you submit mously decided one way, the Convention unanimously a lock of hair. "Give this ring to the Queen," said the prickle of a thorn, or the sting of a bee, to a like experiment, decided another.

adds to the force of passion, without diminishing the Temple. "You come to seek me," said the King; influence of fear.

signal proof of the effects of democratic institutions, and "I pray you," said he, "to give this packet to the particular enjoyment or state of life; that is, let him not pray countenances indicated the most profound grief. His of the utter impossibility of free discussion existing, or Queen, my wife."

signal proof of the effects of democratic institutions, and of the utter impossibility of free discussion existing, or Queen, my wife."

signal proof of the effects of democratic institutions, and of the utter impossibility of free discussion existing, or Queen, my wife."

and prescribe to God in the same petition. God alone knows what public justice being done, in a country in which the replied the worthy representative of the Municipality; will help, and what will hurt us. He only can discern the various whole weight is thrown into the popular scale. It is "I am here only to conduct you to the scaffold." The windings, the peculiar bent and constitution of the heart, and how

people. The same truth was experienced, in the most cruel manner, on the trial of Louis. That his defenders in the Assembly were men of the greatest talents, is evident from their speeches; that they were possessed deaths. Yet these intrepid men were obliged, for his sake, to commence the struggle by voting him guilty .-To have done otherwise, would have been to have delivered him unsupported into the hands of his enemies; The King sat down with an intrepid air: no signs of to have totally destroyed their influence with the people; to have ruined themselves, without saving him. So true mildness of his presence was such, that the Girondists is it, that the extreme of democracy is as fatal to freedom were melted to tears; and the fanaticism of St. Just, as unmitigated despotism; that truth is as seldom heard Robespierre, and Marat, for a moment, yielded to the in the assemblies of the multitude as in the halls of

The question remained, what punishment should be During its continuance, Paris was in the last degree of exclaimed, with almost inspired felicity, "Submit to agitation; the club of the Jacobins re-echoed with cries | that outrage as the last resemblance to the Saviour, who for his death; the arenues of the Convention were choked with a furious multitude, menacing alike his words he resigned himself, and walked to the foot of the supporters and the neutral party. As its termination Mountain. But the majority, composed of the Giron- drew near, the tumult increased; the most breathless from his confessor, "Son of St. Louis, ascend to anxiety pervaded the Assembly, and, at length, the President, Vergniaud, announced the result in these with a firm step to the front of the scaffold, with one words :- "Citizens, I announce the result of the vote: when justice has spoken, humanity should resume its place: there are 721 votes; a majority of twenty-six have voted for death. In the name of the Convention, I declare that the punishment of Louis Capet is DEATH."

Louis was fully prepared for his fate. During the calling of the vote, he asked M. Malesherbes, "Have you not met, near the Temple, the White Lady?"-What do you mean?" replied he. "Do you not know," resumed the King, with a smile, "that when a prince of our house is about to die, a female, dressed in white, is he to his defenders, "I am about to depart before you for the land of the just; we shall there be re-united; and even this world will bless your virtues." His only apprehension was for his family: "I shudder to think in what a situation I leave my children; it is by prayer alone that I can prepare my mind for my last interview with them," was the only desponding expression which scaped him during the period of his captivity.

When M. de Malesherbes came to the prison to nnounce the result of the vote, he found Louis alone, with his forehead resting on his hands, and absorbed in a deep reverie. Without enquiring concerning his fate, or even looking at his friend, he said, "For two hours, I have been revolving in my memory whether, during my whole reign, I have voluntarily given any cause of complaint to my subjects; with perfect sincerity I can declare, when about to appear before the throne of God, scated himself between his counsel; surveyed, with a that I deserve no reproach at their hands, and that I never formed a wish but for their happiness." The old man encouraged a hope that the sentence might be revoked; he shook his head, and only entreated his lowed, M. Deseze ably argued the inviolability of the friend not to leave him in his last moments. But he was denied this consolation, by the cruelty of the Municipality; Malesherbes repeatedly applied at the gate, but never again obtained admittance.

The King then desired Clery to bring him the volume

At length, on the 20th January, Santerre appeared,

The last interview with his family presented the most heart-rending scene. "At half-past eight," says Clery, "the door of his apartment opened, and the Queen appeared, leading by the hand the Princess Royal, and broken only by the sobs of the afflicted family. The Royal on his right, Madame Elizabeth in front, and the peace in heaven; if, in the mean while, our own lusts were peryoung Dauphin between his knees. This terrible scene lasted nearly two hours; the tears and lamentations of the intelligence of his condemnation. At length, at our own filthy lusts .- Rev. John Smith. [Died 1652.] a quarter-past ten, Louis rose; the royal parents gave each of them their blessing to the Dauphin; while the Princess still held the King embraced round the waist; as he approached the door, they uttered the most seven,' answered the King. 'Adieu, Adieu!' He vices, which they could not prevent; and to proceed by the rigid pronounced these words with so mournful an accent, rules of justice. But mercy, which is God's prerogative, was not

At nine o'clock, Santerre presented himself in the ward. "allow me a minute." He went into his closet, and But this is not all. This extraordinary vote is a immediately came out with his Testament in his hand. one palace to another. Six hundred infantry, and a whole weight is thrown into the popular scale. It is who well known that in America, the press, when united, is King then asked another member of the Commune to

cent man into exile; that the judgments of the courts of us set off." The Municipality next day published the the proper suitableness and unsuitableness of every state of limits law are often notoriously unjust on any popular question, Testament, "as a proof of the fanaticism and crimes of each mind and temper, which it is hardly possible for the abide from the absence of any counterpoise to the power of the the King:" without intending it, they thereby raised the and deepest heads to have a perfect knowledge of. For such viv noblest monument to his memory.

cast a last look to the Tower, which contained all that destruction. They think they ask for bread, but it proves was dear to him in the world; and immediately sum- stone; and for a fish, but they find and feel it to be a serpe rennes, -- silence prophetic of the judgment of kings by of the noblest courage, was afterwards proved by their moning up his courage, seated himself calmly in the and therefore it is oftentimes in mere love to their persons the carriage beside his confessor, with two gendarmes in the God answers not their prayers. In a word, the wisest man liv execution, which occupied two hours, he never ceased cause enough to fly to an infinite wisdom to direct our reque reciting the Psalms which were pointed out by the well as an infinite goodness to supply our wants .- South. venerable priest. Even the soldiers were astonished at his composure. The streets were filled with an immense crowd, who beheld in silent dismay the mournful procession: a large body of troops surrounded the carriage; a double file of soldiers and national guards, princes; and that, without a due equipoise between the and a formidable array of cannon, rendered hopeless any conflicting ranks of society, the balance may be cast as attempt at rescue. When the procession arrived at the clearness and precision; and when charged with shed- far the one way as the other, and the axe of the populace place of execution, between the gardens of the Tuileries H. ding the blood of the people on the 10th of August, he be as subversive of justice as the bowstring of the and the Champs Elysées, he descended from the carriage and undressed himself, without the aid of the executioners, but testified a momentary look of indignainflicted on the accused? The vote lasted forty hours. Ition when they began to bind his hands. M. Edgeworth is about to recompense your sufferings." At these scaffold. He there received the sublime benediction heaven!" No sooner had he mounted, than, advancing look he imposed silence on twenty drummers, placed there to prevent his being heard, and said with a loud voice, "I die innocent of all the crimes laid to my charge; I pardon the authors of my death, and pray God that my blood may never fall upon France. And you, unhappy people".—At these words Santerre ordered the drums to beat; the executioners seized the King, and the descending axe terminated his existence. One of the assistants seized the head, and waved it in the air; the blood fell on the confessor, who was still on his knees beside the lifeless body of his sovereign.

The Garner.

HYPOCRISY THE CAUSE OF ATHEISM.

The wound that religion receives from hypocrites is far more dangerous and incurable than that which the open and scandalous sinner inflicts upon it. For religion is never brought into question by the enormous vices of an infamous person: all see, and all abhor his lewdness. But when a man shall have his mouth full of piety, and hands full of wickedness, when he shall speak scripture

and live devilism, profess strictly and walk loosely: this lays a grievous stumbling-block in the way of others, and tempts them to think that all religion is but mockery, and that the professors of it are but hypocrites, and so imbitters their hearts against it, as a solemn cheat put upon the credulous world. Certainly such men are the causes of all that contempt which is cast upon the ways and ordinances of God; and their secret profaneness hath given occasion to the gross and open profaneness that now abounds in the world; and the hypocrisy of former years (the period of the ommonwealth) hath too fatally introduced the atheism of these.

SIN ALWAYS MISERABLE.

[Charles II.'s reign.]—Bishop Hopkins.

While men continue in their wickedness, they do but vainly dream of a device to tie the hands of an Almighty vengeance from seizing on them. No-their own sins, like so many armed antq would first or last set upon them, and rend them with inward torment. There needs no angry cherub, with a flaming sword drawn out every way, to keep their unhallowed hands off from the tree of life: no, their own prodigious lusts, like so many arrows in their sides, would chase them; their own bellish natures would sink them low enough into eternal death, and chain them up fast enough in fetters of darkness among the filthy fiends of hell. Sin will always be miserable; and the sinner, at last, when the empty bladder of all those hopes and expectations of an airy mundane happiness, that did here bear him up in this life, shall displeasure laid asleep, yet would our own sins, if they continue unmortified, first or last make an Ætna or Vesuvius within us .-Nay those sunbeams of eternal truth, that by us are detained in unrighteousness, would at last in those hellish vaults of vice and darkness that are within us, kindle into an unquenchable fire. It would be of small benefit to us, that Christ bath triumphed over the principalities and powers of darkness without us, while hell and death, strongly immured in a fort of our own sins and corrup-King sat down, the Queen on his left, the Princess | tions, should tyrannize within us; that His blood should speak petually warring and fighting in and against our own souls; that He hath taken off our guilt, and cancelled that hand-writing that the royal family frequently interrupting the words of the was against us, which bound us over to eternal condemnation, if King, sufficiently evinced that he himself communicated for all this we continue fast sealed up in the hellish dungeon of

> FORGIVENESS OF SINS PECULIAR TO THE GOSPEL. This is the great prerogative of the Gospel, above all other religious institutions in the world. They all pronounce the condem-

COINCIDENCE BETWEEN THE WORD AND WORKS OF GOD. And here again I would remark a further coincidence between the word and the works of God. In the latter, a minute and he, "and tell her with what regret I leave her; give her it exhibits an exquisiteness of polish, and an acuteness of point, This result could hardly have taken place in an or- also the locket containing the hair of my children; give far beyond what the naked eye could see. And thus it is with dinary court of justice, composed of a few individuals, this seal to the Dauphin; and tell them all what I suffer the Scriptures, as compared with the least imperfect of mere whose situation was permanent, whose responsibility at dying without receiving their last embraces; but I human imperfections. Admirable as the latter may be, yet to a was fixed, whose duties were restricted to the considera- wish to spare them the pain of so cruel a separation". __ | certain degree the originating mind is on a level with our own, so tions of evidence. It was the combination of political He asked for scissors to cut off his hair with his own that no depth can lie far beneath the surface. If, consequently, considerations which proved fatal to Louis: terror at a hands, to avoid that humiliating operation from the | we dwell too much upon it, and return too often to it, it will cease relapse into the ancient bondage to the throne; dread hands of the executioners, but the officers refused his to interest us; and will lose its charm. Not so the word of God. country. Such is the general effect of blending the le- confessor, at a little altar prepared by Clery, in his refreshing and abundant will be the fragrance that it yields. The gislative and the judicial functions; of intrusting the chamber, and heard the last service for the dying at a more we meditate upon it day and night, the more we shall be life of a man to a popular assembly, in which numbers time when the rolling of the drums, and the agitation in convinced that it is the product of a Divine Intelligence, and pardiminish the sense of responsibility, without increasing the streets, announced the preparations for his execution. takes of the nature and infinitude of its author.—Rev. H. Wood-

A DIRECTION FOR PRAYER.

Let no man in his prayers peremptorily importune God for any omnipotent, and can, at any time, drive the most inno- take charge of the document, and said to Santerre, "let or such a condition would agree or disagree with it. He knows Rev. S. D. L. Street.

often pray for they know not what, even for their own bane In passing through the court of the Temple, Louis | ruin, and with equal importunity and ignorance solicit their opposite side. During the passage to the place of is not wise enough to choose for himself, and therefore we ! In

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M. C. CROMBII

Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manuturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he ction, by first rate v Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please all and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantees.

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

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DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.
Cohourg, June 19th, 1840.

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