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SPEECH OF THE HON. W. H. DRAPER, DELIVERED AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AT KINGSTON, CANADA, ON FRIDAY, NOV. 24,

unlike other tribunals; for it is against the omnipo-For prescription, by which some Corporations exist, implies a previous grant. This power of the Crown to erect Corporations is nevertheless limited, and these limits explain its true nature and character. When it is intended to establish a Corporation vested with by the King's charter, recourse must be had to the aid of parliament; as where it was intended to confer the right of imprisonment, as was the case with the Colcourt was to be erected, with power to proceed in a manner different from the manner of the common law, as the Courts of the Vice Chancellors at Oxford and Cambridge. And Mr. Justice Blackstone well obwhich are usually cited as having erected Corporations, do either confirm such as have been before created by the King, as the College of Physicians, erected by charter of Henry VIII. and confirmed by statute 14 and 15, Henry VIII., ch. 5; or they permit the King to erect a Corporation in future, with such and such Powers, as the Bank of England (which was a mono-Poly of a particular character) by statute 5 and 6, Wm. and M. ch. 20, and the British Fishery by statute Act was usually performed by the King alone, in virtue of the prerogative. I have not failed to observe, that the third clause of the Act may be said to come within the spirit of the rule of enabling the King to aceforth "none of the said Colleges, nor any other College or Collegiate Institution of what nature or I shall for the present content myself with remarking, as to this provision, that it clearly does not come but for the grant, would be open equally to all. Its which I shall have occasion to advert hereafter. I think I can show that there is no exception to the tule I have laid down in the legislation of Great Britain—in other words, that there is no University statutes passed in the 13th Elizabeth, were not good lost charters, deeds and grants. Trinity Col-

prerogatives. When granted, or perhaps more pro- not, by his prerogative, diminish or destroy immunigrant exclusive privileges, inasmuch as it declares that cannot, if it would, take back that which it has once that division of this Province, shall henceforth rest such an exercise of parliamentary omnipotence, but I solely with and be vested in the said University."— venture on the assertion, it ought to be an extreme case. Of all measures, this bill (a bill I cannot refrain from designating one of pains and penalties, of forfei-"Stet pro ratione voluntas." It may be urged that the effect will be of a very opposite character, and one to which the grant, would be open equally to all.

royal charter of incorporation has already been sub-With regard to Universities more especially, the obserthat case from the present. First, the prerogative was not invaded, for the King invited the attention of here which has been erected by Act of Parliament.

the same arena, whom I may treat as making the rogative of the Crown to grant, and no alterations necessary to qualify students taking degrees,—rethat proceeding: that is for those to do who would make any other course of study in that faculty than that others to her embraces, careless of all other qualifications. in one sense, the judges of the question, while, in having been disallowed; and Upper Canada Academy, pose. Let any reflecting man ponder over the conseeing the magnitude of the subject, the variety of its without a royal charter, and making that new Corpo- remember that this College, founded on these good, also this country, without saying whether they were grant can ever be fulfilled. No one can read the paramount over all the Colleges. It is to the Chanthe aid of an able and learned friend, whose keen disture of that country from which, as regards Upper dents; that whatever complaints have been urged been thought of. When lands are alienated from the purpose. But this bill only permits the erection of "the studies, lectures, examinations," "and all materials are alienated from the purpose." would have added weight to my observations, and who, Province, our parliamentary precedents and practice Crown or to the Judges, who may visit on behalf of In he eye of the law, all those grants are equally sity—whether at Toronto or elsewhere, it is not said but "of the different Colleges." Such is the enacthearing that on which I had touched, would have are adopted and derived. But the objection does not the Crown, to exercise the visitorial powers and saced—why are they less so in the eyes of lawmakers? —provided they can get the money. To say that ment of the 15th clause, and a comparison of the 29th dence, and which, nevertheless, I humbly submit will dence, and which, nevertheless, I humbly submit will dence and which regard to the Charter of King's Col-

[WHOLE NUMBER, CCCXXXIV. 1450, and a royal charter in 1453 confirmed its power, deprive a Corporation of the rights and fran- sess and retain all or any goods, chattels, charitable or its realization. Any such object ceases to be possible bill, presents her man, who has just signed the Thirtyestablishment. Aberdeen commenced with a papal chises the Crown has lawfully conferred on it. That bull in 1494, with a royal charter two years after.— the bill is open to both exceptions cannot be denied. In pursuance of the intention of the corporation, the one of the objects of the donor defeated. Again, the supremacy: who has declared he believes the Mass The College, now called King's College, was founded If either is sustained, I humbly submit, they should Power of granting degrees in Divinity, as well as in arts and idolatry and transubstantiation a heresy. 1843, IN DEFENCE OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

The College, now called King's College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the charter, viz: and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the Charter, viz: and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College. The College only be given or taken according to the College, and other faculties—the provision that no religious only be given or taken according to the College. The College of the University makes him, too, a total college, and the College of the University makes him, too, a total college, and the College of the University makes him too, a total college on the College. The College of the University makes him too, a total college on the College of the University makes him too, a total college on the College of the Colle in 1593, ratified by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, the Legislature cannot constitutionally transfer franand appears to have derived more from legislative chises given by the Crown to a Corporation which and appears to have derived more from legislative chises given by the Crown to a Corporation which corporate name. But by this bill the lands so granted within the said College, or of persons admitted to any heaven. Room for the next, and Queen's College Mr. Speaker, familiar as I have been with business authority than any I have named. Edinburgh was has them under a Royal charter, to a new Corpora- are to be given to a new University; such a one as no degree in any art or faculty therein, "Save only that sends her pupil, who believes not in different orders in Courts of Law, and accustomed to represent clients founded in 1582 by James the First of England, tion erected by itself. No one can deny that the bill Royal Charter ever yet was granted for, leaving nowith whose interests I have been entrusted, this situawith whose interests I have been entrusted, this situais open to this exception; and that by its passage the degree in divinity, shall make such and the same deof the Church of England, disapproves of liturgies and its property and privileges, by successive charters in Legislature would assume to itself the prerogative granted. The Venerable Society for the Propagation clarations and subscriptions, and take such and the settled forms of prayer, though he concurs with the Novel because, although appearing as an advocate on Novel because, although appearing as an advocate on last of the Scottish and say, you, the Crown, have granted £500 worth same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any latter Church to its dissent from the Church of Rome. behalf of the Council of King's College, to defend the Parliament was passed, confirming various grants of stated purposes certain portions of your lands; we, of books of the standard divinity of our University of Oxford"—show Alma mater smiles on him and sends bin forth to rights and interests of that Corporation, yet is this property made to the town of Edinburgh, for its the Legislature, place them to other uses. King's England to the College, and this library is also to go clearly that among the objects for which the Institusupport, and among other things ratifies the previous college was erected by a charter of Geo. IV. given to the new University, which is to have no Professor tion was erected, and consequently among other uses the world Divinity. Next comes the Methodist from tence of Parliament I am to assert them. Authorities, decisions, bind ordinary jurisdictions; it as an impregnable position. There law is administered, is an impregnable position. There law is administered, is an impregnable position. There law is administered, is an impregnable position. There law is administered, in the mew University, which is to have no Froiessor them. Authorities, decisions, bind ordinary jurisdictions; it was erected by a charter of decrement of the new University, which is to have no Froiessor them. Authorities, decisions, bind ordinary jurisdictions; it was erected as a College, with University in 1828; it was erected, and consequently among other uses in 1828; it was erected, and consequently among other uses of Divinity. Next comes the Methodist from the world Divinity. Next comes the Methodist from the world Divinity. Victoria College, differing from all who have present them. Authorities, decisions, bind ordinary jurisdictions; it was not created a University with collishment of a Professor of Church of England Divinity, but as a College, to which was added a difference in some articles of faith. No difference in some articles of faith. No difference in some articles of faith. here it is made. Unlike even committees authorized one dated 28th November, 1837, and the powers of a University; the distinction is important faculty. And though the amended charter ence does this make to our conscientious University: to try elections, where decisions are held binding, and December, 1837. All the English Universities have did away with those provisions which gave to its govthere is or may be a code of principles and authorities, derived their charters direct from the Crown; and to solved, and their estates have escheated to the Crown. ernment an exclusive religious cast and character, and and her diploma of sound Divinity is given to him also. to which to appeal. My position is embarrassing, that at Dublin, the same remark applies. Nothing what rights and privileges this bill aims to take away. Such was the confiscation of property by Henry VIII. on did away with all tests for degrees, it neither abrogated | One might have imagined it would have stopped here; because though defending, I have no one standing on has been granted by legislation, which it was the pre- By its operation, the power of regulating the studies the dissolution of monasteries. I am not driven to justify the power of granting degrees in Divinity, or prescribing but no; like Messilina, "nondum satisfa," stie courts attack; the argument, on my part, must be exclusively in anticipation, while I cannot, except from surmise or deduction, arrive at the arguments which are to be previously passed in academic and the consent of the College Council to make the arguments which are to be previously passed in academic and the consent of the College Council to make the arguments which are to be previously passed in academic and the consent of the College Council to make the arguments which are to be sities, therefore, my position will be found literally of the Crown. But I cannot help remarking that proceeding. That is for those to do who would make taken place in any other course of study in that faculty than that actually than urged in its support; because I am (without in my correct, and with regard to the Scotch, virtually so; holding a convocation—in short every power and that those lands, originally set apart for religious and studies, lectures and exercises necessary to take a Church represented in the four Colleges agreed on present position presuming to inquire who) compelled though a discrepancy as to them would be unimpor- characteristic of our University is destroyed. Not charitable purposes, and the loss of which for those purto assume that this measure, originating here, has, if tant, as they were not founded as ours were, under the only this, but its power over collegiate discipline is poses has been deeply felt, were granted, in no small pornot its author, some one who adopts it as his own, as operation of the English law. Even in our own experiment, who operation of the English law. Even in our own experiment, who well as its advocates, within these walls, and I am rience, we have cases in point. The University of ferred on this new University by the 15th section of not hear of proposals to deprive the Bedford family or was intended to be that of the Church of England. would reduce the Saviour of Man to their own level therefore, in defending my clients against the measure, Queen's College, at Kingston, owes its foundation to the Duke of Devonshire of the lands so derived. Other This object will of course be defeated by the proposed by denying his divinity, and who reject, because they anavoidably, though indirectly, assailing those who are, a royal charter, the act of the legislature erecting it control the collegiate authority for almost every purferletters on legal principles, there have been many; bill, as regards the University, but it does not stop cannot comprehend the mystery of the Trinity in Unity another sense, they may be termed the counsel or now Victoria College, which is the strongest exception cluding words of the charter, which are substantially a a precedent or an authority for this proceeding.— giving effect to it under the powers which this bill still like manner receive the certificate of being a teacher partizans of the cause to which I am opposed.— to the rule I have been able to find, owes its incorpo- these—"We will, that these our Letters patent shall True, their lands were the domain of the Crown, so were leaves to that institution. Again, the endowment was of sound Divinity. Such is the expansive conscience Therefore, though desirous of speaking only of things ration to a royal charter of the 12th October, 1836. and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual oce all the lands in Upper Canada when they were clearly intended for the erection of buildings suitable of our University; and thus the solemn farce and having reference to the bill, disclaiming all personal In incorporating a totally new University, therefore, I in the law, according to the design of the original charter—a design which mockery proceeds. I am unable to comprehend how allusions, and intending no individual where the forms think it may be asserted that the Colonial Legislature of the same, and shall be taken and adjudged in the than the grant to U. E. Loyalists, to militia-men and the amended charter in no way interfered with. Col- any man of conscience could sign a diploma conferof speech may compel the adoption of a supposed are assuming to do that which the Parliament of Eng- most favourable and beneficial sense, for the best ad- tosettlers? or than those large—and as I have not legiate buildings; fit for the residence of students, and ring such a degree on one whose religious opinions he assailant, I yet must throw myself on the indulgence land never did—which the Parliament of Great Britain vantage of the said Chancellor, President, and unrequently heard them called improvident—grants within which a domestic discipline could be enforced; believed to be heretical, or receive a diploma at the of the House, claiming not only its most patient attennever did, and which the Parliament of the United Scholars of our said College, as well in our Courts of to Government Officers, Executive Councillors and were within the design, and were therefore among the hands of a man whose orthodoxy he was bound by his tion, but also its most indulgent interpretation, asking Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland never did.— Record and elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, others, of former days? or than grants, of which there purposes of the endowment. The appropriation of sincere belief to controvert. Another objection to the you not to forget I am before you as the advocate of Were the objection therefore confined to the exercise Justices, Officers, Ministers and other subjects what- hae been many, for any purpose of a specified public the endowment proposed by the bill renders it impos- bill, and a ground upon which King's College cannot others. And, indeed, I have reason to ask for this, of this power in the erection of a new Corporation soever of us, our heirs and successors' —let him then character. Of the profuse grants to private individus sible that this portion of the character and accept it, is, that the legislation of the University is details, the incalculable importance of its results; and ration an University, it would rest upon the solid firm, valid, sufficient and effectual letters patent, has wis or unwise, this much I will say, however much charter and not see that the intention was to erect cellor and Convocation of the University that the power the more, because I am here alone. I had anticipated foundation of the undeviating practice of the legisla- within the last six months matriculated its first stu- the may have been condemned, forfeiture has never suitable buildings, and to provide the means for that is given, among other things, to legislate concerning crimination, untiring research and vigorous faculties Canada, our common law, and, as regards the whole against it, no application has been made either to the University; strengthened what I had commenced, and supplied stop there. This bill goes much further. The pre- functions, and to enquire into and check and control The, the lands of King's College, and 31st clauses will show that virtually, though not what I had omitted. Therefore, I again ask from cedent of Victoria College may shew that the Crown abuses; that no pretence exists of legal forfeiture, or specific use and purpose, and one in which the whole which the bill suggests, is a better mode than that nominally, the University retains legislative power over this House every reasonable indulgence. In the first will assent to an act extending the privileges of a lift does, that no proceeding had been instituted to Province has a deep interest. A misapplication might proposed in the original charter and grant, is, I appred divinity studies, inconsistent with the professed freeplace, I shall take the liberty of submitting to the Collegiate body, already incorporated by the Crown; bring such a question to judgment before a competation of the several colleges in this particular. King's House the view in which, at the outset, the constitu-tional constitutional mode of pro-tional constitutional mode of pro-ard justified their removal. For this the power of the tional question presents itself; and to declare, that by the Crown, by its royal charter, under the Great ceeding in such a case—(indeed if there was such a Cown and of its courts is enough; and therefore proves to pass any law, it is subjected to the revision of the the bill now proposed is without precedent in the Seal of the Empire; by the force of an Act, by the legal forfeiture, legislation would not have been respecially without legal proof and legal judgment, nothing. For if that be a true reason for revoking a University, without a Professor of Divinity, unless one annals of British legislation. It is far from my intengiant omnipotence of Parliament, to rescind the King's sorted to)—but that the first step taken is, the introegislative deprivation and (may I be excused in using grant from the Crown for one purpose, it ought to be from some of the Colleges. This is a departure from tion, even as an advocate, and in that capacity availing grant—abrogate its charter—annul the rights it has duction of a bill of disfranchisement an attempt to the term which alone conveys my sense and meaning) equally good to revoke any grant of which the Legispractice, to which she cannot consent. In Oxford, myself of every argument to fortify the position of my created. Surely, if the erection of an University be lature shall adopt a similar view. And upon what the colleges have long had the entire domestic maclients, to resort exclusively to the antiquated notions unprecedented, and may therefore be assumed to be all property granted by the Crown; and what muss this, no supporter of this measure can sustain it on any ground shall it be said that what one Parliament has nagement. The London University is confined to the of prerogative as they may be found in ancient writers; not properly a legislative but a prerogative right, the he think of the value of a Royal Charter, or of the resulties of Medisuch presented, and may therefore this description of the resulties of Medisuch presented, and may therefore this description of the resulties of Medisuch presented, and may therefore this description of the resulties of Medisuch presented, and may therefore this description of the resulties of Medisuch presented, and may therefore this description of the resulties of Medisuch presented, and may therefore the presented of this description of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the presented of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the presented of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the presented of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the presented of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the presented of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the presented of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the presented of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the presented of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the presented of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the presented of the resulties of Medisuch presented as the and although I may go back to an early period of destruction of a royal charter is more unprecedented, spect it commands in this Province—what must be whatever may be the strength of the reasons it advan-English history, I will not maintain any principle which and must be open to still graver doubt and objection. think of the security of rights, immunities and privile ces, contains not the most distant allusion to any such tyranny—tyranny of the most injurious description. has not been maintained ever since; I will advocate only principles which, though venerable for their antiquity, like some of those massive structures which grace and adorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depend a dorn that glorious country on which we depress to the most injurious description. I shall proceed to demonstrate that the crown can be the most injurious description. I shall proceed to demonstrate that the crown can be the most injurious description. I shall proceed to demonstrate that the crown can be the most injurious description. I shall proceed to demonstrate that the crown can be the most injurious description. I shall proceed to demonstrate that the crown can be the most injurious description. I shall proceed to demonstrate that the crown can be the most injurious description. I shall proceed to demonstrate that the crown can be the most injurious description. I have already endeavoured to show that any attempt the case in Divinity, and therefore do not profess to the most injurious description. I have already endeavoured to show that any attempt the case in Divinity, and therefore do not profess to the most injurious description. I have already endeavoured to show that any attempt the case in Divinity, and therefore do not profess to the most injurious description. I have already endeavoured to show that any attempt the case in Divinity and therefore do not profess to the most distant allusion to any such and the case in Divinity and therefore do not profess to the case in depend, have survived the long lapse of time, the shocks and tempests of change, and rear their lofty summits towards the sky, monuments of the soundness of their construction, of the imperishable character of their materials—principles which form part and parcel of the constitution as it is; principles, of the crossitution and parcel of the constitution as it is; principles, of the truth whereof the very exceptions furnish irrefragable evidence and which presented with the principles of laws and when the estatory and the constitution and allusion to them, summits towards the sky, monuments of the soundness of their construction, of the imperishable character of the constitution and the constitution and when the estatory is to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates the may ould and frame them, the propriety of making the students read to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates to the correction, the constitution and the pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates the desconding to the constitution and when the estatory is passed to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates the propriety of making the students read the propriety of making the students read to pass it. Inasmuch as the King's charter creates the propriety of making the student be violated, should this measure become a law. The violated, should this measure become a law. The violated should be violated should this measure become a law. The violated should this measure become a law. The violated should be vi Jura Coronæ, according to an ancient writer, so long as they still remain attached to the Crown, are called as they still remain attached to the Crown, are called as they still remain attached to the Crown, are called as they be seed and abolish, not merely rights the selection of all study of divine knowledge to find the selection of all study of divine knowledge of Victoria College, or of Regiopolis College. These permitted in accordance with the original intention.

Bad as the rejection of all study of divine knowledge of Victoria College, or of Regiopolis College. These permitted in accordance with the original intention.

Crown has granted, but also the prerogative and authorized to the control of Crown has granted, but also the prerogative and aupermitted in accordance with the original intention. Corporations either have assented or they have not. all systems of theology is worse—the one simply abthority of the Crown for the future, to make similar And though these lands were granted that they might lift they have assented, and their assent is appealed to stains from teaching the truth, the other ranks on one perfogatives. When granted, or perhaps more properly speaking, delegated, to subjects, they are termed ties once conferred and vested in a subject by a royal parion with the advocates of truth and the disperly speaking, delegated, to subjects, they are termed franchises. Of these franchises, Corporations form a subject by a royal franchises, Corporations form a great a new character of the seminators of error. To a system like this, which rebranch, and Universities are properly civil Corporation, yet it rests in the option the dvancement of religion proves their own conviction that they could not be quires and can possess no standard or criterion upon oranch, and Universities are properly civil Corporations. The exclusive right of the Crown to institute
Corporations, and the necessity for its expressed or

Corporations, and the necessity for its expressed or

Corporations, and Universities are properly civil Corporation, yet it rests in the option of that deprived of their Corporation of the people of that both the fitness for degrees in Divinity, can be deprived of their Charter, or of any part of them, withthe fitness for degrees in Divinity, can be deprived of their Charter, or of any part of them, withthe fitness for degrees in Divinity, can be dethe fitness for degrees in Divinity Corporations, and the necessity for its expressed or implied consent to their existence, is undoubted, and implied consent to their existence, is undoubted, and in the caput, provided for each College by sentation in the Caput, provided for each College by has been so ever since the reign of Edward III., at the beld for each College, by the beld for e which early period it was treated as long settled.—

The standard III., at the standard in the consent of the individuals hold the standard in is necessary. Acting under a new charter is of course is necessary. Acting under a new charter is of course is necessary. Acting under a new charter is of course is necessary. Acting under a new charter is of course is necessary. Acting under a new charter is of course is necessary. The true, no particular form of acceptance is necessary. Acting under a new charter is of course is necessary. Acting under a new charter is of course is necessary. Acting under a new charter is of course is necessary. Acting under a new charter is of course is necessary. an acceptance; even not objecting seems to determine the election. The instance of King's College and the Province, to declare such College incorporated the Province, to declare such College incorporated the Province and Students; Residularly in the said University. What is the effect? It is the election. The instance of King's College and with the said University. What is the effect? It is Marischal College at Aberdeen affords a striking illus-Marischal College at Aberdeen affords a striking flus-tration of the correctness of the position. After the tration of the correctness of the position. After the correctness of the position. After the correctness of the position of the correctness of the position of the correctness of the position. After the correctness of the position of the correctness of the position of the correctness of the position of the correctness of the position. After the correctness of the position of the correctness of the correctness of the position of the correctness of the correctnes Powers which, by the common law, could not be granted by the common law, could not be abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland, Charles the First resolved to apply part of the revenues of the different resolved to apply part of the r sees to the support of the Universities, and he appointance of the Universities of the Sees to the support of the Universities, and he appoint the best way, for the promotion of a sound, religious the dear commission to inquire into the state of those of the best way, for the promotion of a sound, religious by their aid it is established, a day may come when College and given to the new University for its endow- first, for more than one Theological Professor, who lege of Physicians, or to confer an exclusive right of trading, as to the East India Company; or where a reduction as to the East India Company; or where a red under the name of King Charles University of Aberdeen. The two Colleges did not accept this new to create an University, though the gravest objections of the transport of the charter; they continued separate, and were so recognized in an Act of 1641, by which the grants of cernized in an Act of 1641, by whic Serves that (till of late years) most of those statutes which the Crown may exect Colleges under certain which the Crown may exect the colleges under certain which the Crown may exect the colleges under certain which the Crown may exect the colleges under certain which the Crown may exect the colleges under certain which the colleges are colleges and the colleges are considered as the colleges and the colleges are colleges are colleges are colleges and the colleges are c tain rents to them were ratified. A second attempt to form and incorporate them into one University was se; but the Crown may erect Colleges under certain what I conceive to be the primary object of the charcolleges under certain late concerning her affairs, her professorships, mass made about the year 1784, but proved abortive; nor made about the year 1784, but proved abortive; nor made about the year 1784, but proved abortive; nor late concerning her affairs, her professorships, mass term of the proposed measure goes behave the labours of the royal commissioners in 1836 have the royal or 1837 produced, so far as I am aware, any different of the Empire, or of the Province, canthe Great Seal of the Empir result. I venture to affirm, that the Imperial Parlianot exercise the Prerogative of Incorporating an Uniprofessional or University system of instruction.—
Either it has been deemed unnecessary to enquire into
her Officers, Professors, Masters, Teachers, Scholars ment has not united these two Universities and Colment has not united these two Universities and College, to be leges against their will. I have thus, I trust, sufficiently maintained my position, that the King cannot regards and consisting as a College with University powers, and one of the University Professors, of persons taking no diminish, abridge, or take away privileges conferred the interference with or assumption of the Royal at the interference with the interference with or assumption of the Royal at the interference with the interference 23. Geo. II. ch. 24. So that the immediate creative by his grant. Upon what principle the Legislature by his grant. Upon what principle the Legislature lands which the Crown has set apart for a specified sent, for after losing her University privileges, she is can call upon the Crown to concur with them in so call upon the Crown to concur with them in so can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away, and not that which has can be taken away and not that which has can be taken away and not that which has can be taken away and not that which has can be taken away and not that which has can be taken away away. doing, remains to be shown. The Crown holds its power, of rights and privileges conferred by the seems to me, that the word "Scholars," used here, been given by individuals? Is there any legal distinctions of a Board prerogative for the protection of the subject, not for control is another objectionable feature. It is, as prerogative for the protection of the subject, not for his oppression. I have already shown that the Crown cannot, if it would, take back that which it has once that it is a direct measure of confiscation, without but here you do not allow it to revert back, but give confidently asserted, will destroy the working of the granted; the attempt would be dishonour. I admit there is an omnipotence in Parliament, but there is an omnipotence in Parliament, but there is there is an omnipotence in Parliament, but there is a moral force there is a moral force fined its attack (for so I may call it) upon the privikind soever, now established or which may hereafter be another power co-equal with it; there is a moral force be acceptable to hear upon it: hecause there be a legislar to have that which is its own probe established in Upper Canada, shall grant or confer, or associated and the conference of the College—opening the successful canadate on the line notary. Which may be brought to bear upon it; because there take away all the real and personal property of King's college to have that which is its own promote and the college—opening the education to not King's College to have that which is its own promote and the college—opening the education to not King's College to have that which is its own promote and the college—opening the education to not King's College to have that which is its own promote the college—opening the education to not King's college to have that which is its own promote the college—opening the education to not King's college to have that which is its own promote the college—opening the education to not King's college to have that which is its own promote the college—opening the education to not King's college to have that which is its own promote the college of the or assume to grant or confer, any of the degrees of Door the confer, any of the degrees of those who might otherwise be unable to attain it, and perty, independent of the Crown? I am not in behalf the cher Institutions that the other Institutions the slightest know-Doctor, Master or Bachelor in any of the Arts or Faculty Master or Bachelor in any of the Arts or inquire what extreme case might call for and instift of the new created Corporation. The temporary of the new created Corporation by the prospect of the new created Corporation by the prospect of the new created Corporation. The temporary of the new created Corporation by the prospect of the new created Corporation. The temporary of the new created Corporation by the prospect of the new created Corporation. The temporary of the new created Corporation. The temporary of the new created Corporation by the prospect of the new created Corporation. The temporary ledge or experience of University matters. They are provision of £500 per annum is too triffing an excep- honourable reward, thus materially assisting to fulfil should be deprived of one jot of what they have or ledge or experience of University matters. They are tion to render it necessary for me to qualify the ex- the intention of the founder, as stated, not in the pre- may acquire; far from it; all I urge is, that the same to select Examiners, recommend candidates for the pression. In this disposition of the property I am al- amble to the Bill, but in the preamble to his charter, respects may be paid to the rights of one that is ob- Professorships, for the University. For the discharge most disposed to think that it has been forgotten that namely: the education of youth in the principles of served towards the others. I now proceed to point of such functions, one would imagine there would be in within the principle of enabling the Sovereign to grant to a content of the conclusion, that it clearly does not come ture and deprivation) is the very last with regard to the conclusion, the conclusion, the conclusion, the conclusion of this charteness of science and literature which are poses to the bill; why it cannot become a party to it; effect of the measure will be to bring together at this poses to the bill; why it cannot become a party to it; effect of the measure will be to bring together at this poses to the bill; why it cannot become a party to it; effect of the measure will be to bring together at this ter it is obvious that the erection of a College was the taught in the Universities in primary object. It begins with granting that there The large amount of real estate which the corporation they could never assent to the propositions regarding harmony in their deliberations can hardly be anticipated. jected to legislation, and that thus a precedent is afforded for the present course. It is true the charter logy between the Chancellor of England and the Vice logy between t shall be "at or near our town of York in our said was permitted to hold, countenances the opinion that degrees in Divinity. In alluding to a supposed ana- Whom do you bring?—First, the Lord Bishop of Tovations I have made, as to the royal prerogative, in granting the statute 7 Wm. IV. c. 16, of the education and instruc
The statute 7 Wm. IV. c. 16, of the education and instructions of the statute 7 Wm. IV. c. 16, of the education and instructions of the education and instru granting charters of incorporation are peculiarly applicable for the education and instruction of youths and Students in arts and faculties, to the Chancellor of the University of the Chancellor of the Universi continue fon ever, to be called King's College.— men can be induced to devote themselves to learning may be extended to the Chancellor of the University others, to be appointed by the Governor. Now, I To continue for ever. Surely there can be no mis- ias their sole pursuit, instead of as a mere auxiliary to of what an extraordinary conscience will he not be think, if you look at the parties thus brought together, conception of the meaning of that term—all must other pursuits. To take away the means of making the keeper. Let us suppose him presiding in Convo- it will be admitted that scarce a measure could be the Legislature to the matter; second, no right or know its import. The incorporation is of the Chanprivilege granted by the charter was taken away; and privilege granted by the charter was taken away; and conception of the meaning of that term—all must know its import. The incorporation is of the Chana sufficient provision for such men, you destroy all cation, not putting, as in other cases, the placet or a submitted to them upon which they would not discellor "of our said College," the President "of our said hope of there being any reward for learning, and those non-placet to the members but ministerially conferring agree. Even among the Clergy you will find different charters erecting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. "In the degree of the College from whence the persons admitted as Scholars "of our said College."

College, and the persons admitted as Scholars of our said College. The producing the certificate of the College from whence the producing the certificate of the College from whe This corporation was enabled from time to time to time to at the bar of the Long Parliament, in 1641:—"Upon they come. And first, a Roman Catholic, from Re- could agree at that Board, if I may believe the public I have thus briefly endeavoured to show, first, that "have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, the ruins of the rewards of learning no structure can giopolis, presents himself, and the Chancellor dismiss newspapers, there is a place in which they do not Thave thus briefly endeavoured to show, first, that the Legislature cannot, without infringing on the large, bulling has its charter from Queen Elizabeth.

Papal L. D. Dabel papal bull instituted St. Andrew's in 1413, and in prerogative, erect a new Corporation, with University lege, any messuages" &c., "in Upper Canada, to the logy, giving him the diploma of the University, of his however, you have twenty others. Even if this diffi-James the First (of Scotland) ratified its privi
ges. Given the First (of Scotland) ratified its privileges; and, second, that it cannot, take prophetic language of fitness to fulfil that high and holy duty. Scarce has culty was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed, and something approaching to have bald only was removed. Glasgow was established by a papal bull in consistently with principle, as a mere act of will and take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, postate miner man; God in His mercy avert from us he gone when King's College, as remodelled by the harmony existed among its members, still large bodies

of that description are exceptionable. I never knew a large body of men brought together for such purposes, in which the responsibility of its members was see, in which the responsibility of its members was large body of men brought together for such purposes, in which the responsibility of its members was large body of men brought together for such purposes, in which the responsibility of its members was long as practicable, even with an adverse Parliament; but when it is found impracticable so to work, then let a dissolution be resorted to. Into such of that description are exceptionable. I never knew no precedent; to assume on the one hand, to exercise With a Council so constituted, let the Governor Genenot nearly destroyed. For the more that responsi- your Queen, to whom you owe and have sworn alle- work, then let a dissolution be resorted to. Into such should be glad to see every Churchman in the Diocese bility is divided, the less it is felt. In every consti- giance, I protest against this unconstitutional Act. an Executive Council, however, we protest, in the name in possession of, as containing much valuable informatution which I have examined—and I have examined You are asked to pass a law which, professedly for the loyalty and virtue of the Province, against the tion, accurately stated, with which we feel assured it all those of the Mother Country—I have been unable advancement of education, and the cultivation of admission of a single individual to whom there attaches would be gratifying to him to be acquainted. to find out any instance of the creation of such a body. literature and science, destroys every means of carry- even the suspicion of participation in the late Rebel- We also, with thanks, acknowledge the transmission There is one case, however, remotely resembling this, ing on such an institution as will give to patient in- lion, or of equivocal allegiance during the struggle: to us of a copy of the Canadian Almanac and and I desire to notice it to allow the advocates of the dustry its cheering prospect, to high attainment its due we protest, too, against the admission into such a General Remembrancer, published by Messrs. measure all the benefit of the comparison—I allude to and adequate reward; which is so replete with contrameasure all the benefit of the comparison—I allude to the Board of Control for Indian affairs, and I could dictory interests and discordant elements as to create by agitation,—by pandering to the worst passions and adequate reward; which is so replete with contration, and leave the said Act of Parliament, the Corporate name of the said Act of P measure all the benefit of the comparison—I allude to the Board of Control for Indian affairs, and I could earnestly recommend genellemen to examine for themselves how difficult has been its working, even supported by the Executive Government of India having been pulled one way by one party, and the opposite by another—the natural consequence of such a mode of management. Remembering the nature of the functions of the Board to be created by this Bill, what will be the probablic result of this novel experiment? The best probablicity is, that a quorum will never be got together, and then the only mischief it will do, will be to create a terporary bindrance to the working of the Institution which the legislature will then recovering the nature of the functions of the last time I call on you, in the name of your flicting a permanent injury on the University. To the erection of such a Board, however, King's College, the erection of such in my humble judgment, could not assent. A consideration connected with this, is, that by the bill, King's College becomes a strictly Church of England theological seminary, and nothing more. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, is on this account made, or rather professed to be made, a member of the Board of Control. Yet, by the bill he cannot take his seat there; for there is no such functionary as the "Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal See of Toronto, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland."-The Lord Bishop of Toronto is a Bishop of the Church of England, appointed by the Queen, the vince, we need not say that "the plot thickens," but head of the Church, duly consecrated to the Episcopal office in it, taking the oaths to be taken by every the hollow, and in a Colony impracticable theory of prelate of that Church. His consecration is not un- Responsible Government, as taught by our agitators der the authority of the 59th Geo. III., which enables and mal-contents, is exploded, and let us hope for ever. the Archbishop of Canterbury, and some other prelates For this result we are indebted to the acute penetrato consecrate to the Episcopal office parties therein tion, the quiet yet indomitable firmness, and the loydescribed, for Bishopricks in foreign countries. He alty, paramount to all, of our noble-minded Governor dare not, cannot assume the character these words | General. It is easy to perceive that His Excellency would give him, or recognise the principle they seem long ago detected the revolutionary tendency of this to assert, and therefore he never could take his place | doctrine, as interpreted by his late Executive Council, at the Board of Control, and so represent King's and that he only waited till the proper opportunity College at it. This is more than a verbal criticism: arrived, to say, that it was not consistent either with there is a vital principle involved, the unity of the his own duty to the Sovereign, or with the dependence the extraordinary ability with which it has been cor-Church in all the dependencies of the Crown, and the of the Colony upon the Mother Country, that such a ducted. Mr. Draper is, at all times and under al authority of the Queen as its temporal head. It is delusion should exist any longer. more than a question affecting King's College. We The document from His Excellency which declares but here he has surpassed himself. If, after this lucd who have come from England, and made this country this, will be found under our head of Colonial news,— exposition of the truth and equity of the case, the Liour home, kneel at the altar of the same Church as such passages being marked by ourselves in italics or when we were at home; we have brought our children capitals as we should wish our readers more particumeasure, they must be as deaf to the pleadings of conto its font, that they too may become members of larly to note and reflect upon; and it is a document, stitutional law, as they are reckless of the prerogatives that same body; it is within its walls, and joining in we are free to say, which will be greeted with applause, of the Crown. But if faction and party-spirit, which its worship, that when first arriving here as strangers, and the principles of which will meet with an enthuwe have felt that we were at home, and keep fresh siastic support, wheresoever British hearts are found rampant through the land, there is nevertheless in the from year to year to the last hour of existence the to beat true to the spirit and meaning of their sworn community at large a quiet tone of common sens, holiest and happiest recollections of our native land. allegiance. It is a noble production,—based upon where the learned and able pleadings of Mr. Draper It is the only tie that unites the emigrant to his native principles which sophistry may pervert, but to which will find a natural response. land, which death alone can dissolve. It was the honesty and loyalty must cling; and expressed with a church of our forefathers: it is ours by birthright: moderation, yet firmness of purpose, which proclaims our children have been offered to God within it .- to the world that this has been no hasty determina-You cannot deprive us of it; and whatever differences tion, and that it is one, moreover, from which neither simple but well-sustained argument, settle satisfacof opinion may exist, we implore you of every denomi- threats nor flattery will cause the Representative of torily in the public mind the principle involved in this nation, do not trample upon our rights. As the our Queen to recede. 73rd clause is obnoxious to the same exception, as Better much it had been if this had been done fifwell as to the further difficulty that years may elapse, teen months ago, instead of the concession which was within it, can throw around this question, will be able I believe will elapse, if this bill become law, before then so fatally yielded to unconstitutional demands; to shake the great convictions of truth and equity Clergymen of the Church of England and graduates of ere fifteen months' enjoyment of a petty despotism, which the noble Defence of Mr. Draper must genethe College (University I suppose is meant, for King's which our late Executive so unsparingly and unscru-College could have no graduates) could be found to fill up the seven professorships referred to. The regulations proposed in regard to Upper Canada Col
But the chains having been weaved, we are glad,—

which our late Executive so dispandingly and discut pulsually and firmly establish in the minds of the just and pulsually and firmly establish in the minds of the just and the sober-judging.

Connecting the influence of this splendid document with all that has been said and written besides upon lege only come within my province to observe upon, even after so much delay, -that they have been snap- the subject, and with the influence especially of recent because that institution is now an appendage to ped asunder by the virtuous and loyal energy of Sir changes in our local policy, we may safely affirm that King's College. The same objection of the unfit- | Charles Metcalfe. ness of the Board to recommend Professors applies Masters of the School. The 50th clause would, I merely a theory in Provincial Government which thouapprehend, render the efficient management of it diffi- sands are unable to comprehend, and about whose cult; for experience has shown that the head alone of precise meaning thousands have never troubled themsuch an establishment ought to be entrusted with the selves, but it will test the great question of the suprepower of Government. Divided power in such a case macy over this Colony of the British Crown; whether sical Master to the vacant office of Principal of Upper diminishes if not destroys the respect and obedience | the Governor, to whom the Queen entrusts its admiwhich the head should command. It would create nistration, shall be a mere puppet in the hands of parthe same sort of practical difficulty if the captains liamentarian agitators, or the dispenser, as it were, took place, were alike gratifying to the feelings and E King's College. and subalterns of a regiment formed a council to from Her Majesty's own hand of her patronage and creditable to the character of that gentleman. On make regulations by which the colonel was to com- her rewards; whether we are ready to dispense with Monday morning, the 20th November, the Lord mand it. And the power of fixing their own sala- the protection of the fleets and armies of the Mother Bishop of Toronto, (the President of the University), ries given by the 55th clause, would, I appre- Country, and all the privileges and benefits which the Rev. Dr. McCaul, (Vice-President), and the Rev. hend create endless jealousy and discontent .- spring from our connexion with the parent Empire, Dr. Beaven, Professor of Divinity, and many of the I will merely add, with reference to this branch of the and if so, whether we shall concede to the source and most respectable inhabitants of Toronto, among whom to its maintenance and efficient support. There are sings, the pre-eminence which she so naturally and so Hagerman, the Hon. W. H. Draper, and the Rev. H. a few observations as to details which I will merely justly claims. This is really the question at issue; J. Grasett, M.A., together with several ex-pupils, state without enlarging on them. As to the 9th clause, and it is one which may fearlessly be proposed to the assembled in the College Hall, at the usual hour of no provision is made for convening the Caput, nor any loyalty and good sense of the country. declaration of the number necessary to form a quorum. As to the 20th, no provision for summoning Convo- line of conduct on the part of His Excellency the Go- of Principal, then rose and said, that his Excellency cation, or regulation for the number necessary to be vernor General, may be augured perhaps from the represent to act. As to the 24th, the effect of this cent vote in the House of Assembly, when the late Mr. Barron the appointment of Principal—an appointrights," not an eleemosynary foundation, as particular This vote is perfectly worthless as a testimony of the by him as it was likely to prove beneficial to the colleges are. This puts an end to the right of the genuine feeling of the country; for the present House interests of the Institution, at this critical period of its giate and University systems. The 44th: in every least is our impression, in dependence upon the good ment of a holiday, granted at Dr. McCaul's request. College I have read of, the lecturers have an interest in the fees arising from their classes: it gives them a is the incubus npon the constitutional energies of this 19th: it will take much longer to pass a University has produced. than a Provincial statute. The 65th clause leaves it | Sir Charles Metcalfe, -making allowance of course | rent, at first sight, than the injury which it threatens; to recent arrivals. There are Masters of Upper Ca- and rendered him but a political nullity while he wielded which we have alluded. nada College who gave up appointments to come out; the sceptre and wore the crown. Mr. Pitt, the then While adverting to the affairs of the College, we

ferment in Dublin to take a situation in Upper Canada

principle to all so circumstanced.

sight of the humble individual who addresses them, would be found perhaps a correct and reasonable sug- spring, at the west end of Toronto. and to think for a few brief instants that it is the in- gestion, that a new Executive Council-it will be time stitution erected by George the 4th, that utters this enough to dignify them with the name of a Ministry, concluding summary in defence of its rights and privileges. You are asked to pass a measure, which, by be formed at once from amongst the moderate and in- so high an opinion that we intend to give it an early the abolition of all tests as regards instructors, makes | telligent men, with substance and stake in the country, insertion in our columns. At a time when the it a matter of indifference, whether the education, the of which the United Provinces can furnish so large a Gospel delivered by our Lord and preached by his formation of the minds of youth, be entrusted to a re- number; and that the selection should be made with- Apostles is, in so many quarters, perverted and disligious man or an atheist, which abolishes all distinc- out reference to what people choose to call their popu- figured by the devices and inventions of men, we are tion between those who believe the fundamental doc- larity,-that is, to the incidental circumstance of their glad to see so able a champion coming forth to strip tripes of Christianity and those who disbelieve them. having courted and gained the suffrages of a town or off a portion at least of the delusion by which so many, In the name of that God whom you thus slight I pro- county for Parliament. The fact of this incidental in contravention of truth and order, are suffering test against this unballowed proceeding. You are advantage, as it may be termed, is oftener than other-themselves to be blinded. seked to do that for which British legislation affords wise a disqualification upon moral and loyal grounds.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Speech of the Hon. W. H. Draper, delivered at the Bar of the House of Assembly, in Defence of the Charter of the University of King's College, Toronto.

On the subject of our political affairs in this Prowe may fairly affirm that "the bubble is burst,"-that

to their approval of the Vice Principal, Tutors and in reference to passing political events,—will test not life and fortunes, has received its death-blow. subject, that the funds provided would be inadequate author, under Providence, of these privileges and bles- were the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Justice

Act will be to make the University, in the words of Executive were sustained in what we must freely term ment, added Dr. McCaul, which, from Mr. Barron's Lord Mansfield, "a lay corporation with temporal their disloyal position, by a majority of 46 to 23.— well-tested efficiency and worth, was as well-deserved Crown to visit. The University will not exist under of Assembly is notoriously a packed one, -its mate- fortunes. Dr. McCaul then relinquished the Princithe Queen's charter. The only visiatorial power that rials got together for a special, and what must have pal's seat, and handed Mr. Barron into it—who made would exist would arise from the common law right been foreknown, an emphemeral purpose, by every a few very brief, but pertinent, remarks,—expressing of the Crown, which must be exercised according to species of intrigue, bribery and intimidation; and his desire to tread in the footsteps of his respected the common law in either the Court of King's Bench | with the honest exercise of the legitimate influence of friends and predecessors, Doctors Harris and McCaul, or the Court of Chancery. The joint appointment the Crown in another election, twenty, at the least, and calling upon the boys to emulate the bright proposed by this clause would, if in operation at all, of the present supporters of the late Executive would examples which several former pupils, now winning lead to great difficulty and embarrassment. The 29th be supplanted by gentlemen who would stand by Sir the way to distinction as men, had presented for their threatens the destruction of the union of the Colle- Charles Metcalfe and British connexion. Such at guidance. The ceremony closed with the announceuseful incentive to attract and retain students. The Upper Province which the unfortunate act of Union the vacancy will not be supplied. The economy,

doubtful whether the assignment of lands for an ap- for the difference of circumstances, -is, at this mo- still, we have no doubt, that the matured experience, propriate site of a College is to be confined to the seat | ment, almost precisely in the position in which our | the classical and mathematical acquirements, and the of the University, viz. Toronto. The 83d clause re- revered monarch King George the Third was placed habits of firm discipline possessed by Mr. Barron, will fers to an Act as being in force which has been disal- at the time that Mr. Fox pressed on his India Bill be strenuously exerted to maintain the high character lowed by proclamation. The 101st clause does not go with a favouring Parliament,—a measure which would and beneficial influence of the Institution, and even far enough: there is no reason why it should be limited have established a power independent of the Monarch, be more actively called forth by the disadvantage to and the highest preferment in that body was recently Minister of George the Third, contended for a time may add the information, which we are sure will be surrendered by Dr. McCaul in order to take a situa- with an adverse Parliament, - maintaining the great welcome to very many in Canada, that the esteemed tion in the University, he having already given up pre- principles of the Constitution with majorities continually against him, until, the country having become dignified retirement at Torquay, in Devonshire, and, College. Equal justice requires the extension of the thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the struggle, together with his family, is in the enjoyment of health. an appeal was made to them by a dissolution of the Among the voluntary contributions (now exceeding And now, Sir, I have to thank the House for the House, and a triumphant majority secured. Perhaps £100,000 sterling) to the Society for educating the patience with which they have listened to me through the same course,—as indicating moderation, and a children of the Manufacturing Population in the docso long, and I fear so tedious an argument. It would desire to give the country at large a full opportunity trines of the National Church, we observe his name, have been easy to have said more—less would not of calmly and dispassionately considering the subject, as a subscriber of £50; and we also learn, that from have given an intelligible outline of the objections to so needlessly brought under discussion, before throw- his own purse and with the assistance of his friends, ing them into the excitement of a general Election,— he has collected a sum of £28 sterling, in aid of the In conclusion, let me entreat the House to lose would, under all circumstances, be the wisest. It new Church which it is intended to commence, next

once to resign those situations, we trust they will be taught by His Excellency, without much further pportunity for repentance, that such an anomaly is what the British Constitution does not recognize,what our Colonial dependence renders impossible,— XIII. Miscellaneous Provisions respecting University and Collegiate School. and what the obvious principles of loyalty proclaim to be inconsistent and inadmissible.

In the joy we feel, as loyal subjects, at the present high-minded and virtuous course of the Governor General, we have an additional gratification in the assurance that he will, to the letter, be sustained by our gracious Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament. If the Legislature of these United Provinces persist in opposition to the theory of Constitutional Government which his Excellency has so admirably laid down, we shall have no resource but a Union of all the Provinces of British North America upon the plan developed in the able Letters we are now republishing.

An attentive perusal, we feel assured, will be given to the Defence of the University of King's College b the Hon. W. H. Draper, which occupies so much & our space to-day,—as well from the goodness of the cause in which that defence has been exerted, as fron circumstances, a distinguished and eloquent pleade; gislature can press on their anomalous and atrocious

The Defence of King's College which we to-day present to our readers with so much pride and gratification, will, if duly weighed in the continuity of its question. Not all the sophistry which ambitious expectants out of Parliament, or revolutionary levellers

the Royal Charter of King's College is safe, and that The present crisis, -if we may use so strong a term the unshapely monster which was to swallow up its

We have already mentioned that F. W. BARRON, Esq, has been raised from the situation of First Clas-Canada College. We have since been informed that commencing business. Dr. McCaul, who had for The impracticability of an adherence to this noble some time past, as a locum tenens, resumed the office

perhaps the necessity, of this reduction is more appa-

"REVIVALISM AND THE CHURCH," is a pamphlet

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY BILL. [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

LXIV. And be it enacted, that no religious test or quali-rhatsoever shall be required of or appointed for any person ar r matriculated as a member, whether as scholar, student or vise, of the said University, or of the said Collegiate High Set

tamed shair prevent the assignment and allowance of an appropriate site for any such College on the lands belonging to the said University.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful either for the Chancellor, Masters or Scholars of the University of Toronto, or for the Principal, Tutors and Scholars of the Royal Collegiate High School of the said University, to borrow any money on the security of the said University, to of the said High School, or of the funds or other property of either, or otherwise howsoever, except under authority of a statute of the said University, by which there shall at the same time be appropriated such an amount of the annual income of the said University, or of the said High School, as the case may be, arising from the interest and dividends of money actually invested under the authority of the 41st and 57th sections of this Act respectively, as shall be sufficient to meet the annual interest upon such loan, and, in addition thereto, five per centum per annum upon the original principal of such loan, to constitute a sinking fund for the final redemption, satisfaction and discharge of the said original principal of such loan, and interest and shiking fund of every such loam shall constitute an extra charge upon the Income Fund of the said University, or of the said High School, which, so long as any part of the original principal of such loan shall remain unpaid, shall the precedence of the fourth, fifth and sixth annual charges upon such

ise binding.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that the disallowance of any of the lattices, rules or ordinances of the said College of King's College, by see said Charter, required to be made known to the Chancellor of the old College, shall henceforth be made known to the President shell have the like iffect as by the Charter is given to the making known thereof to the chancellor.

the continuance of the said office of Vice-President.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that so much of the statutes or ordinances, in the nature of statutes of the said College of King's College, as provide for the establishment of any other Professorships than those of Divinity and Hebrew, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed and annulled, and the Professorships abolished to all intents and purposes whatsoever; Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said College of King's College from re-enacting any such statutes or ordinances, or re-establishing any such Professorships or ergetting any others. In light theory is they

obwithstanding.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that instead of the name mentioned the said Act of Parliament or that mentioned in the said Charter the Corporate name of the said College shall be "The Principal Mastra and Scholar's of Queen's College in the University of Toronto."

If Victoria College.

LXXXV. And be it enacted, that so much of the third section of an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fourth and fifth years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, numbered and intituled. An Act to incorporate Upper and intituled. uch other Provisions, Statutes, Rules, Ordinances or Regulation re in any way repugnant to or inconsistent with this Act, from her orth shall be and the same hereby are repealed and annulled to ntents and purposes whatsoever, any thing in the said Act of Parent, or the said Charter or any other Charter, Grant or other trument, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that instead of the name mention the said Act of Parliament or that mentioned in the said Charter of the said College shall be, "The Principal Mers and Scholars of Victoria College, in the University of Toronic and Scholars of Victoria College, in the University of Toronic and Scholars of Victoria College, in the University of Toronic and Scholars of Victoria College, in the University of Toronic and Scholars of Victoria College, in the University of Toronic and Scholars of Victoria College.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## OBSERVATIONS

ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A.D. 1839.)

LETTER V.

each state to enjoy all the advantages of the Union.

2d. It preserves one State or Province from being incorporated in another, or from having any of its rights and privileges curtailed.

3d. It becomes a restraint upon rash Legislation. No law can be passed without first having a majority of the Commons or population of all the Colonies as re-presented in the House of Assembly—and then a majori-

ty of states as represented in the Legislative Council. Should any suppose that two Houses are not necessary, I answer that the second House doubles the security of the people by requiring the concurrence of two distinct

The period of their service might be six years :- one third to retire as the Senators of the United States do, every second year; that the members may acquire a due the House without the consent, or in opposition to the wish of

In regard to the number of Legislative Councillors, or Senators, from each Province, it is proposed that they be This number, had there been any probability new Colonies being from time to time added, would have been too great: but as this cannot happen, the number

42 in all seems necessary to give dignity to their proceedings and weight to their decisions.

The first mode of election proposed in the scheme may be considered by some as objectionable; but it will bear examination and be found preferable to the second, which is simple nomination by the Crown.

To give the election to the people, would be the same with that pursued by the United States, and be too democratic for our form of government, and by no means so advantageous to real liberty. On the proposed plan, the Counsellors would be the elite of all the Councillors of the inferior Legislative Councils: and as they would hold seats in the superior as well as the inferior Legislatures, there would be a full community of feeling and interests

Perhaps it might be matter for consideration whether each Legislative Council might not be allowed to present to their respective Governors in Council, a list names of those of their respective members whom they think most eligible for Councillors in the General Legislature: the list to contain double the number required, and from which the Governor in Council might select

those whom they judged most capable.

With respect to the composition of the Legislative Councils of the Colonies, individually, from which those appointed to the superior Legislature are to be chosen, the greatest attention should be paid. The present mode of nomination has been objected to, and with great reason. Indeed nothing can be more preposterous than the nomi nations which some Governors have made and are still likely to make. 1st, Preference should be given according to the spirit of the Canadian constitution, to the eldest sons of Legislative Councillors, or one of the sons, if capable and of independent property, on the death of the father. 2d, Those persons of unexceptionable characters who have been Speakers of the House of Assembly, or who have for a series of years been conspicuous members of that House, ought to be named as occasions offer. 3rd, Sufficient room would still be left for the exertion of the Royal Prerogative in favor of persons at the head of trading interests, or otherwise deserving. 4th. All recommendations to be discussed in the Executive Council, and to receive its sanction before they are submitted to Her Majesty's Government for final decision. 5th, No Governor to recommend persons for Legislative Councillors, till he has administered the government of the Colony full two years. 6th, Before their appointment, a condition of regular attendance ought to be required. With these precautions and conditions, the most respectable men in the Province would be found among the Legisla-

As from seven Legislative bodies, the supreme Legisnors in Council, there would be a moral certainty that effect as by the Charter is given to the making known thereof to the Chancellor.

LXXVII. And be it enacted, that the initiative in the proposal of statutes, rules and ordinances to the said College Council of King's College, who shall consult with the next senior member of such Council consult with the next senior member of such Council consult with the next senior member of such Council consult with the next senior member of such Charter was required of the said Chancellor.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that any person, before he shall receive from the said College Council of King's College any certificate, entitling him to be admitted, as herein provided, to any degree in Divinity in the said University, shall conform to all the provisions in the said Charter contained and required of persons, prior to their being admitted to any such degree.

LXXVIX. And be it enacted, that so much of the prosent statutes or ordinances, in the nature of statutes, of the said College, and so much of the said College, and so much of the said college, and or the said college, and the said college, and or the said college, and the said it would consist of a most respectable selection of the perience, and an intimate knowledge of the wants of the different colonies. Moreover, the Viceroy or Governor of the House to the fact, that the difficulties to which he had control would find him the statement of the House to the fact, that the difficulties to which he had some not call for the statement of th

One Representative for every twenty-five thousand inhabitants might be sufficient, provided always that no colony has fewer than eight. A census to be taken every them. It was true that the Head of the Government disavoved

Perhaps it might be wise to provide that the Representatives should not for a time exceed a certain number—one hundred for example. This could be managed by increasing the number of inhabitants entitled to send a this view, let the hon. Secretary say so. He would repeat, had and representative, as the population of the union increased; viz.:—If it begin with one for 25,000 then one for 30,000, 35,000, 40,000, &c. &c.; or the number of Representative which they adopted, but when they found them to any such Professorships or erecting any others in lieu thereof, if they shall deem it expedient so to do.

35,000, 40,000, &c. &c.; or the number of Representatives might be increased. Supposing the population as be the real cause of their difficulties, and when a want of confidence in the course which they adopted, but when they found the shall deem it expedient so to do.

in the following table, to which it will be found a near approximation, the first General Legislature will be at one representative for every 25,000, as follows:—

TABLE. Provinces. Population. Councillors. Representatives. Upper Canada,... 500,000 ...... 6 ........ 20 ower Canada,... 700,000 New Brunswick.. 250.000 Nova Scotia,..... 225,000 Cape Breton..... 75,000 Prince Edward... 75,000 Newfoundland,... 90,000 Provinces, 7 1,915,000 [The heading "Letter IV." to succeed section 10 in Letter III., was inadvertently omitted last week.]

#### Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—We are indebted to the Kingston News for the following particulars, explanatory of the circumstances which have led to this most satisfactory event in our Colonial politics :-

Mr. BALDWIN, in the House of Assembly, said, he would trespass for a few minutes upon the time of the House, for the purpose of making those explanations which the House and the country naturally expected respecting the changes in the administration of the government. It would be well recollected that fourteen months ago, he and his colleagues had accepted office under the late Sir Charles Bagot; and it would be further in the recollection of the House, that they had accepted office in the recollection of the House, that they had accepted office on principles which they had publicly and privately avowed, and which had received the sanction of a large majority of the representatives of the people. They therefore stood pledged to sustain those principles, and to remain in office no longer than they found them pervading the government of the Province.— In order that the substance of the resolutions on the subject of Responsible Government, which had received the sanction of the House, and been introduced by the then Secretary West as amendments to those which he (Mr. Baldwin) had introduced In order that these resolutions might be fresh in the recollec-tion of hon. members, he would now take the liberty of reading two, the most prominent. (Here the how gentleman quoted the resolutions which will be found elsewhere.) These were the resolutions to which he referred, and which stood recorded on its journals as the almost unanimous opinion of the Rouse,
—resolutions enunciating a principle which, even those who were originally opposed to it, have uniformly admitted to have been fully conceded, and have uniformly acted towards us upon that principle so expressed. He was therefore bold to say that it had received the undivided, unanimous assent of the whole country. If he could be mistaken in that view—he could not be mistaken upon one point—that he and his colleagues accepted office upon that principle. If there was a delusion in accepted office upon that principle. If there was a delusion in the minds of the people upon that point, it was not for them to act upon it, but to act upon and be responsible for their own impressions. He had the misfortune recently to ascertain that the Head of the Government entertained views widely differing with them, both as to the duties and the responsibilities of their office. Had the difference been merely a theoretical one, they might, and probably, indeed undoubtedly would, have felt it their duty to avoid any occasion of disturbing the apparent harmony existing, and have left it to a future occasion to point out to the Head of the Government the true state of the case; but when they found that difference resulted not only in but when they found that difference resulted not only in appointments to office contrary to their advice,—he had never asserted or held that the Governor General had not the right As this scheme proceeds upon the principle of leaving the inferior Legislatures as they are, only depriving them of such powers as are to be transferred to the General Legislature, it may be convenient to enter a little into the detail.

The Counsellors from each state are proposed to be equal in number. Such an arrangement has been adopted in the constitution of the United States, but it is not new. History presents many leagues and compacts among independent and Sovereign States, which, unequal in size, yet enjoyed an equal share in the common councils. For besides the spirit of amity which such an equality exhibits, it is attended by many solid advantages.

1st. It is a constitutional recognition of the right of each state to enjoy all the advantages of the Union.

2d. It preserves one State or Province from being incorporated in another, or from having any of its rights should exist. He would remark that he had never disputed the As this scheme proceeds upon the principle of leaving to appoint whom he pleased against that advice, and he appealed should exist. He would remark that he had never disputed the prerogative right of the Representative of the Crown to reserve bills for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure thereon, but they did claim that when a measure had been introduced with the sanction of her Majesty's Representative, and passed through the Legislature, that it should not be reserved unless they were previously so informed; and the House would see the absolute necessity for the protection of their (the ministry's) own honor-Such should have been the case. What is the consequence? Had they remained in office, under such circumstances, what bodies to the passing of every measure. It likewise forms an impediment to intemperate and pernicious resolutions which a single house, especially if numerous, is apt to fall into by yielding to the impulse of sudden and apt to fall into by yielding seduced by factious leaders. many of its predecessors in the dusty shelves of Downing-street, or else, that they had brought it down and carried it through his Excellency. Could men of honour consent to remain in office under such impressions? He, for one, could not; he ed—and that a due responsibility for which they are amenable, be attached to their character. explanation of the matter did not lead to the declaration on the part of his Excellency that any change would take place-on the contrary, they were plainly told no such change could be expected. What was then their position? They must have remained in the eyes of the country and of that House responsible for acts, with respect to which there was not a possibility taken by the Head of the Government without their knowing any thing about it. When they had called for an explanation, they were met by a frank avowal on the part of his Excellency, informing them that from that he had found an antagonism in their views from the first moment of his assumption of the government down to the present time, although it was not communi-cated until that day. He held there should be cordiality in the Executive Government, and he could not consent to serve any man with whom he had not that cordiality, and with whom there existed an antagonism in feeling for several months.

They did on that occasion as fully, as clearly, as perspicuously as they could, declare, that as to the freedom of acti there would be a full community of feeling and interests between them and the population of the respective Colobetween them and the population of the respective Coloabsolute sense, but they did claim, at the same time, the right of being heard; the opportunity of advising upon every act of the Provincial Government. And they claimed further—and they should be the first to be informed of those acts for which they were responsible to the country, and for which the country would hold them responsible. They did claim that they should not be left to hear for the first time of appointments by general rumor, but that, as the constitutional advisers of the Crown, they should first be made known to them. He would ask the House if they could expect any one, in such a position, to hear of appointments for the first time through out-door report? to hear, for instance, through such a medium, of the offer of an appointment to an individual of no less an office than the chair of the other chamber? Was that what the House expected Was that the spirit of the resolutions which it had almost unanimously adopted and sanctioned? Are not the members of the administration to know when an individual is appointed to office or offered an appointment? Is that what the House means by the responsibility of those who are placed in the position of the advisers of the Crown? Yet that is what they had to endure, and would have had to endure. Unfortunately explanations led to no removal of the difficulties between his Excellency and the ministry; on the contrary, his Excellency showed there was that want of cordiality with them without which it would be impossible successfully to carry on any

Mr. VIGER rose amidst cries of "order, order," which rendered it impossible to hear him distinctly; we understood him to say, that he stood there to defend the rights of the Crown, and he wished to ask the hon. gentleman who was speaking, whether he had the positive or special permission of his Excellency in giving such an explanation.

Mr. Baldwin, vehemently, "I have."
Mr. Vigen we understood to refer to a similar instance where Sir Robert Peel had resigned the seals of office, and to contend that precedent was against the course taken by the

Mr. BALDWIN said, how far he was labouring under a m apprehension, he was not aware, but he believed he had the permission of his Excellency to make the explanation he had offered to the House, and if he had not, he should have come down to the House and told them that he had been refused, and

down to the down to construct the man he has favour and nothing against him. Under such circumstances he believed would have been inconsistent with the high character of the illustrious individual at the head of the government to refuse his assent, and therefore did not think the hon. member for Richelieu was authorized to put a question such as that he had put to him (Mr. Baldwin): he therefore felt at liberty to state all the circumstances, and if he mis-stated any thing, he would no doubt be corrected by the hon, member for Megantic. adverted were not only felt by themselves, but abroad-not only as extending to a division upon the particular point is question, but to all their acts—he meant all including questions of political principles. They would be looked upon, on the one any desire to interfere with the course of the administration but he coupled with that the expressed desire that they should

dence was announced to them by the Head of the Government but a few days ago, -when they found that that was the result rence, could they with honour continue to serve? Let the House say so-if not, let the country say-he threw

himself upon that, ready to abide its decision Mr. Daly said, as the hon. gentleman had appealed to him as to the correctness of what he had stated to the house, and as he (Mr. Daly) was desirous that the explanation should be full and correct, he should take the liberty of reading to the House two documents which he held in his hand. The first was a letter from Mr. Lafontaine, dated the 27th instant, and was as MR. LAFONTAINE, in compliance with the request of the

Governor General, and in behalf of himself and his late col-leagues, who have felt it to be their duty to tender a resignation of office, states, for His Excellency's information, the substance of the explanation which they propose to offer in their places

They have avowedly taken office upon the principle of reand with a full recognition on their parts of the following re solutions, introduced into the Legislative Assembly with the knowledge and sanction of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, on the 3d September, 1841.

"That the head of the Executive Government of the Pro-"vince, being within the limits of his Government the Repre-"sentative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial au-"thority alone, but that, nevertheless, the management of our "sistance, counsel and information of subordinate officers in the "Province," and "that in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony, which "is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the "Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sove-"ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Represen-tatives of the People, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the People, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Proent, will on all occasions be faithfully repre-" sented and advocated."

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themselves, and, as they have reason to believe, between His better that it should not go into operation until confirmed by Excellency and the Parliament and people of Canada generally, been merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical the members of the late Executive bear merely theoretical theoreti Council might, and would have felt it to be their duty to avoid any possibility of collision, which might have a tendency g them had passed by, and to a determination on the Parliament with His Excellency's knowledge and consent as a Government measure, without an opportunity being given to the members of the Executive Council to state the probability the Government. of such a reservation. They therefore felt themselves in the anomalous position of being, according to their own avowals and solemn public pledges, responsible for all the acts of the Executive Government to Parliament, and at the same time these Acts, but without the knowledge of their existence, until informed of them from private and unofficial sources.

When the members of the late Executive Council offered

their humble remonstrances to His Excellency on this condition of public affairs, His Excellency not only frankly explained the difference of opinion existing between him and the Council, but stated that from the time of his arrival in the country he had observed an antagonism between him and them on the subject, and notwith-tanding that the members of Council repeatedly and distinctly explained to His Excellency, that they considered him for ered him free to act contrary to their advice, and only claimed an opportunity of giving such advice, and of knowing, before others, His Excellency's intentions, His Excellency did not in any manner remove the impression left upon their minds by his avowal, that there was an antagonism between him and them, and a want of that cordiality and confidence, which would ena ble them, in their respective stations, to carry on public busi-

ness to the satisfaction of His Excellency or of the Country.

The want of this cordiality and confidence had already become a matter of public rumour; and public opinion not only extended it to acts, upon which there were apparent grounds for difference of opinion, but to all measures of Government involving political principles. His Excellency, on the one hand, was supposed to be coerced by his Council into a course of policy which he did not approve of, and the Council were made liable to the liable to the accusation of assuming the tone and position of

Responsible Advisers of the Government, without, in fact, asserting the right of being consulted thereupon.

While His Excellency disavowed any intention of altering the course of advisery of advise the course of administration of public affairs which he found on his arrival in Canada, he did not disguise his opinion that hese affairs would be more satisfactorily managed by and

date of the 28th inst.:

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL observes with regret, in the expla-

on his uniformly replying to those propositions in the negative, his refusal was each time followed by "then we must resign," had been in former days before this principle was introduced, his refusal was each time followed by "then we must resign," or words to that purport, from one or more of the Council.

After the discussion of this question at so much length, being, as he has hitherto conceived, the one on which the resignation of the Council and the thought the comparison was decidedly in favour of the old system. The gallant Knight alluded to the late incumbents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which a colony bears to its Mother Country; is bents of office who had been dismissed to make room for the expension of the relation which are considerations which are consi of the Council rested, he is astonished at finding that it is now

meaning of Responsible Government, different opinions were elicited on the abstract theory of that still undefined question, as applicable to a Colony,—a subject on which considerable Governor General during those conversations protested against the being supposed that he is practically adverse to the working supposed that he is practically adverse to the working of the political supporters—and further, that there was a book on the table before them which would shew on perusal that the appointments to office under the irresponsible system were all made from one side in politics, and that side representing the minority of the people of the Province. Mr. Christie thought

be in giving the Royal Assent to Acts of Parliament. With regard to this duty he has special instructions from Her Majesty to reserve every Act of an unusual or extraordinary character. Undoubtedly the Secret Societies Bill answers that description, BEING UNEXAMPLED IN BRITISH LEGISLATION. The gentlemen of the late Council heard his sentiments on it expressed to them. He told them that it was an arbitrary and unwise measure, and not even calculated to effect the object it had in least a state of the mounts of the property as few words, but from the exhausted to effect the object it had in least of the property he did not desire to detain the house at least of the property he did not desire to detain the house at view. He had given his consent to its being introduced into state of the members he did not desire to detain the house at Parliament, because he had promised, soon after his assumption that time of night, or rather morning. Mr. Cameron was of the Government, that he would sanction legislation on the subject, as a substitute for Executive measures, which he refused to adopt on account of their proscriptive character; although he deprecates the existence of Societies which tend to forment religious and civil discord. The gentlemen of the late forment religious and civil discord. The gentlemen of the late Council cannot fail to remember with what pertinacity those measures were pressed upon him, and can hardly be unaware of what would have followed at that time, if, in addition to rejecting the proscriptive measures urged, he had refused to Colonies, where anything like constitutional liberty existed,

case the Bill was strongly opposed and reprobated in the Assembly, but when it went to the Legislative Council, many of Yeas,—Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Ber They have lately understood that His Excellency took a widely different view of the position, duties and responsibilities of the Executive Council, from that under which they accepted office, and through which they have been enabled to conduct the Parliamentary business of the Government, sustained by a large majority of the Popular branch of the Legislature.

Had the difference of opinion between His Excellency and the difference of opinion between Hi

explanation which those Gentlemen propose to offer to Parliament, as omitting entirely the actual and prominent circum-Crown to the Council for party purposes, and his anxiety to do justice to those who were injured by the arrangements attending majesty's pleasure thereon a bill, introduced into the Provincial

Majesty's pleasure thereon a bill, introduced into the Provincial

May be under the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him. opinion of the Parliament and the People, on whose confidence he places his sole reliance for the successful administration of rogatives of the Crown, with which he is entrusted. The ad-

down with a message from his Excellency in answer to an address from the House, accompanied with the explanations made by Mr. Secretary Daly on Wednesday. This office would no

doubt have been performed by the latter gentleman, had his health permitted him to attend the House. Before proceeding to the order of the day the hon, member for the first riding of York, Mr. Price, rose and moved a resolution tantamount to a vote of confidence in the late advisers | MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: of His Excellency, approving of the course which they had pursued in resigning when they found that they did not possess the confidence of the Governor General. The motion was seconded by the hon member for the City of Montreal, Mr. Holmes, who also pointed out what he conceived to be the true meaning of the principle—and referred to the happy effects which had been produced in Lower Canada since its introduction into the country. When Mr. Holmes had concluded his remarks, Mr. D. B. Viger rose and protested against the whole proceeding as irregular, giving it as his opinion that there were no facts before the House on which they could constitutionally take action-and further, that he did not believe his Exceller which they had recently given—and that although he might sacrifice his popularity by the course he was pursuing, he could not even allow that important consideration to interfere with and stated most distinctly that they had permission from his Excellency to make an explanation of the differences which led to their resignation, and appealed to his Excellency's rejoin der for proof of that assertion. The hon, gentleman en into a full and explicit statement of his views on the momen tuous question at issue-views which he had ever entertain and openly and boldly avowed; which were in effect, that it was the duty of his Excellency to consult his confidential adtry and to accept or reject that advice afterwards as his Excelthat he should state them.

On Friday, Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin came to the Government House, and after some other matters of business, and some preliminary remarks as to the cause of their proceeding, demanded of the Governor General that he should agree to make no appointment, and no offer of an appointment thists of candidates should, in every instance, be laid before the Council; that the Governor General, in deciding after taking their advice, should not make any appointment prejudicial to their advice, should not make any appointment prejudicial to their should be surrendered to the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, content for the sassed of the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, content for the sessed of the Corown, for the purpose of securing that the should state them.

On Friday, Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin came to the bear to bear the brunt of the acts of the Government.—

Mr. Simpson could not exactly understand the difference the Governor General and his late time the time for the time chosen for resignation was very inopportune for the best interests of the country—a time when several important measures of the country—a time when several important measures of the country considers it his duty to express to the Legislative advice, should not make any appointment prejudicial to their should be surrendered to the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, connected to the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, connected to the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, connected to the Council for the purchase of Parliaments, connected to the Council for the purchase of the Crown for the purpose of securing the beautiful proposed to the motion. From his Excellency's statement he was also the council for the beautiful proposed to the motion. From his Excellency's statement he wishes allowed the difference to dead the force the country—a time when several important measures of the country—a time when several important measures of the country—a time when several important measures of opinions, and he was never ashamed to avow those opinions,

repeated declarations ought to have prevented.

Allusion is made in the proposed explanation of the gentlemen of the late Council, to the Governor General's having determined to reserve for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, one of the Bills passed by the two Legislative Houses. That is the Secret Societies Bill. If there is any part of the functions of the Governor in which he is more than any other bound to exercise an independent judgment, it must be in giving the Royal Assent to Acts of Parliament. With regard to this duty he has special instructions from Her Majes
fully acquiesced in it also, and it was his opinion that the of a party Government."

THE thought they had acted unjustifiably in resigning at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be do a party Government."

Left hought they had acted unjustifiably in resigning at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be do a party Government."

THE CHURCAL HOUSE.

These will be of a party Government."

Left hough they had acted unjustifiably in resigning at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be in graticular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be a party Government."

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Left hough they had acted unjustifiably in resigning at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this particular juncture—that they should at all events have be at this p

In conclusion, the Governor General protests against the Xulanation which those Governor Against the Stewart, D. B. Viger, Wakefield, Williams, Woods,—23.

dress with the reply, is given below. The reply is one, while it is characterized by simplicity and firmness, is unmistakeable in its import. We venture to say that the people of Canada The House of Assembly met yesterday at 3 o'clock, and shortly afterwards his Excellency's Private Secretary came any which has emanated from the Government House for the last two years .- Kingston News.

Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General in and o the Provinces of British North America, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the Town of Kingston, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach
Your Excellency with the assurance of our strong and unattered
The Lite of Reginald Heber, D.D., Lord Bishop of confidence in Your Excellency's administration of the Govern-ment of this Province, and of the principles recently and fully ment of this Province, and of the principles recently and fully developed, by which Your Excellency has been guided, in conducting that Government.

As British subjects, and unfaltering in our attachment to the Government and Institutions of Great Britain, we cannot be express our warmest admiration of the stand lately taken by Your Excellency in maintaining the Prerogatives of the British Crown. Prerogatives which are essential to, and form a partof,

the rights and liberties of the people.

Permit us, therefore, to proffer to your Excellency our hamble but sincere support in the noble course adopted by Your Excellency, and to any administration formed in accordance with Your Excellency's recently expressed views; and we doubt not that these views will be sustained by Her Majesty's loyal

subjects in this Province. Kingston, December 1, 1843.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY. To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the Town of

I thank you cordially, Gentlemen, for your kind Address, and for your loyal assurances of support. It is my duty to maintain the Constitutional Prerogative of the Crown, and I Acts of the Governor. To this opinion of His Excellency, as one of theory, the Members of the Executive Council might not have objected; but when, on Saturday last, they discovered that it was the real ground of all their differences with His Excellency, and of the want of confidence and cordiality which you have expressed.

> A SPECIMEN OF "PUBLIC OPINION" IN KINGSTON .-One of the most numerously attended meetings we ever witnessed in Kingston, was held this day, when several resolutions, approving of the Governor General's course, was adopted by a sweeping majority, and the address founded thereon presented to his Excellency by the Mayor, at the head of about FIFTEEN HUNDRED men! Let others go and do likewise .-Kingston News, 4th December, [Monday last.]

> A Message from his Excellency was sent down to the House Assembly his anxious hope that the important measures of legislation, now before them, may be proceeded with to their proper completion or termination, to the end that the just wishes and expectations of the people may not be disappointed. On motion of Mr. Boulton, the message was referred to a

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT .- We extract the following

the Halifax Times, subscribed "A Spectator." He at the same time objected, as he always had done, to the exclusine distribution of patronage with party views, and mainstained the principle that office ought, in every instance, to be given to the man best qualified to render efficient service to the State; and where there was no such pre-eminence, HE ASSERTED HIS RIGHT OF THE MINISTRANCE AND ASSERTED HIS REPORT OF THE MINISTRANCE AND ASSERTED HIS REPORT OF THE MINISTRANCE AND ASSERTED HIS RIGHT OF THE MINISTRANCE AND ASSERTED HIS REPORT OF THE MINISTRANCE AND ASSERTED H

ties for the due performance of which as Governor of a Colony, he must be personally responsible to the power that appointed

"But independently of those considerations which arise out HAVING now completed their FALL IMPORTAonly should have access to the Governor's ear, and thus become the dispenser of all the patronage of the Government? In a free country it must over hannen that even honest men will variety, and consists both of the superior qualities and also of Among the Printed Books take a different view of public measures, and much good may those of the cheapest description. Among the Printed Books

authority of the Governor a nullity, then he cannot agree with them, and must declare his dissent from that perversion of the acknowledged principle.

But if they mean that Responsible Government, as established in this colony, is to be worked out with an earnest desire to ensure success, he must then express his surprise at their resignation was to be traced to the fact that they believed the yany part of his conduct, and which he conceives his repeated declarations ought to have prevented.

Allusion is made in the proposed explanation of the gentle-

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Reference to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Cobourg; the Rev. acknowledge any contributions addressed to bim. Editors of Religious Publications are requested to notice the above.

November, 1843.

EDUCATION. A N ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, resident in Toronto, who has conducted the education of her own children, is desirous of taking charge of a few Young Ladies, or of an entire family who have lost their mother, to EDUCATE Terms and other particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed Box 284. Post Office, Toronto.

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December 1, 1843. 333-5 YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. AT COBOURG,

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kindly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the School; as also to-The Hon, and Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, A. M., Examining Chaplain to the

MRS. GILKISON

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Toronto, September, 1843. A BAZAAR will be held at the CARRYING PLACE, in the beginning of February next, the proceeds of which the beginning of February next, the proceeds of which rill be applied to the erection of a Parsonage House. Contributions for this purpose are requested and will be gratefully received by the Ladies of the Committee-Mrs. Wilkins,

Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Robert Weller, and Mrs. John Wilkins. November 24, 1843.

## CLOCKS, WATCHES, SPECTACLES, DOOR-PLATES, &c. THOMAS WHEELER, Clock and Watch Maker, Engraver and Optician,

191, KING STREET, MPRESSED with gratitude for the flattering support with which he has been knooured since his commencement in husiness, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has just received, direct from the Manufacturers in England, (per Indian Chief,) an assortment of

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Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf. RE-ESTABLISHMENT IN THE

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Cobourg, and the Public in general, for their liberal support in his late misfortune,—whereby he is enabled to re-commence his Business, AT HIS OLD STAND,

Three Boors East of the English Church, He is now ready to execute all orders entrusted to him. He intends to conduct the business himself, and to be punctual in all his engagements. He is making arrangements to get his Iron from England, which will enable him to sell as low as any

333-tf other Establishment in the Province .. - He therefore solicits a ontinuance of that liberal patronage with which he was formerly favoured. JOB-WORH

Done as formerly, and at the shortest notice. Cobourg, 30th Oct., 1843. BIRTH.

At Trinity Church, Williamsburg, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Mr. Henry L. Wengant, fourth son of Daughters of MARCUS C. CROMBIE, Esquire, Principal of the the late Rev. J. G. Weagant, to Miss Mary W. Brown, late of Potsdam, N. T.

At Princetov, Burford, on 24th ult., Timothy Lothiau, aged 48, formerly of Camberland, England. He had for many years suffered from an inward complaint; was an attached friend to the Church, and had the satisfaction, under much discouragement, to train up his children in the same principles. In the township of Brock, on the 22d November, aged 79, Joseph Thompson, Esq., formerly Major in the 40th Regiment, In 1778 he received an Eusignency in the 40th Regiment, and from that time to the conclusion of the American war. and from that time to the conclusion of the American war, was engaged in active service in the West Indies and North America. He was also present, as a Marine, under Admirals Byron and Rodney, in two general engagements with the French fleet. In 1793, he accompanied Sir C. Grey, (father EXTRA. Fuel for the winter season, 5s. payable in advance. of Earl Grey) in the expedition against the French West India

Islands; was present in nearly every engagement; wounded in Guadaloupe, taken prisoner, and sent to France. In 1799, he served in the campaign in Holland, under the Duke of York, and on the 19th September, in the grand attack made by the British and Russian armies on the French and Dutch, he was severely wounded in the head by a rifle-ball, while leading on the light company of the 40th Regiment to storm the principal post of Oudtscarpel. For his conduct on this occasion he was promoted to a Majority, but the state of his health compelled him to retire from active service. He bore his last illustration to the compelled him to retire from active service. his last illsness with the most christian resignation .- Com

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 7th s Lord Bishop.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to George S. Boulton, of Cobourg, Esquire.

Col. Estcourt; L. W. Smith Lag., J. C. Taylor, [the Esq., add. sub.; J. Kent Esq.; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, [the Lord Bishop.]

The Rev. J. Wilson, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to George S. Boulton, of Cobourg, Esquire. Col. Estcourt; L. W. Smith Esq.; J. R. Thompson Esq.; The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. 163 King Street.

The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. Major Powell; Rev. G. Petrie; D. Bethune Esq.; Rev. A. Balfour; Mrs. Weatherby, rem.; Rev. C. J. Morris, rem.

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McCaul, D.D.

McCaul, D.D.

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Toronto, Dec. 1, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

Rev. Dr. McCaul's Horace. Walker's Logica

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to the controverted passages. BY HENRY EVANS, Esq., KINGSEY, C. E.

The author having dedicated the profits of the above Work,—the compilation of which has occupied much of his time for the past three years,—to aid the completion of a Church now erecting in his neighbourhood, trusts that any lengthened appeal to his brethren of the orthodox faith, in enabling him, by subscription to the above, or by donations to the nearly

John Butler, Kingsey, C. E.; the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Melbourne; the Rev. Mr. Ross, Drummondville; the Rev. Mr. Lonsdell, Danville; the Rev. Mr. King, Robinson, C. E. The Postmaster of Kingsey, Secretary to the Kingsey Building Committee, will receive Subscribers' names, and will thankfully gallowyledge are interiored described.

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The Hon. Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.
The Rev. Dr. McCaul, Vice-President of King's College

5th October, 1843.

Schleusner's Lexicon to Old

Valpy's Prometheus Vinctus. Bishop of Ossory's Charge in Lectures on Homer. "Plates of the Vessels." "Virgil. " of the Nerves. " Remarks on the course Wilson's Anatomist's Vade

163, King Street, Toronto.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber. D. B. O. FORD.

Munaging Executor, & Brockville, 10th Nov. 1843.

> DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST, HAS returned to Cobourg, where he designs making his permanent residence. He may be consulted at his

Cobourg, November 21, 1843. GENERAL AGENT,

CARRIAGE, WAGGON & SLEIGH BUSINESS.

At Hamilton, on the 30th ult., the lady of M. W. Brown, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

J. H., and " An Old Mid," received.

its being supposed that he is practically adverse to the working of the system of Responsible Government, which has been here established; which he has hitherto pursued without deviation, and to which it is fully his intention to adhere

No man is more satisfied, that all government exists solely for the benefit of the people; and he appeals confidently to his inform conduct here and elsewhere in support of this assertion.

If indeed, by Responsible Government the gentlemen of the late Council mean that the Council is to be Supreme, and the

Permit any legislation on the subject.

Permission to introduce a Bill cannot be properly assumed as fettering the judgment of the Governor with regard to the Royal Assent, for much may happen during the passage of the Bill through the Legislature to influence his decision. In this case the Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed and reprolated in the Assent Bill was strongly onnowed.

resident the tranquil and ametable relations which apparently subsisted between the Executive Government and the Provincial Parliament. But that difference of opinion has led not merely to appointments to office against their advice, but to appointments to office against their advice, but to appointments and provide the substitution of the provincial to the address, by Mr. Boulton, and auditoring part of the House, making the whole similar in spirit if not in words, which has no foundation in any part of the Provincial to Mr. Wakefield's resolutions!—and thus stultifying the action of the House. and proposals to make appointments, of which they were not informed in any manner, until all opportunity of offering advice.

(From the Chronicle and Gazette, Dec. 2.)

through the Governor himself, without any necessity of concord amongst the Members of the Executive Council, or obligation on their part to defend, or support in Parliament the Acts of the Covernor. To this opinion of this Excellency as

Wered that it was the real ground of all their differences with His Excellency, and of the want of confidence and cordislity between His Excellency, and of the want of confidence and cordislity between His Excellency and the Council since his arrival, they between His Excellency and the Council since his arrival, they tive Councillors for the affairs of this Province, consistently with their duty to Her Majesty, or to His Excellency, or with their duty to Her Majesty, or to His Excellency, or with their public and often repeated pledges in the Provincial Parliament, if His Excellency should see fit to act upon his opinion of their functions and responsibilities.

Intrine stated mat in recommending appointments to the first place looked to the fitness of and his colleagues had in the first place looked to the fitness of the fitness of their principles, and ill-judged assertion of an inadmissable demand the provincial parliament in the march of public and his colleagues had in the first place looked to the fitness of their frest place looked to the fitness of their principles, that political supporters of their principles, that political supporters had the preference—but if, on the feeling which ought to prevail among all classes of the community will not be interrupted by what has happened. My reliance for the successful administration of the government has always been, and still is, on the good sense and loyalty of the color of their principles, that political supporters had the provincial parliament, if His Excellency, should see embarrassment in the march of public and his colleagues had in the first place looked to the fitness of their principles, that political supporters of their principles, tha The second was the reply made by His Excellency, under Dunlop repudiated the idea that it was the duty of his Excellency to consult his Council on all occasions, and that if that The Governor General observes with regret, in the explanation which the gentlemen who have resigned their seats in the Executive Council propose to offer in their places in Parliament, a total omission of the circumstances which he regards as forming the real grounds of their resignation; and as this omission may have proceeded from their not considering themselves at liberty to disclose those circumstances, it becomes necessary that he should state them.

should be surrendered to the Council for the purchase of Par-liamentary support; for, if the demand did not mean that, it meant nothing, as it cannot be imagined that the mere form of taking advice without regarding it was the process contemplated.

another which he disapproved of, it was the dispensing that patronage for party purposes.

These were his conscientions sible Government to a system of Colonial rule, from a letter in The Governor General replied that he would not make any even if the whole people of the country were opposed to himsuch stipulation, and could not make any such stipulation, and could not declarate and he could appeal to his conduct on a former occasion for proof of this, when the 92 Resolutions were proposed in the DER OF THE PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN.

"In England, where the Crown is responsible for and the Prime Minister and his associates are responsible for proof of this, when the 92 Resolutions were proposed in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, the hon, member for the Cabinet entertaining the same views with himself, but he must Cabinet entertaining the same views with himself, but he must He appealed to the number of appointments made by him on the recommendation of the Council, or the members of it in their departmental capacity, and to instances in which he had about it in the commendation of the Council or the members of it in their departmental capacity, and to instances in which he had about it in the commendation of the Council or the members of it in their departmental capacity, and to instances in which he had about it in the commendation of the Council or the members of it in the commendation of the Council or the members of it in the coun in their departmental capacity, and to instances in which he had abstained from conferring appointments on their opponents, as furnishing proofs of the great consideration which he had evined to parliament in consequence of that vote—and he sincerely believed that the agitation of this question in Lower Canada would divide the people—that every Briton in the Province Mr. Howe, trumpeted it forth at the late meeting at Onslow. had abstained from conferring appointments on their opponents, as furnishing proofs of the great consideration which he had evinced towards the Council in the distribution of the patronage of the Crown.

The Crown of the Crown of the Crown of the proposition o

as he did that it would eventually lead to a separation from the Mother Country. It was unreasonable to suppose that the all others? Shall he have but one ear and one eye through He understood from Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin, that their continuance in office depended on his final decision with regard to their demand, and it was agreed that at the Council to be assembled the next day, that subject should be fully discussed.

Mother Country. It was unreasonable to suppose that the Home Government would erect fortifications along our borders, and keep armed vessels on our waters for the protection of this country from an insidious enemy, and at the same time give up all power in its government. He contended that there was hence rand one eye through which he is to make himself acquainted with the wants of the Province, or if he does wish to derive further information and advice than they would give to him, must he seek it as any private individual would do, from men who would not feel them-He accordingly met the Council on Saturday, convinced that they would resign, as he could not recede from the resolution which he had formed, and the same subject became the principal topic of discussion.

Three or more distinct propositions were made to him, over and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming and over again, sometimes and over again, sometimes are contained to the country previous to the introduction of this principle, than there had been since, and he would confidently appeal to the statute-books of these days for a corroboration of this statement. He felt a debated there—he must therefore adopt them solely on his own judgment, or give himself up blindly to the party by whom he is always aiming a solver responsible for it?

"He has no seat in either branch of the Legislature, as the Prime Minister in England has, and cannot hear his measures debated there—he must therefore adopt them solely on his own judgment, or give himself up blindly to the party by whom he is a solver responsible for it?

"He has no seat in either branch of the Legislature, as the Prime Minister in England has, and cannot hear his measures the solver and the solver are always aiming in the solver and the solver are always are and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming at the same purpose, which, in his opinion, if accomplished, would have been described by the same purpose, which, in his opinion, if accomplished, the same purpose are purposed by the same purpose and the same purpose are purposed by the same purpose and the same purpose are purposed by the same p THE COUNCIL OF THE PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN; and the prerogative of the Crown on a former one. Sir Allan

ministry and their friends, and he thought the public had been Responsible Government.

In the course of the conversations which, both on Friday and Saturday, followed the explicit demand made by the Countil regarding the patronage of the Crown, that demand being based on the construction put by some of the gentlemen on the meaning of Responsible Government as explained by Mr. Baldwin, and stated boldly that as many appointments to office had been made from the ranks of the dispenser of all the patronage of the Government? In a free country; he would oppose the motion, and he believed the people of Canada West would support the Government at the dispenser of all the patronage of the Country; he would oppose the motion, and he believed the people of Canada West would support the Government.

Mr. Hincks defended the principle of Responsible Government at the country it must ever happen that even honest men will ask a different view of public measures, and much good may frequently be elicited from the expression of their respective as explained by Mr. Baldwin, and stated boldly that as many appointments to office had been made from the ranks of the ascribed to an alleged difference of opinion on the theory of

THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS. (By the Rev. W. Adams, M.A.)

CHAPTER III.

But if, indeed, with reckless faith We trust the flattering voice, Which whispers, "Take thy fill ere death, "Indulge thee and rejoice:" Too surely, every setting day,

Some lost delight we mourn; The flowers all die along our way, Till we, too, die forlorn

with his companion. He had advanced some distance his long-neglected cross from his bosom.

whiteness of their garments; so they retused to let him take part in their play. He tried one or two other groups, but some hurried away as he approached, and others shrunk back from his touch, until at last he found a party of boys who had no crosses, and whose clothes were more filthy than his own. These boys welcomed him gladly, and he began to leap and run welcomed him gladly, and tried to be

Designs of the Dissenters against the lion, that had lain in wait for him there, had already made his fatal spring: he seized on his prey, and pulled him down upon the ground, and in a moment was griping with his savage teeth, and tearing to pieces with his claws, the companion of Selfdeceit.

Designs of the Dissenters against the arisity of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doubt and anticiply miserable whenever the truth flashed thority of God? A mind harassed with doub trod, and they soon grew weary of laughter itself. So their game terminated in a quarrel, and that brought on | the same field with Mirth? blows, which added fresh stains to the clothes of these unhappy children. Even Wayward grew shocked at | the cross the scene which he now witnessed, and, hastening away from his companions, again began to ramble

through the garden alone. he plenteously gathered of the flowers, and ate of the fruits that he found; and as he did so his garments became more and more discoloured, and his counte
him, did he endeavour to join him again?

A. He was very anxious to do so, and yet could the privileges of a teacher and defender of her doctrines he has cast from him for ever.

This is a melancholy termination to hopes that were he plenteously gathered of the flowers, and ate of the him, did he endeavour to join him again? nance pale and sickly, and his manner full of restlessness and languor, so that I was very greatly alarmed, those children whose garments were still white. Now, for I could not but remember how the Voice had said | what does this signify? that there was poison in the garden. I saw, too, that A. That sinners who are not yet hardened feel a Wayward had become not only sickly but wretched sort of security in seeming to follow the same occualso; he no longer could derive enjoyment from any pations with good men. thing he tasted or touched, but was suspicious of them all. Sometimes I thought he looked anxiously about him for the shadow of the cross; and yet, whether it the boys who had no crosses, and garments more filthy were from indolence, or from the force of habit, or | than his own. from some fatal delusion, I cannot tell, but the cross

itself he did not hold. wall, on the Western side of which there was a tree | the paths of destruction than themselves held not his cross, he knew at once that the bright sun shining in the East could shed no image there; and which in mere thoughtlessness he indulged. yet he lingered and looked wistfully at the fruit; and there gleamed in the air behind her a dark blue flame; then I discovered that there were false meteor lights transform himself into an angel of light. in the Garden of the Shadow of the Cross: doubtless they were placed there by the enemy of the King, in order to tempt the children to taste the poisonous longer distinguish between good and evil. fruits; but I shuddered exceedingly when I saw that fruits; but I shuddered exceedingly when I saw that the cross might thus be converted into an instrument of destruction: yet so unlike were the false images to be brought into it, by resisting the Holy Spirit of God.

Q. Yes, it was that state which is called judicial explicit denial in the Tablet in the early part of the present year—but at length came the result for which the be brought into it, by resisting the Holy Spirit of God.

St. Helen's, 4l. 1s. 0d.; St. Marins, 5l. 13s. 3d.; St. Marins, 5l. 13s. of destruction: yet so unlike were the false images to those formed by the clear and brilliant sun in the East, those formed by the clear and brilliant sun in the East, the property of the p that they could deceive none but the eye that had been long a stranger to the real image, and the heart that state where the heart that long a stranger to the real image, and the heart that state where the heart that long a stranger to the real image, and the heart that long a stranger to the real image, and the heart that long a stranger to some of our readers, but yet we have no heart long a stranger to some of our readers, but yet we have no heart long a stranger to some of our readers, but yet we have no heart long a stranger to some of our readers, but yet we have no heart long a stranger to some of our readers, but yet we have no heart long a stranger to the real image, and the heart that long a stranger to the real image, and the heart that long a stranger to the real image, and the heart that long a stranger to some of our readers, but yet we have no heart long a stranger to the real image, and the heart long a stranger to the real image, and the heart long a stranger to some of our readers, but yet we have no heart long a stranger to the real image, and the heart long a stranger to the real image, and the heart long a stranger to some of our readers, but yet we have no heart long a stranger to the real image. as he drew nigh, trembled, and felt there was something unnatural in the shadows that fell on the Westthing unnatural in the shadows that fell on the We ern wall; but when Selfdeceit offered him one of the remember was the condition of the Jewish people, course, wish him nothing but good. But, as to us, we ripest nectarines, and pointed triumphantly to the pale when the day of their visitation was passed, and they outline that might be traced upon it, he was tempted, thought they were doing an action well pleasing to ings, and that we should be brought down from the eleand he took it and did eat. While he was eating, God in crucifying their Saviour. Did Wayward fall vation in which, to the wonderment of many a gaping some of the juice oozed out from the fruit (for it was | into that miserable state? discoloured, was of a deeper crimson than any I had row and fear. seen before. Wayward threw down the remainder of Q. What was that crimson stain which the juice of the nectarine and was hastening away, but Selfdeceit | the nectarine left upon his clothes? called to him to stop, and said that she could very | A. That deep and fearful mark which is produced easily remove the stain. So Wayward stopped, and by a wilful and deliberate act of sin. Selfdeceit took a substance which seemed to me like | Q. What is signified by the chalk that Selfdeceit chalk, and rubbed it over the spot on which the juice persuaded him to employ? had fallen, and not that spot only, but over the whole of the garments of her companion, until she had produced upon them the same foul and horrible whiteness that I had remarked upon her own. When it was he again were clean; but the smile passed away in a been the state of the Scribes and Pharisees in the sigh, for in his inmost heart he knew that the stains time of our Saviour.

the fruits on which the false images fell, and allowing | Selfdeceit? the treacherous chalk to be rubbed upon his clothes. The children did not walk very long together; but tion as we endeavour to keep them out of sight. during that time the appearance of Wayward became so altered, that before they parted I doubt whether which Wayward again consulted his cross? Mirth could have recognised him again; the form emaciated by disease, the feverish and uncertain step, he did endeavour to act rightly. the hectic flush on his sallow cheek, and the wildness in his bloodshot eye, had left but little of the gay, though careless, child who had run so lightly after the contented with watching the false shadows. butterfly on the green. Yet, great as was the change in his appearance owing to the poison on which he lived, the change that had taken place in his dress was greater still; for his garments were more disguised by himself?

In his appearance owing to the poison on which he lived, the change that had taken place in his dress was dimness of his sight in any way to be attributed to himself?

The law, by which your minister is bound to regulate his ministrations, requires him to read some portion of himself? greater still; for his garments were more disguised by himself? greater still; for his garments were more disguised by the strange whiteness caused by the chalk, than they himself?

A. Yes; it must have been entirely owing to his vice is read, whether the holy sacrament be administered could have been by the darkest stain. He was, how- own neglect; for we are told that the sight of those or not, and he is no more at liberty to omit this portion of ever, fast becoming accustomed to its use, for it was children would never grow dim who used the means astonishing how many accidents befell Wayward and that their Father had appointed for preserving it. Selfdeceit as they moved along;—sometimes they | Q. What is signified by Selfdeceit holding a false slipped, and rolled into the mire; sometimes they light behind him? noxious reptiles would crawl over their clothes; and lead him to continue in his sinful course.

eye of his Father could perceive them all.

sometimes foul spots, as in a leprosy, would suddenly companion's garments and her own.

In this wretched way they kept walking side by side, companion? until they came to the borders of a great wood, and there Selfdeceit bade her companion go first, saying his cross, and was seized by the lion out of the forest. that she would follow; but Wayward drew back, and refused to advance farther before he had first consulted his cross. I do not know why at that particular mo- a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." ment he should have paused; it may be that it merely The tears were fast rising in my eyes as I turned proceeded from his usual dislike to go first; or it may them away from the kneeling child, so affecting was | be he was frightened by a deep and angry sound, even the scene; but for the present I watched him no more, as the roaring of a lion, which issued from the wood, often cause the sinner to fall away altogether from the for about him my mind was now at rest; but I felt and yet his ears had now grown so dull, that I cannot faith, and, as it were, to give himself over to the power fearfully anxious to trace the course of his companion | tell whether he heard it at all; and I think it most of Satan. Such would appear to have been the case who neglected the cross. Wayward had not seen the likely that he only delayed, because the scene brought of Judas Iscariot, when he went out and hanged himshadow resting on the flower, but had walked care- back to his memory the hour in which he had stood self, after he had betrayed his Lord: instead of that lessly through the field; otherwise his thoughts also with Mirth, at the entrance of the myrtle-grove, when repentance which would have led him onward to hope, might have gone back to the time when he played with | the holy image had warned them both to turn aside. | he felt only the agony of that remorse which brought Innocence, and he would perhaps have wept together But be the cause what it may, he stood still, and drew him into the depth of despair. Remember, then, that

before he observed that Mirth had ceased to accom- It was, indeed, a scene that caused my heart to beat fearful consequences of sin. pany him; but as soon as he perceived it he was high with interest. Wayward was standing a little in alarmed to find himself alone; for, though he cared advance of Selfdeceit, and one step more would have English & Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence but little for the cross himself, he had felt some sort brought him within the borders of the wood; and, as of safety from being near to one who trod within its he raised his cross with a trembling hand, I could see shadow. He first looked anxiously around, and then a smile of mockery pass over the countenance of his in a hurried manner began to retrace his steps. I had companion. In a moment the meteor lights were no doubt that his intention was to rejoin his compa- flickering in the air around them, and a crowd of connion: but, short as was the distance back, in his haste | fused and ghastly shadows fell at the feet of the bewilhe managed to lose the way, and got into a path which | dered boy. He had suffered his eyes to become so | naturally draws our attention to this subject, however, led him farther and farther from the field in which Mirth was kneeling. I could plainly hear his companion's voice calling to him to return, and I saw that served that from that very uncertainty he hesitated delicate subject, and we hardly know how best to express whether to advance; and I believe at last he would be delicate subject, and we hardly know how best to express the reflections that seem to us to be unavoidably suggested listened, as though he wished to ascertain the direction of the distant sound. And then the unhappy boy hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with hand lighted a torch behind him, which threw one has not left us with him to a side of the state of the left us with him to a side of the state of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him to a side of the left us with him t would shout loudly in reply, and turning to the right hand or the left, begin to hurry along some new track; but, each time that he started again, he made some fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew fresh error in the fact salread to any feeling of hostility, nor, so far as we are informed, hand be hold; the early joined and so speedily renounced. That his mind is unsettled seems tolerably obvious, from the fact salread to any feeling of hostility, nor, so far as we are informed, hand be shown any desire to blacken, by calumnies, the church he has so recently joined and so speedily renounced. That his mind is unsettled seems tolerably obvious, from the fact salread to any feeling of hostility, nor, so far as we are informed, hand be shown any desire to blacken, by calumnies, the church he has so recently joined and so speedily renounced. The has not relitus with any feeling of hostility, nor, so far as we are informed, hand the first step with the series of the shown any desire to blacken, by calumnies, the church he has so recently joined and so speedily renounced. The has no fre fiersh error in the way, and as I watched him I knew that it would be so, for his cross was not in his hand.

In a little time he had got quite to a different part of the garden from that in which he had parted with Mirth. He saw there a pretty group of children, whom he was very anxious to join; but they were frightened when they observed that he had no cross, and one of them cried out that his dirty hands would soil the whiteness of their garments; so they refused to let whiteness of their garments; so they refused to let cross out of his hand, he ran hastily from the wood. him take part in their play. He tried one or two control of language to describe. If he is really not responsible for his actions, his condition is lamentable enough. But now, alas! it was too late for flight; the lion, they groups but some hyprical away as he approached.

Q. How was it that Wayward did not continue in

He now seemed to be wandering to and fro without regulate each thought, word, and deed, by the rule of any object, as a child that was blind; but I saw that his Christian profession. But when he first missed

Q. Yes; and so he afterwards wished to play with

Q. Did Wayward succeed in this wish? A. No. On the contrary he began to play with

Q. And what does that signify?

At length in his wanderings he came to a long high | company of those who have advanced farther along

A. Satan, the enemy of the King, who is able to Q. What was the state of Selfdeceit?

A. She had become so very bad, that she could no Q. Yes, it was that state which is called judicial

was anxious to believe them true. Even Wayward, derstanding will be gradually darkened, and we shall tation in affirming, that if we could be quite sure that

very ripe) and fell upon his clothes; it marked them A. Not entirely; for, though he yielded to the perwith a stain which, though they were already much suasion of Selfdeceit, his heart was always fall of sor-

A. He endeavoured to hide from himself and from

done, I thought that Wayward tried to smile, as though | thing but rottenness within. Such we know to have

were hidden but not removed, and that the all-seeing | A. I remember that he himself declares they were but "whited sepulchres."

Yet he did not fly from Selfdeceit as he ought to Q. What do we learn from the numerous spots and have done, but still continued in her company, eating stains that afterwards broke out on Wayward and A. That our sins will increase upon us, in propor

Q. What is signified by the edge of the forest at A. It was one of those important occasions on which

Q. How then was it that he consulted it in vain? A. Because he had so long neglected it, and been

Q. He experienced that doubt and perplexity which

were tripped up, and fell on the swampy grass; sometimes they stained themselves with fruit; sometimes they stained themselves with fruit; sometimes ments to overcome the fearfulness of Wayward, and the bis necessary of the project of workmanship and very low price, for that he has determined to do his duty in this particular, the has determined to do his duty in this particular, that he has determined to do his duty in this particular, the has determined to do his duty in th

break out upon them, without any cause which they tempter of mankind. The earth opening and swallowcould discern: and on each of these occasions, Self- ing her up, is designed to represent the fearful judgdeceit would take out her chalk, and apply it to her ment which even in this life sometimes overtakes the

> A. He ran hastily away, but as he did so he dropped Q. Who is signified by the lion?

A. "Our adversary, the devil, who goeth about as Q. And what is meant by dropping the cross? A. Abandoning the faith of Christ.

Q. The sudden consciousness of his danger will it is possible to be aroused too late to a sense of the

CONVERTS AND CONVERSIONS. (From "The Tablet" Romanist Newspaper.) We have at present neither time nor space for a full discussion of the more recent phenomena of what is popularly termed "Puseyism." A recent painful occurrence of Truth. It is a frightful state of things—the state of a man given over to a strong delusion, that he should be the same field with Mirth?

A. Because he no longer watched the shadow of the cross.

Q. That is to say, though he appeared to be following the same course with his companion, he did not in truth resemble him; for he made no real effort to regulate each the parks are dead dead by the present the same course with the companion of the same course with his companion, he did not in truth resemble him; for he made no real effort to regulate each the parks are dead dead by the rule. [Romish] Church whose living authority he has con-demned. She has still a place for him as a penitent, but

he has cast from him for ever.

This is a melancholy termination to hopes that were once so bright. A small—but yet, all things taken into account, a considerable—number of converts have joined us from Oxford; but of all of them Mr. Sibthorp excited This is a melancholy termination to hopes that were once so bright. A small—but yet, all things taken into account, a considerable—number of converts have joined us from Oxford; but of all of them Mr. Sibthorp excited the most general and the highest expectations. The pamphlets published by him to explain and defend his conversion, in a great measure confirmed the expectations that had been formed. They seemed to discover qualithat had been formed. They seemed to discover quali-ties which afforded a guarantee against unsteadiness. There was nothing rash, extravagant, or eccentric about A. No. On the contrary he began to play with the boys who had no crosses, and garments more filthy han his own.

Q. And what does that signify?

A. Careless Christians are often forced into the company of those who have advanced farther along the paths of destruction than themselves.

Q. What were the fruits and flowers which after-cards so discolars of discolars of the force of the paths of destruction than themselves.

Q. What were the fruits and flowers which after-cards so discolars of discolars of the force of the paths of destruction than themselves.

Q. What were the fruits and flowers which after-cards so discolars of the force of the force of the paths of destruction than themselves.

Q. What were the fruits and flowers which after-cards so discolars of the force of wall, on the Western side of which there was a free loaded with nectarines, riper and more beautiful than any he had before seen. Now, at first he seemed as any he had before seen. Now, at first he seemed as rendered him sickly and pale?

What were the fruits and flowers which afterback wards so discoloured the garments of Wayward, and been mentioned to us, who, on being pressed for his opinion, declared that under no circumstances, and after no rendered him sickly and pale?

BE AMONG THE SHANDER ON T.

SLANDER ON T.

Times has copied A. They were the idle pursuits and pleasures in which in mere thoughtlessness he indulged.

Q. What is signified by his longing for the nectation of the service of the ser as he looked he perceived one gathering from the tree, whose garments were yet white, and whose cross was in her hand. I also looked at her that gathered the fruit, and I could read the name of "Selfdeceit" imprinted upon her brow; and I saw there was something foul and horrible even in the very whiteness of her garments, and that wan and ghastly were the images that fell from her cross. Now, I began to wonder how those images were formed, and behold!

What is signified by his longing for the nectarity interaction of the his head was affected, and he himself has been thought to lend some countenance to this notion. But, however this may be, it is certain that his accession to the ranks of the old Faith excited great expectations; and in none were they greater or more powerful than in poor in none were t ity coming upon a naturally unsteady and wavering un- THE Gospel in Foreign Parts. On Sunday, the 22nd derstanding can be supposed to have made it reel and totter still more, it is, of course, not for us to say. It is of Worcester, in compliance with a resolution of the dissolution of t sufficient to remark that symptoms of singularity were, saw are informed, soon apparent. It was not very long before strange rumours got affoat. One of these—when it assumed a more tangible shape—he himself met by an it assumed a more tangible shape and the more t

> crowd, we have been cutting such strange aerial and imaupon the level dusty road of plain prose, and moderate, regular, and systematic progress. Of course, if God sends us any extraordinary aids they are to be received with a grateful modesty. But we most earnestly hope that we have seen an end—at least "the beginning of an end"—to the day drawns to which we have that we have seen an end—at least "the beginning of an end"—to the day-dreams to which we have alluded. We most earnestly hope that we shall hear the wonderful actual words are strongly hope that we shall hear the words are strongly hope that we shall hear the words are strongly hope that we shall hear the words are strongly hope that we shall hear the words are strongly hope that we shall hear the words are strongly hope that we shall hear the words are strongly hope that we shall hear the words are strongly hope that we shall hear the words are strongly hope that we cessions of strength that are to be made less loudly trum-peted; that we shall not again have the heads of waverng Puseyites turned by the fictitious importance attached their proceedings; that we shall not have the grace of or Bachelor of Divinity, or a batch of half-a-dozen of them, will condescend to accept the blessings of salvation-Hope is a very good thing; it is, moreover, a theological virtue. But, for all that, it is not necessary to "1 after such a very puffy, tumid fashion as that of which we have lately had examples.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON THE OFFERTORY.

Bishopstowe, 11th September, 1843. Sir,—I have received your letter of the 9th instant, in which you, as Churchwarden of West Teignmouth, inform me "that a large number of the parishioners of that parish are decidedly opposed to the Offertory—that such is the hostility shown to it, that a great part of the congregation have actually left the Church—and that there is a great cause to fear that if the observance be continued, your Church will be entirely forsaken."

Though I know nothing specially of the parish of West Teignmouth, I do not hesitate in saying that I have no apprehension whatever that your fears will be realised. I do not think so ill of the inhabitants of that place, as to believe that there has the state of th believe that they are either so sinful or so silly, as you

that service than any other-for the same reason, I have no more right "to command the discontinuance Offertory" (as you suggest) than I have to forbid the

It may be very true that the use of this part of divine whatever may have been the conduct of his predecessors. Cobourg, October 11, 1843.

Q. And, by doing so, she acted the part of the first | If a large portion, or any portion, of the parishoners be decidedly opposed to the use of the Offertory, they must have very strange notions of their duty as Church-

ment which even in this life sometimes overtakes the sinner. What effect had this judgment upon her companion?

The Offertory was enjoined, in order that they might have an opportunity of contributing weekly, as is prescribed by the Apostle to the Corinthians (1 Cor. xvi. 2s) to the relief of their poor brethren, or to "such other pious and charitable uses as their Ministers and Churchwardens shall think fit." If they are ashamed to hear the sentences of Holy Scripture, calling on them to perform a duty, which they wilfully and resolutely decline, then, indeed, their leaving the Church is sufficiently accounted for. But on any other supposition, it is absolutely unintelligible. For they cannot be so weak as to imagine that they have a right to require their Minister to fly in the face of the Church's direction, and to make to by in the lace of the Charlen's direction, and to have him refuse to give the well-disposed part of the congre-gation (be it large or small) the prescribed opportunity of doing their duty to God and man, because they, for-

of doing their day to God and man, because they, sooth, are determined not to do it.

After all, I repeat, I do not participate in your apprehensions. That some individuals in a large population may be at once so sordid, and so cunning, as to attempt to hide their own want of charity under an affected zeal against innovation, ought not perhaps to surprise any one. That their clamour may, for a time, have had an effect on others, who are more weak than wilful, is also likely enough; but I will not, and cannot, believe that a cry, at once so foolish and so wicked, will long prevail in any place in which the word of God is not a mere empty

Be this as it may, I must not "be partaker of other men's sins"—as I undoubtedly should be, if I were to comply with your suggestion, which I am quite willing to suppose was intended only to make peace. May it please God to bring us all to see, and by his grace to discharge, our duty on this and every other occasion!

r duty on this and every out.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. EXETER. Mr. J. Floyde, Churchwarden of West Teignmouth. SALISBURY DIOCESAN CHURCH-BUILDING ASSOCIA-TION.—In the space of seven years, 15 new churches have been built under the auspices of this Society, where no church existed before; 14 insufficient or dilapidated churches have been taken down and re-built on an extensive scale; 40 others have been enlarged by aisles or

out of the yawning ground, declaring, with a voice of thunder, that something must be done.....There will be a call for enlarged suffrage and vote by ballot.....Have not our fellow-subjects an indefeasible right to all this? What, according to Whiggery itself, is the true and veritable source of power? Can it now be said, without mockery, that our operatives have any substantial place, voice, interest, or influence in parliament; in that very chamber intended for their especial benefit and advantage? more render active service either to the sect [English Church] he has once left, and now rejoined, or to the Remigh? Church who has once left, and now rejoined, or to the Remigh? Church who has once left, and now rejoined, or to the Remigh? Church who has once left, and now rejoined, or to the Remigh? Church who has once left, and can never a remight of the section of the sectio PREFARE TO QUIT LAMBETH AND ADDISCOMBE, UNLESS DEATH SHALL EJECT HIM BE OREHAND. BISHOPS MUST

SLANDER ON THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—The London ength of probation, would be have admitted Mr. Sibthorp | Times has copied from an Exeter Radical paper a scurri-

# Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7½d. each substinsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discomade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

post-pad) inserted the broth, and canged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, is well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church," ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment.

JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for

iness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours nitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

Toronto, September 26, 1843.

September 26, 1843.

A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria tals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

Toronto, January 5, 1843.

Sext Book to MR. J. C. Bett Ribbe 5.

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

Toronto, January 5, 1843.

288-tf

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR, WOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and splendid assort-

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS, sisting of superior pure Wool-dyed Broad Cloths, Cassiv Black and Fancy Doeskins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c.

ALSO: A first-rate assortment of Satin Vestings, Mufflers, Scaliffs,

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

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

Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepare to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderat erms.

Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS
Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

KING STREET, KINGSTON, HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stock of Fall and Winter Goods

has now come to hand, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velvet, Satin, Valentias, Marseilles and London Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the seaso In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only ne necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

N. B.—A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES AND CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 14th September, 1843.

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS, R ESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto,

where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the

BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS. CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c.

nd conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their predecessor, to merit a share of public support.

Messrs. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their customers on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Bur Ess having had long experience in the CUTTING DELARTMENT, in London, and likewise the management of one of the most facilisable for the likewise in

management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in C nada, was for a length of time Foreman to Mr. T. J. Preston, and since then to Mr. G. Bilton, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial. 23 Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

SANFORD & LYNES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, to announce to the Public that they have Leased thosemises lately occupied by Messrs ROSS & Co., and have laid-selected and choice Stock of TEAS, WINES & SPIRITS th a general assortment of articles in the line, which they offer lo

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Opposite the City Hall. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON

WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Walchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET. TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks. Gold and Gilt Jewellery. Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

DR. HAMILTON. Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets.

TORONTO. DR. HODDER,

York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 32 DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Mr. S. WOOD. GEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842.

J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPO

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.
Toronto, June 24, 1842.
51-t

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

JOHN HART PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, the state of the street of the state of the street of the state of the street of the state of the (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street,

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON. AND KING STREET,

TORONTO. LOAN WANTED. WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL,

R. BARRETT. Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Manufacturer,

(SIGN OF THE GILT STOVE) DIVISION STREET, Offers for sale a large variety of Cooking, Parlour, and Plate STOVES,

Of best patterns, and at very low prices. Cobourg, 7th Nov., 1843. FIRE INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. CAPITAL-\$200,000. THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province.

J WALTON, Agent, Church Street, S. E. corner of Lot St.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE on MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf of the Company, viz.

By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL. Managing Director.

BRITISH AMERICA TIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Parliament of Upper Canada.
OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium. T. W. BIRCHALL.

Managing Director.

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had
application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842.

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-James Beaty, Thomas Clarkson. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne.

P. Paterson, Jun'r. James Lesslie, B. W. Smith, J. B. Warren, T. J. Farr, John Eastwood. J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be nost-paid. July 5, 1843. vost-paid.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDO CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

FOR SALE. In the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to Wm. BOSWELL,

Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

Cobourg, April 26, 1843. BUILDING LOTS.

extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. NEW PUBLICATION.

REELE'S PROVINCIAL JUSTICE, SECOND EDITION, Price, full bound, twenty-five shillings, IS NOW FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES, VIZ: H. & W. Rowsell,..... Toronto. Brantford. Woodstock. L. Lawrason,
J. Prince,
W. Fitzgibbon, C. P.,
Henry Jones, P. M.,
A. Jones, P. M.,
C. H. Morgan,
D. Campbell, P. M.,
D. Smart, P. M., Sandwich. Brockville. Prescott. Cobourg. Port Hope. Cornwall.

Toronto, October, 1843. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

Peterborough.

W. H. Wrighton, C. P., D. C.....

Thos. Lloyd, D. C.,

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnstof tates, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCIA great benent.

Philip Crampton, Bart., says. "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesis ery valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has hithorto repropered for use." Mr. Mayo, "It's by far the best form in which that medicine income inhibitor prepared for use."

Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomath, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgens, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which zenerally prevail in cases of gout, grayel, and hearthurn."

be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and hearthurn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the dauger attending the constant use of soda or potass. Dreputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 103d. each.

CAUTION.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

With the Acidulated Syrup, the Fluid Messerie forms the

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the N.B. obst delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their rescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

AGENTS:

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

"J. Beckett & Co.
"W. Lyman & Co.
"J. Carrer & Co.
"J. Birr & & Co.
J. Hearth, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravety & Leyeon, Cohoung

CHARLES HUGHES, Port Hope Toronto, September 24, 1842. The Church dished by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full-