before I proceed to particulars, I wish to remark that, from the commencement of these lectures, may be dated a new, and better era for the Church of England in this Diocese; for which it will as it will stand indebted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Rev. A. N. Bethune, the Professor whom he has appointed. The course, consisting of three lectures a week, began on the 10th January, and has continued to this time with one erruption, the cause of which, being a severe family affliction, is much more to be regretted than the interruption itself.

The first was the introductory lecture on the Gospel of St. Mark, since which a similar one has been delivered on the three other ospels, and some progress made in the Gospel narratives The events are taken up collectively, and treated according to the chronological order of Townsend, which is more interesting and instructive than by taking them up in the order in which the are respectively related by the Evangelists. Their cause, time, circumstances, and place, are set forth; the manner in which

the Greek are commented on, and explained. That the students must get a clear and full conception of the Scriptures from this plan of instruction, is a necessary consequence.

The subject of the second lecture was Church Government. Under this head have been considered, 1st, the existence of a visible church, 2nd, the nature and constitution of the Christian Church, including its spirituality, universality, unity of communion, and unity of faith. The establishing of these points s very necessary at a time, when so little is generally known as to what should constitute the Christian Church.

they are expressed, illustrated and enforced by similar expressions in other parts of the Bible; and the various readings of

The third lecture was on Subscription to the Articles of Belief; eing introductory to the consideration of the Thirty-Nine Progress has since been made as far as the end of The great benefit to be derived from the consideration of this subject every one will admit, who consider that it is by articles, and a clear understanding of them, that unity and purity of faith, without which no Church can stand, are to be made and the control of the control

For a full and efficient course of lectures on these different For a full and efficient course of lectures on these dinerent subjects, the library of the Professor furnishes ample means; accordingly we have the testimony of the Scriptures, of the Pathers, and of the othodox churches, particularly of our own. The arguments also of corrupt churches, of dissenters, and infidels, are duly considered; and in addition to all this, we have the Professor's extraords and onlyions. From so have the Professor's own sentiments and opinions. From so many sources it cannot generally be a hard thing to come to a determination consistent with truth and reason.

The students are required to deliver in writing the sum and substance of the lectures, and answer questions thereupon. In addition to these exercises, Grotius and the Greek Testament are read. The course of study now given, is intended only for the first term, at the end of which other subjects will be taken up.

It will be seen that a long and diligent study is requisite, in order to acquire a competent knowledge of all the subjects necessary for the Christian Divine to be acquainted with; indeed, it would take about three years to obtain the full advantage of the lecture. ures. There are six students at present, who, I may say with perfect justice, are disposed to seize with earnestness the opportunity afforded them, for qualifying themselves for the opportunity afforded them, for qualifying themselves to the office of the Ministry; others intend coming as soon as practicable, and it is anticipated that, by next year, our number will e increased three-fold.

I need but further remark that, when the individual atten-

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tion of a person, possessing attainments and zeal similar to those of the present Professor, can be given to this duty on a more extensive scale, in the projected University, it is obvious that the benefit to be derived from his services, must be proportionably increase.

P. S.—The Services appointed for the different Holy Days are regularly performed in St. Peter's Church; the advantage to be derived to the students from this practice, will at once be apparent.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

TOWNSHIPS AROUND KINGSTON.

(From a Correspondent, under the signature of "Cataraqui.") As you seem anxious to obtain every information relative to Church statistics, I beg to acquaint you that, within a short period, three Churches have either been finished or are now in progress in the neighbourhood of Kingston. One, most substantially built of stone, is at Sydenham, in the Township of Loughborough, about fifteen miles off. As there is a large number of Church people in the vicinity, and several communicants, there can be little doubt are communicants, there can be little doubt gregation, even once a fortnight, he would succeed in a As you seem anxious to obtain every information relagregation, even once a fortnight, he would succeed in a very short in very short time in collecting together a very numerous and attentive audience, the great majority of whom would be found to be Church people. I may mention that a stone parsonage, close to the Church, has also been commenced, and I have no doubt that were there a prospect of the speedy settlement of a Clergyman among them, the of the speedy settlement of a Clergyman among them, the Church of England people would bestir themselves and finish a suitable residence for him. The site is the gift of M. of Mr. Holditch, of Sydenham, a warm friend of the The second Church, of wood neatly painted and ready

the celebration of divine service, is on the road to out in the Township of Pittsburgh, about thirteen miles on F: n Kingston, and three from Brewer's Mills, on the lean Canal. The site was given by Mr. Birmingham, ds, to behold the neat Church, with its beautiful welcoming you as it were to stop for a moment, nquire how in a spot, seemingly so lonely, such a ing could have been erected. The manner in which wilding has been finished is highly creditable to all rened. The Archdeacon of Kingston visited it on ay, 9th January, and found an excellent congrere than twenty-five miles from Beverley, I trust the day is not distant when these two Churches will a mission station; and certainly there is great need there should be one Clergyman, at least, in the ance between Kingston and Perth, which is seventy

he other Church to which I refer, is now in the course being built. The site is on the borders of the Town-bs of Kingston and Portland, in a tract of country is settled: it will form, with Sydenham, a mission on, and would give ample employment to an active

The stations are at present visited by Mr. William arvey, a licensed Catechist, and I believe I am only ong Justice to him when I assert that these Churches rightated in his activity, and the gratification of the cople at his being sent among them. Mr. Harvey visits so at other stations in Portland and Pittsburgh. A hoort time area to have a Negotian from Kingston. most kindly visited, in company with Mr. Harvey, two of these stations, at the request of the Rev. R. D. Cartwight. right, who could not go himself, for the purpose of ministering the sacraments, and at both places he found large congregations, and at one place twenty-five com-

These facts shew how numerous are our people, and what need we have of ministers. Truly the harvest is plenteous, but alas! the labourers are few. I have not touched upon Camden, where Mr. Shirley has been actively engaged, as Catechist, for several years:—in that Township our members are according noted to the control of th Township our members are even more numerous, I beleve, than in Loughborough.

AYLMER, SYDENHAM DISTRICT.—At a Public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Aylmer, held at the Aylmer, Held ther Hotel, on the 14th day of February, 1842, for the drpose of taking into consideration the necessity of established resident Clergyman of the Episcopal Church

ontreal upon the subject. After hearing such statement, it was proposed by J.

Rean Esq., seconded by R. Conroy Esq., that measures should be taken for the purpose of collecting amount of subscription. cription list for the purpose of proceeding with the on of the Church at Aylmer—without delay—said ription to be collected by instalments at the rate of

Moved by Chas. Symmes Esq., seconded by Mr. A. be said subscription be appointed, and that it be composed of J. H. Day, H. R. Symmes Esquires, and Dr. Bridges ges, and also that the committee to superintend the ding, be composed of Dr. Bridges, Charles Symmes, Egan, and Robert Conroy, Esquires.

was also proposed that the collecting committee

Esquires, and Dr. Bridges, for the purpose of communicating with the gentlemen of the Chaudiere that may be appointed for the purpose of arranging matters regarding

resident Clergyman. It was also resolved that the thanks of this meeting are due to the Rev. S. S. Strong, for his exertions in furering the object of this meeting.

Moved by Jas. Blackburn Esq., seconded by R. Conroy

Esq., that the thanks of this meeting be given to J. H. Day Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair. The sum subscribed already exceeds £500.—Ottawa

CHIPPAWA CHURCH.—The Rev. W. Leeming has much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of 3*l*. 2s. 1d., the amount of a collection made at Port Robinson, on Sunday the 27th February, in aid of the funds for rebuilding the Church at Chirages. Church at Chippawa. This instance of Christian liberality and affection is peculiarly gratifying, inasmuch as the members of the recently organized congregation at Port Robinson are, with scarcely an exception, in very humble circumstances, and are now using their utmost endeavours to raise the means of building a Church for their own use. Through the divine blessing upon the zealous ex-ertions of the Rector of Thorold, who ministers to their spiritual wants, the prospects of the Church, at Port Robinson, are gradually brightening.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE REV. MESSRS. PROULX

AND LUNDY. (Translated from Le Quebec Canadien, 26th Jan., 1842.) Mr.Editor—A certain minister, of I know not what sect, named Lundy, has just made an apostolic excursion in my parish, and in the neighbouring ones. This proceeding of the reverend gentleman, would be exempt from all remark, if its object had been to visit those of his own religion scattered in a small number through one section. religion, scattered in a small number through our parishes; but could his zeal confine itself to three or four individuals, illuminated besides by the true light of protestantism, whilst the land is covered with wretched beings buried in the thick darkness of Catholicism? It is useless then to tell you that numerous printed sheets, pamphlets of every sort, fell like a torrent of rain on the head and at the feet of all those whom he met on his way. Yes, Sir, pamphlets of twelve pages in 12mo. of four pages in 18 mo, reflexions in English, against the superstitious, ignorant, idolatrous, Catholic Church, tales translated in bad French, in which birds and cats play their part, more or Trench, in which offus and case play are party less important,—the light, in a word, of the pure Gospel.—The uniform morality of these publications, is this, Read, Read, my little children Holy Scripture, and you will find head, my little children Holy Scripture, and your heart. In some places the reverend minister, the better to ensure the success of his mission, added to these brilliant compositions, a certain letter printed by the Religious Tract Society in Paternoster Row, that centre of all Bible follies, and formerly dictated to a personage of spiritual memory James Reeves, a fanatical apostate, who must still be remembered in Quebec. This letter of James Reeves, in which he explains the motives of his conversion, is spiced with invectives against the Catholic Clergy, and it is a right which has been acquired for him long since, on the part of such individuals, and followed by suitable

afterwards by their parents.
It is useless to express here the thoughts which this strange proceeding must naturally suggest. It carries with itself its own comment,—it is enough to make it

protestant remarks. The whole ends with this text: happy are those who listen to the word of God &c.; which

known.

It is, however, notorious that our parishes are full of pious books, fitted to enlighten the mind, and to form the heart of children. The most elementary book of all, the primer, is it anything but a collection of sacred texts, taken from the prophets and the evangelists? Is not The Instruction for Young People a treatise of perfect morality? Do the Christian Doctrine of Lhomon, the History of Religion by the same, the Old and New Testament, leave anything to desire for the enlightenment and instruction of youth? This gross prejudice of our Biblers (bibleurs), who perceive nothing but darkness in all that does not belong to the Reformation, that great body in decomposition, which we see growing pale everywhere in the presence of Catholicism, and which can only sustain the presence of Catholicism, and which can only sustain the remnant of its existence but by the support of the civil laws,—this gross prejudice, is it not supremely ridi-culous? It is a pity, indeed, to behold them striving to dispel what they call the *ignorance* of as Catholics, in spreading with profusion these silly childish productions, hese tales without unction and without life, in which they inculcate upon children, that the reading of the Bible is the only religious dogma that they ought to

acknowledge.

Mr. Lundy will doubtless return to see his flock, and reap the fruits of his first visit. He will find in my parish fifteen schools, attended by 336 children, buried in the gloomiest darkness of Catholicism. It is right to warn him that the teachers and their pupils propose to receive him, in future, with all the honours due to his mission.

Ls. PROULX, Priest.

St. Antoine, 15th Jan. 1842.

(Remarks on the preceding by the Editor of Le Canadien.) RELIGIOUS PROSELYTISM .- We published, in our last paper, an extract from the Mélanges Religieux, which spoke of attempts made by Protestant preachers to make proselytes in some parishes of the diocese of Montreal, prosetytes in some parishes of the diocese of montean, and in our columns of to-day, it will be seen that the curé of St. Autoine has described an attempt of this nature recently made in his own parish. These facts, joined to other recent ones, sufficiently numerous, of the same nature, show that such attempts are the result of a system adopted in some quarter. If such be the case, we truly pity the poor fanatics, who have enlisted themselves in this Protestant crusade against Catholicism in Canada.-They could not have chosen a worse time, nor a people less disposed to listen to them. We would give them some friendly advice, which would be to carry their zeal We would give and tracts elsewhere, and not to persist in implanting their dogmas and their doctrines in the bosom of the Canadian population. The French Canadian, good natured and civil, will at first be content to laugh at the proceedings and exhortations of the Missionaries of the Bible Society; but if they should persist, Jean Baptiste might lost patience at last: he does not understand a joke when his religion is concerned. A word to the wise. is not that we think our fellow-countrymen would resort to any violence against the preachers and distributors of Bibles and little books, but those individuals might meet with a reception of a nature to expose those who experienced it to ridicule and public laughter. They would not even have the merit of martyrdom.

Our country, hitherto, has escaped the scourge of religious dissensions, thanks to the wise discretion of the ministers of the different persuasions, above all of our Catholic priests, who have confined themselves to preaching the gospel to their own flocks; but this happy state of things cannot continue long with the indiscreet prose-lytism, the symptoms of which begin to shew themselves in the bosom of Protestantism. Let us hope then that the wise of all Protestant denominations will discountenance these foolish attempts at Protestantizing Lower Canada,—attempts which cannot produce any favourable result to Protestantism, and which may plunge this country into the most fatal religious dissensions in the world. (From Le Canadien of 7th February, 1842.)

Mr. Editor,-In Le Canadien of the 26th ult., I observe blished among us,
H. Day Esq., was called to chair, and C. C. Symmes,
Frequested to act as Secretary.
The meeting was addressed by the Rev. S. S. Strong,
to communicated some correspondence with the Bishop

I left Quebec with the intention of continuing my journey from Point Levi to Lotbiniere, and of visiting, on my way, all the Protestants of the parishes of St. Antoine and Ste Croix. The number of these Protestants is truly small, they had never been visited before by a minister of any Protestant Church, and I was every where cordially welcomed. As I had some French books with me, I gave them to the first Canadians I met, who with me, I gave them to the first Canadians I met, who were willing to receive them, and they were received with avidity. Considering myself in a free country, I did not suppose for an instant that I was committing a crime, in the eyes of any one, in giving books to people who were pleased to receive them. I maintain that I have the right, as a free British subject, to give books, has declined interfering with the appointments I may be considered sincere, when it is elicited by those, beneath whose bandered sincered sincered sincered sincered sincered Was also proposed that the collecting committee dtake charge of the raising of a subscription for the neeration of such resident Clergyman as may be inted to this place.

Nave the right, as a free Dithin subject, to give books, of his predecessor: so Mr. Buell, against the charge of the subject, to give books, of his predecessor: so Mr. Buell, against the charge of this predecessor: so Mr. Buell, against the charge of the subject, to give books, on this predecessor: so Mr. Buell, against the charge of the subject, to give books, of his predecessor: so Mr. Buell, against the charge of the subject, to give books, of his predecessor: so Mr. Buell, against the charge of the subject, to give books, on the late government elevated to office—must containing good and salutary advice, to all those who chuse to receive them. M. Proulx has sufficiently explained the object of my little books, when he says that they recommend the reading of the Word of God: that is, Sir Charles Bagot, and to make allowance for the difficulty of the late government elevated to office—must continue Treating the late government el

word concerning the "superstitious, ignorant, idolatrous Catholic Church." As far as I can remember, these little books contained matter of a general nature, fitted for the reading of children; there were also some which contained the parables of our Saviour, and the Sermon upon the

Mount. Is it not, "Hine illæ lacrymæ?"

Such is the true account of my little tour, which I did not expect would be honoured with the title of an "apostolic excursion,"—neither did I expect that a gentleman of such importance as Mr. Curé would trouble himself about his hymble servant.

of such importance as Mr. Cure would trouble importance about his humble servant.

I hope to return there, notwithstanding the equivocal advice of Messire Proulx, that I should be received "with all the distinction due to my mission."

There is an old story of some Irishmen, who were punishing an enemy, when one of them cried out, "Do not nail his ear to the wall," which was, of course, immediately done. Your remarks, Mr. Editor, seem to me sufficiently like, with respect "to the merit of martyrdom." But your manner of advising is too well known to require But your manner of advising is too well known to require

any remark from me.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Editor,

Your very humble servant, F. J. Lundy, Priest of the Catholic Church of England.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR OF LE CANADIEN. - We are sorry that Mr. Lundy has perceived an instigation to violence in what we had given as charitable advice, without designating any person, to all those who are seized with a mania of Protestant proselytism in this country; an imputation so gratuitous is neither charitable nor edifying on the part of a Minister of the Gospel. We can assure the reverend "Priest of the Catholic Church of England," that we have no spite against the ears of the itinerant preachers, and that it never entered into our head to cut off the smallest bit of them, although, after the operation, there would remain still more than the sufficient length.

Later from England

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 24.)

The packet ship North America, Captain lowber, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she saile on the 8th of January. We have London papers of the 7th and Liverpool January. of the 8th.

Intelligence of the taking of Amoy had reched Londonon the 6th of January—and was published exclusively in the Times of that day. With it came information of the loss of the Madagascar steamship; a very brief statement, contained in a letter to Jardine Matheson & Co., or he senior naval in a letter to Jardine Matheson & Co., or he senior naval officer at Hong-Kong. Captain Dicey, of he M., Captain Grattan of the Royal Irish, ten other gentlesen and 30 Lagaras had landed from the wreck, and were beieved to be prisoners in the hands of the Chinese.

The letters from Amoy say that the Britisi got very little plunder—not more than 4000 or 5000 dolars. The ships were to sail for Chusan on the 5th of September, and winter these the season being too for advanced for further aparations.

there, the season being too far advanced for farther operations means, without doubt, happy are those who read the word of God. The reverend minister even took the liberty to enter a school in my parish, and to distribute to all the children a packet of these tracts, which were sent to me

The Queen has granted a portion of the Canton ransom to the troops employed in the attack on that city; the shares of colonels will be 900l. each, of lieut.-colonels 72), of majors 530, of captains 216, and of lieutenants 144. Officers of the navy sharing according to their relative rank with those of the army.

The advices from Affghanistan were unsitisfactory. The Anglo Indian forces in that region had been defeated in a battle with the mountain Ghilzies, with a 'ery considerable

Lord Melbourne had been paying a visit o the Queen at Windsor—for the first time since his retirement from the

Lord Ashburton was to embark for New York, on board a steam frigate, on or about the 24th of January. His stay in the United States was expected to be very brif. Mr. Everett, the American minister, left London on the 5n of January, on a visit to Lord Ashburton. LOANS TO WESTERN STATES .- The Moning Post, under

its "money article," discusses the indebtednes of the American states, and sets forth roundly "that the defection of Michigan, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, is the ready answer to any proposition for giving new credit to the states.' The increase in the Revenue, during the single quarter which

has elapsed since the Conservative administration of Sir Robert Peel came into power, is fully double that of the previous three quarters under the Whigs.

The large concern of Messrs. Wingate, Glasgow, has stopped payment, and the effect of its failure will be lisastrously felt in that city. The cotton market continued firm; and in Wheat

Market, too, was depressed, and Consols a state lower.

The King of the French had extended his elemency to Quenisset, Columbier and Brazier, the three who were sentenced to death by the Chamber of Peers on account of the

conspiracy against the lives of the King's sms. Quenisset is transported and the other two sent to the huks—all for life. Details have been received from Odessa of the autumn campain of the Russians against the Circassians and of their defeat at Jatcha where some 500 were slain. It is believed that the Russians have lost some 8,000 men, mostly by disease. The Crimean hospitals are filled with the sick.

Government, it is currently reported, has resolved to establish a line of steam communication between the Pacific coast of South America and New Zealand and the Australian colonies. The authorities of Panama, we may add, have invited an English engineer to survey a line of railroad across the Isthmus and are most desirous that the line should be executed by an English company, to which they are prepared to grant extensive

Canada.

HOME DISTRICT COUNCIL ACT. CLERK'S APPOINTMENT, What was the meaning of the clause in the Municipal Council Act, authorizing the Government to select one out of any three names submitted by a majority of the Councillors? Was it intended merely as a dead letter, or as a living operative enactment? Or, since the Act has gone into operation, has the Executive decided on refusing to recognize the existence of the clause, and to move, next session, for expunging it? Our representatives, in their wisdom, passed the lill in the shape in which it stands on our Statute-book—especially authorizing names. We thought the clause a wise one, is we have ever been in favour of increasing to all legitimate lengths, the salutary prerogatives of the Crown; but, in common with the rest of the country, we always presumed it would be acted on—that either the nomination of their Clerk would be left exclusively to the Council, or that the Government would exercise its healthful controul in the manner pointed out in the unequivo-cal words of the Act. We are told that this power was never intended to be exercised, except in extreme case. An extreme case has occurred, with a vengeance, in the Home District, and the power remains unexercised by the Government. Of course, the presumption must be, that it is intended to be abandoned altogether. Had the power of nominating their own Clerk been vested in the Cannell as absolutely as the collection. vested in the Council, as absolutely as the selection of Warden is in the Crown, we could have but little to say, and we would only have lamented the appointment of Mr. Ellio as an evidence of the unhappy political bias of our Municipal Councillors; but the three estates of the Colony—Queen, Lord, and Commons—have passed a solemn enactment, vesting the nomination in wn, under certain restrictions, and the country naturally looks to Her Majesty's Representative, and his constitutional advisers, for the exercise of a sound discretion in the selection. We really feel pain in raking up past differences, or in exposing individual culpability at the wretched period of the infamous rebellion; and with regard to Mr. Elliot, we have only to state the fact of his result. the fact of his warmly thanking John W. Gamble, Esq., after the debate in the Council, for his magnanimous generosity in abstaining from declaring in his seat, the knowledge he had gained of Mr. Elliott's political character, when Foreman of the Grand Jury, before whom the bills of indictment were found against the traitors. It is bitter pain to us to find fault with Conservative Government—it is almost a humiliation of our principles, to mourn over this unlooked-for act of the nominee of the great and noble administration now ruling the destinies of this magnificent empire. But our sorrow is shared by thou-sands, of our own way of thinking; and it may well be considered sincere, when it is elicited by those, beneath whose ban-

To pay a visit to the master, who is a Protestant. There I saw some nice children of both sexes; I asked them if they would like to accept from me the present of a small book. They appeared charmed with the offer, and I gave them little French books, in none of which was there a word concerning the "superstitious, ignorant, idolatrous Catholic Church." As far as I can remember, these little books are commended by the consumption of the inhabitants; because they naturally expected that, to carry out the provisions of the Municipal Council Act in an efficient and satisfactory manner, a person competent to understand and interpret (if it were possible) their intent and bearing would be appointed Warden, and no other. Every one who knew Mr. Dolsen, by reputation or from intimacy, was well aware that he was not qualified by education, talent or habit, books extended matter of a general nature, fitted for the books extended matter of a general nature, fitted for the lightly important office, which was thrust upon him. for that highly important office, which was thrust upon him, many are inclined to believe, for some other object besides conerring honour or rewarding merit. We can scarcely believe that Mr. Dolsen could have been so deficient in common sense as to solicit a situation which would only render his unfitness for it more conspicuous, and consequently expose him to the "remarks" of the public. And we are yet at a loss to account for his acceptance of it, under any circumstances. In making the appointment, Mr. Secretary Harrison neither consulted the interests nor the side of the public o interests nor the wishes of the District, nor the credit of the Warden himself, who, Mr. H. well knew—for he was intimately acquainted with him—was utterly unfit, in every respect, for the situation. The only claim Mr. Dolsen had upon the good will of Mr. Harrison was, that he (Mr. Dolsen) had exerted himself to the utmost of his power, to secure the return of Mr. Harrison, when that gentleman offered himself for Kent. And it is surmised that Mr. Harrison has acted a purely selfish part, in the desired house it has been thought to in the appointment of Mr. Dolsen; it having been thought, a few months since, that a new election would take place throughout the Province, and that Mr. Harrison would again present himself to the inhabitants of Kent, and therefore wished to secure the influence of Mr. Dolsen, and all connected with him. This is our opinion, and we hesitate not to declare it. The first session of the Council has proved to a demonstration that Mr session of the Council has proved to a demonstration that Mr. Dolsen would have been more profitably, more honourably, and more usefully employed, had he been permitted to remain at home, in his snug little office, transcribing "Deeds and Memorials"—the only employment of an official nature for which he is competent, as it levies no contribution on his intellectual faculties. Of Mr. Dolsen, as a private gentleman, we have

nothing whatever to say in disparagement. On the contrary, from what little we know of him personally, we respect him highly, and believe him to be generally respected and esteemed in his own neighbourhood, to which his intercourse with the world has been, until recently, limited, and beyond which, we trust, for his own sake, he will not again venture in the capacity of Warden of the Western District Council.—Western Herald.

Cabs in Toronto.—Our worthy townsmen, Messrs. Owen, Miller & Mills, are about starting three Cabs for public accommodation. They are to be denominated by the national titles of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew, respectively; with corresponding distinctive colours—England being red, Ireland green, and Scotland the royal tartan. They are of excellent workmanship, and their general appearance is quite "knowing." The first will be lauuched some day this week; and the stand for them is to be opposite the Cathedral. We wish the experiment all the success it deserves .- Toronto

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION, -On the 1st inst., Capt. Richardson, with his accustomed punctuality, left this port, pursuant to notice, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Transit was crowded with passengers, and had, we are told, a good passage. It always gives us pleasure to see enterprize rewarded; and the distinguished popularity Capt. Richardson enjoys, is no more than an adequate return for his long-tried services.—Ib.

Welland Canal Feeder.—The Contractors for this

work, not having as yet, obtained a sufficient number of hands to enable them to complete their contract, by the time specified, (although the season has been unusually favorable, and the work has progressed rapidly, considering the number of men employed,) have given public notice, in handbills, that 1,000 additional laers are wanted imediately, to whom seven shillings, New-York currency, per day, will be paid, on and after the 10th of March next-being one shilling more than they have heretofore received. Board can readily be obtained, for 2 dollars per week Now is the time for the laborer's harvest—plenty of money, and plenty of work, with liberal wages, most probably for a long time to come.—St. Catherine's Journal.

IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF MONTREAL, IN THE YE	AR 1841.
Madeira Wine, gals	9,865
Other Wine. do	134,481
Foreign Spirits, do	169,297
Rum, British Plantation, and East Indies, gals	74,457
Molasses, gals	12,082
British manufactured Spirits, gals	2,918
D.C. of Comer the	100,000
Muscovado Sugar, do5,	642,288
Coffee, lbs	104.129
Snuff, lbs	8
Manufactured Tobacco, lbs	2,288
Manufactured 100acco, 105	23.202
Hyson Tea, lbs	11.888
Bohea, lbs	
Souchong, and other Black and Green Tea,	49,980
Salt, minots	
Playing Cards, packs	
3 per cent. has been deducted from the above	except th
Playing Cards.	

Value of Goods, on which the duty
of 2\frac{1}{2} per cent. has been levied... £1,534,767

The statement for 1840 was as follows:—

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED IN 1840. 268 5 0 United States..... " Other Foreign Ports ... 7,218 19 2

£1,513,537 18 3 So that in 1841, the Imports of Goods paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent seceed in value by about £21,000 the whole of the Importations of 1840. - Montreal Transcript.

INCORPORATED MILITIA .- It is rumoured that this force will be maintained for another year.

MR. GAMBLE'S LETTER TO SIR C. BAGOT To His Excellency SIR CHARLES BAGOT, G. C. B. Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

Permit me to crave your Excellency's indulgence, while I address a few words to you on behalf of the agriculturists of that portion of the Province formerly called Upper Canada.

For several years past they, through their representatives, have sought to obtain as a boon from the British Government, the free admission of their bread stuffs and other agricultural oduce into the markets of Great Britain. They cheerfully submit to those enactments of the Imperial Parliament, regulating their commercial relations, with a view

to the benefit of the empire generally; and they think that as an integral part of that empire, they are entitled to a compensating advantage in the introduction of their own produce, upon terms not more onerous than those imposed upon similar productions from Ireland when carried to Great Britain.

If it were possible they would confine their application to a single proposition, viz. the free admission of the produce of their agricultural labour into the British market; but as wheat grown in the United States, when manufactured in the Province and imported into Great Britain, is now subjected to no higher duty than that grown in Canada, it could not reasonably be expected that the desired reduction would be extended to corn of foreign admissible into this Province duty free, no means would then exist, of determining what was of Canadian growth and what foreign; therefore an assent to our demand must necessarily involve a revision of so much of the Canada trade act as relat to the whole question.

Under these circumstances, I would draw the attention of your Excellency to what appears the most eligible method of obviating that difficulty, namely, the collection in Canada, upon all grain of foreign growth, when introduced into this Province, of the Imperial duty to which such grain, floured in Canada, is now subjected when imported into Great Britain.
That duty now varies according to the averages, but never exceeds 5s. per quarter. I would propose its being fixed at 5s. and collected in Canada, upon wheat of foreign growth when imported into the Province. This duty being strictly a British duty, and ultimately paid by the British consumer, to form no part of the Provincial revenue, but to be paid into the Exche

This would not burthen the trade with any new imposition and, so far as it relates to the introduction of foreign corn into Great Britain, would be no reduction of the present duty, while it would raise the value of Canadian wheat in our home market, it would raise the value of Countries of United States' growth, just the amount of the duty above that of United States' growth, and thus afford that protection to the agriculturists of Canada, which they have so long been seeking to obtain.

1 do not assert, that it would not be more beneficia for Canada, if the imposition upon bread stuffs exported from thence to Great Britain was altogether remitted; but I do not desire to ncumber the question further than is necessary, with any thing relating to corn of foreign growth, but to confine it as strictly as may be to that of our own production.

The repeal of the duty upon Canadian wheat, would be sure to receive the sanction of those political economists, who assert that a duty levied upon any article partly produced at home and of that said building committee appointed to erect the the commencement and completion of the same.

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The reverend cure says that I took upon myself to the revenue, in the said building committee appointed to erect the shall have proved that "such morality" is contrary to the shall have proved that "such morality is contrary to the shall have proved that "such morality is contrary to the shall have proved that "such morality is contrary to the shall have proved that "such morality is contrary to the shall have proved that "such morality is contrary to the shall have proved that "such morality is contrar

I would however advocate it upon the ground assumed by Sir Robert Peel, that there are great national interests which iequire to be protected, even at a sacrifice; foremost among those raterests stands the commercial marine of Great Britain. New the whole of the Canadian flour trade, including the foreign grain manufactured in the Province, employs British capital, is carried on in and through a British Province, is transported in British ships, manned by British seamen, paid for in British manufactures, in turn exported in British ships, and again centres in and passes through a British Province. Thus the Canadian agriculturist in seeking the desired boon, has the Canadian agriculturist in seeking the desired boon, has the reasoning of the advocates both of free trade and protection in

The reasonableness of these views, and the great advantage that would result to the province from the prossed change are admitted in one of the reviews published with the sanction of your Excellency's predecessor, and it is there proposed to remit the duty on Canadian produce in exchange for the timber duties—but why I would ask, if the desired relief would be beneficial to both Great Britain and Canada, why not grant it without an equivalent? Has the off-pring no claims on its parent? does not the monopoly of the Cauadian market entitle us to some

The timber trade even with the present scale of duties cannot last many years longer; the forest will give place to the plough; agricultural produce will freight the ships now burthened with lumber; and that business will gradually expire, without the intervention of any of those sudden changes so injurious to commerce, and so onerous upon those, who trusting in the good faith of the British government, have invested their capital in

I would also advocate the proposed change upon political grounds; if carried into operation it would place the sgriculturists of this Province, in a position superior to those of the ad-joining frontier; and the dullest clodpole that ever followed a plough, could not fail to perceive, that as long as this country remained a portion of the empire, with the British market open to us without restriction, so long every quarter of Canadian wheat would be worth 5s. more than that of his neighbour across wheat would be worth 5s, more than that of his neighbour across the frontier. They now look with great jealousy upon the free admission of American produce, and have loudly demanded a protecting duty of 15d, per bushel upon all wheat from the United States. They do not however, see that such a duty in addition to that levied in Great Britain, would defeat its own object, and recoil upon those for whose benefit it was intended, by putting an end to our manufacturing and carrying. American by putting an end to our manufacturing and carrying American produce, and thus narrowing the home market, by decreasing the amount of exports; thus increasing the rate of exchange and enhancing the value of every article of consumption imported from abroad. But the free admission of our produce into the But the free admission of our produce into the British market, and the collection here of the present British duty on that from the United States, is open to no such objection: it would meet with the support both of the advocates for free trade and those who contend for the protective system; it is not objected to by the English landed proprietor; it would wonderfully strengthen convention, with the mother countries. wonderfully strengthen our connection with the mother country; it would greatly stimulate industry in production; it would raise the value of land, it would afford employment to the British emigrant, and investment to British capital; it would prove injurious to no interest in the empire; but it would be benefi-

This boon granted, and the St. Lawrence canal completed, ships constructed like those navigating the canals in Holland of 300 tons burden, drawing less than 8 feet water, and which make voyages to India, would take in their cargoes in our western waters, bound for the British ports: Canada would be the thoroughfare to the great west and ultimately become one of the richest countries in the world. This is no fanciful picture, no airdrawn imagination; these two objects accomplished, and the most sanguine expectations will fall short of the truth.

I trust it is reserved for your Excellency under the present enlightened administration of Great Britain, successfully to carry into operation these two great measures, and your Excel-lency's name will thus be handed down to the future inhabitants of Canada as having rendered a permanent and essential benefit to the interests of this Province. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

J. W. Gamble.

Mimico, 17th Feb'y, 1842.

GOVERNESS.

AN ENGLISH LADY will be happy to meet with a situation as Governess in a family. She is fully competent to instruct her Pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with French, Music and Singing. Address (post-paid) to L. A., at H. & W. ROWSELL'S, King-street, Toronto, or Brock-street, Kings-

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers being about to discontinue the Retail Branch of their business, will commence this day, lst March, to sell off their entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices, for eash only. This will afford an opportunity never yet met with tofamilies wishing to supply themselves with articles of the best described in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally will find that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower rates than they can be imported. The whole will be found well worthy the attention of the public.

J. L. PERRIN & Co.
No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

NEW STRAW BONNETS.

JUST opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, of the latest importations and most modern and approved shapes, comprising as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be met with in the market, which will be found well worth the attention of town and country trade.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. 35-tf Toronto, March, 1842

MR. SAXON,

Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.
March 3, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Session of the Mayor's Court in and for the City of Toronto, will be held at the Court House in the said City, on Monday the 7th day of March, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons having anything to do at the said Court are required to take Notice.

GEO. KINGSMILL, High Bailing.

Toronto, March 1st 1842 Toronto, March 1st, 1842.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have ladd in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842. NEW GOODS.

THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

ONE of the largest and cheapest stocks of every description of DRY GOODS ever imported for retail consumption by any establishment in Canada, is now offered for sale at DEVKES & COMPANY'S, KINGSTON,

for so small a rate of profit, that an extensive trade only could

emunerate.

Persons from the surrounding Districts, about to make their Winter Purchases, would, on visiting the metropolis, do well to call at this Establishment, and inspect the Stock, which, for Variety and Cheapaess, will be found unsurpassed by any House in North America. R Terms:—CASH ONLY, and NO SECOND PRICE. December 24, 1841.

DOCTOR SCOTT,

LATE House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144, KING STREET, Three doors west of Yonge street. Toronto, February 25, 1842. MRS. LENTON,

LADY'S EXPERIENCED NURSE, AT MR. BARNES'. DUTCHESS STREET, TORONTO.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED,

BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make him elf generally useful. He is experienced in farming, and can undertake a situation where such knowledge would be required. Apply at this Office. Toronto, February'11, 1842.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th ult., the lady of the Rev. Thomas Creen, Rector of Nigara, of a daughter.
On the 19th ult., at the City of the Falls, the lady of S. Falconbridge, Jr. Esq., of a son.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 4th:-Rev. E. Denroche (2); G. W. Baker Esq., P. M.; Z.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Lieut. J. S. Lee, rem.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) add, sub.; Rev. W. Leeming; D. Burn. Esq.; Rev. G. M. Arms:rong, rem. in full vol. 5; Rev. J. Shortt, add. sub. and rem.; G. Stanton, Esq. rem.; T. Lowndes, Esq.; Rev. H. Patton [best thanks]; Mr. J. Wal-