In answer to your enquiry respecting the extent of change which would ensue from a faithful observance of the rubric, I said, that this must depend on the actual pra tice in each particular church; that in none did I think it likely to be great; and that in the particular church in which I myself attended at Torquay very trifling alterations would be necessary. The omission of the collect and Lord's prayer before the sermon, which were without any authority from the rebrie, and which the bishops in King George I's. reign had, under the Royal direction, prohibited accordingly, was almost the only one. At that time the form called "The Bidding Prayer," as enjoined in the 55th canon, was required to be used before all sermons, avowedly because it set forth the King's titles, especially his supremacy in causes and over persons ecclesiastical. The necessity of setting forth those titles no longer existing, it is in the power of the bishop not to insist on the execution of the canon which enjoined it. I therefore shall leave the use of that form to the discretion of the clergy, who will probably not use it ex-

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cept in the cathedral or on very special occasions.

You remarked that you believed the main or only cause of the feeling of alarm now so strongly expressed was, that my pastoral letter would, in its effect (though you were confident such was far from my intention or wish), strengthen the cause of "the Tractarians."

I answered, that I really did not know who were the persons or parties included under that denomination. If it be applied to those only who are seeking to assimilate our reformed church to the corrupt church of Rome, who ostentatiously adopt external signs and forms not commanded by our church, who speak with affected or suspicious tenderness of the corruptions of Rome, who our own Reformation, and disparage the labours of those holy men who, by God's mercy (using even the vices of princes and statesmen as instruments of His glory), were enabled to effect it,—iractarians such as these, or by whatever other name they might be called, had in me an avowed and most uncomparanising opponent. But I avowed and most uncompromising opponent. But I must add, that I am very sorry to observe the too frequent application of that nickname to some of the best and soundest divines among us—to those who faithfully preach the whole gospel, and all the parts of it, in their due proportion—especially the necessity of the use of the rament to salvation, the new birth given unto us by God in baptism, the actual communication of the body and blood of Christ (with all the inestimable benefits of that church, the apostolic succession of its ministry, the want of any covenanted promise of salvation to those who have never been "added to the church" or have renounoed its communion. I avow, that if these men are designated by the name of "Tractarians," I desire to take my part with them in this world, and (I trust in God's mercy) in the world to come. Among them if they were low alive, would be all the real reformers and soundest docters of our church from the time of the Reformation; such as Cranmer (and those who were joined with him in compiling the homilies), Jewell, Hooker, Hall, Pear-son, Barrow, Jeremy Taylor, Beveridge, Waterland. The object of my pastonal letter is, indeed, to promote, with God's blessing, the cause which was, and is, dear to

to the hearts of all such men, be they called "Tractarians" or not. For I know not how the truth can better e maintained, nor how the stratagems of Rome can be more effectually defeated, than by upholding our own

divinely constituted polity.

While you expressed (if I mistake not) your own full conviction of my not wishing to favour a Popishly inclined party, you said, that some alarm had been excited by being understood that I had given a license to Dr. Pusey to preach in this diocese, while he was lying under the sentence of the University of Oxford. I answered that I had not given to Dr. Pusey any general license to preach in this diocese; that the facts were these:—The incumbent of Ilfracombe applied to me in the course of the last summer, asking whether I should object to his availing himself of the occasional assistance of Dr. Pusey in the in the pulpit during his temporary sojourn at Ilfracombe. I had no hesitation in leaving this clergyman at liberty to act according to his own discretion—adding that I doubted not, that if Dr. Pusey should preach there, his own good feeling and good sense would make him abstain from preaching on any topic which could give the slightest offence or excite any alarm. The reason for acting thus I have no scruple in stat-

The University of Oxford (for the proper authorities in it) had exercised a power belonging to them, according to the conscientions judgment of those who had to wisdom of that judgment, however anomalous and contrary to the generally received principles of justice the Proceeding might be; for an university, as such, has very special duties of caution and jealousy which it would be unreasonable and unjust to recognize as proper rules of

In this case Dr. Pusey, without being told that were the specific charges of "unsound doctrine" on which he was condemned, and without being permitted to defend himself against any charge, however generally stated, had been sentenced not to preach for two years within the limits of the university's jurisdiction.

to preach at Hiracombe, I should have been adopting the sentence of the university, and extending it to this dio-cese. I should probably have so done, if the form of proceeding at Oxford had been such as I could acknowledge to be consistent with those principles which I feel it my duty to observe in administering discipline in my own diocese; but, deeming it to be absolutely irreconcilable with those principles, I felt it my duty, at whatever hazard of obloquy and misrepresentation, to refuse to commit the injustice of dealing with Dr. Pusey, on account of the sentence passed on him at Oxford, otherwise than he would be entitled to be treated if no such sentence had

I will add, that so little do I sympathise with any Papalizing party in the church, that a few weeks ago I withdrew my name from the list of members of a society to which (on account of its original object and of its founders) I had considered it an honour to belong—the "Cam-den Society" at Cambridge—on discovering that its zeal exhibited the Virgin Mary crowned, with the infant Saviour in her arms, and attended by two saints not recognised in her own calender. This I deemed to be, at the least, a most injudicious insult to the feelings of Protestants at this crisis, against which it was my duty to

One very important particular of our conversation had reference to that part of my pastoral letter which related to the use of the offertory. You said, that you understood (and that it appeared, from what had passed at different appeared of the control of about (and that it appeared, from what are independent meetings, that it was generally understood) that my words "imply that all who object to give at the offermy words "imply that all who object to give at the offermy words." whereas yourself, and probably many others, object to the collection at the offertory, without being actuated by those Caller.

answer, that such is neither my own Judgment now, when apprised by you of your feelings, nor do I think that the words used by me imply any such meaning.

The church, in the offertory, invites her people to offer to God of His own—to give back to Him of His gracious gifts. She uses the words of our Lord, and of His apostles, to persuade them to act on this their high privilege. Those who, with the church, regard it as indeed a privilege will rejoice to act accordingly. Those ed a privilege, will rejoice to act accordingly. Those lose feelings are not yet of this high order, I do indeed sem to be under an erroneous and unhappy "prejudice" being otherwise duly disposed to alms-giving, they re-thile of the manner which the church points out;

This I conceive is perfectly consistent with my doing and actions of yourself and any others who may not yet inculors. inculcates, and which would lead you gladly to use the blessed opportunity which she presents to you.

I have no more to say, except that while I have had pleasure to an honourable.

I have no more to say, except that while I have had pleasure in explaining my own feelings to an honourable and friendly inquirer, like yourself, I do not recognize the right of any meeting to pronounce judgment on any order made by the bishop to his clergy, which does not exceed the limits of his authority, as he is a bishop.

I have written in very great haste, and am scarcely able to revise what I have written. You are, however, at liberty to read the limits of the proving at Torquay, or 10 section of the case and arguments drawn from the general scope of the canons; secondly, by the alleged berty to read the limits of the cases in which the Stand-

I am, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

I am reminded that I am also misunderstood as to the grant of power in the premises, provides:

ord "enforcement of the collection" by the minister.—

5. That it shall in all cases act with the consent or conword "enforcement of the collection" by the minister.—
I only meant that it depends on his discretion whether to read so many of the sentences as should make it the duty of church of the sentences as should make it the duty of church of the sentences as should make it the duty of church of the sentences as should make it the duty of church of the sentences as should make it the duty of the sentences as should make of churchwardens or others to collect.

BISHOP MANT AND SIR R. PEEL. The annexed important document appears as an appendix to a second edition of Bishop Mant's letter to Sir Robert D

ADDRESS TO THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF

DOWN AND CONNOR, AND DROMORE. We, the undersigned Clergy and laity of you Lordship's united Diocese of Down and Conner and Dromore, desire to approach your Lordship with feelings of deep

respect.

"We thank the Giver of all good for those godly admostic."

"We thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of the Giver

cation of this country.

"We, therefore, in humble dependence on his grace, hereby declare our unalterable determination to afford your Lordship our fullest co-operation in the furtherance of this righteous cause."

[Here follow the signatures.] THE BISHOP'S REPLY. "MY LORDS, GENTLEMEN, AND REVEREND BRETHREN.

-The language of respect, which it is your pleasure to use towards me on this impressive occasion, is met by orresponding feelings of esteem and affectionate regard: belings, not the result of a casual incident, but the fruit of a long acquaintance, official and personal, with those who have most kindly distinguished me by this expression

late testimony in behalf of a sound religious education, I concur with you in humble and hearty thankfulness to the tained in the Bishop's favor; a concession which we hope Author and Giver of all good.

"To be His humble instrument in promoting the know-

ledge of His revealed will amongst the people of this country, is the duty and the privilege of the ministers of His Church. According to the Church's palpable intention, a sense thereof should operate throughout the sphere committed to the care and charge of each: prompting us to be faithful and diligent in making known God's truth, and in driving away all falsehood and error, not only amongst those who are actually in her communion but, amongst those also who go astray from her communion as God shall give us opportunity, and by such means as the Word of God shall warrant. And on the other hand, however a well-intentioned but ill-directed ingenuity may exert itself, to perplex a simple question, to dazzle and blind our understanding, to annul the force of a plain practical, apostolical maxim, and to seduce us 'to do evil,' in the fond hope 'that good may come,' a participation or concurrence in any device, the object or drift of which s the suppression of God's written truth, and the propa-

gation of falsehood and error, is to my mind a palpable sin.
"By His grace it shall be my future endeavour, as it has been my past, to extend and maintain His true religion, to the teaching of which I have been repeatedly, His passion) to the soul of every faithful receiver of the Lord's supper, the privileges of the church, which is Christ's body, the sinfulness of violating the unity of the confidence that your present declaration asground of confidence, that your present declaration assures to me the cordial co-operation of those with whom I am connected by the most holy union: many of whom, as ministers of the church, have undertaken the same sa-cred pledge; and the rest, as her members, now concur with her ministers in avowing their sense of the obligation, and their own 'unalterable determination' to contri-"May our Heavenly Father, by His holy inspiration, give us grace to think the things that are right, and by His merciful guiding lead us to perform the same, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ!"

"Dublin, Oct. 22nd, 1844. "GENTLEMEN,-I understand that it is your intention to honour, by re-publication, a letter which I lately addressed to Sir R. Peel on the question of education in

this country.
"I take the liberty, therefore, of mentioning to you true and reformed church in its unity, its discipline, its divinely constituted polity.

While you expressed (if I mistake not) your own full and received from him an answer, to which I returned and received from him an answer, to which I returned and received from him an answer, to which I returned and received from him an answer. reply. Of my private communication, which was very brief, I have no copy; but I send together with this the answer of Sir Robert Peel, and a copy of my reply. No opportunity has hitherto presented itself for my acting as I expressed my intention of acting, according to what I said on that occasion. As this is the first opportunity, so it appears a convenient one for so acting; and, if it shall be agreeable to you, I request the favour of you to annex the two letters to the forthcoming publication, with this preliminary explanation.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very faithful servant,

"RICHARD DOWN AND CONNOR, &c.

"To the Committee." "Whitehall, Aug. 30, 1844. "My Lord,-I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of or lordship's letter, informing me that in consequence of a newspaper report of some observations made by me, you have been induced to put forward a justification of your own conduct, in a letter publicly addressed to me through the press, in answer to my public censure.

"I beg leave to acquaint your lordship that I have passed no censure on, nor made any reference to, your lordship are did there in mind what were your lordship's

lordship, nor did I bear in mind what were your lordship's opinions on the subject to which you allude

"I have referred to the report of the debate of the 6th August, as given in *The Times* newspaper, and accurately given, and I can find no other reference to Irish prelates, as connected with the system of National education in Ireland, than that I admitted the fact, that of the Irish pre-lates appointed during the lieutenancy of Lord De Grey, and whom I expressly named, some were hostile to that system, and that I regretted they were so .- I have the honour to be, my lord, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT PEEL, "The Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore."

"D. C. and D. House, Sept. 2, 1844. "SIR,—I have the honour of acknowledging your answer to my private letter, and of thanking you for the courtesy of informing me that you made no reference to

me in the debate of August 6.

"In my printed letter, of which my publishers tell me that they have sent you a copy, you will perceive that your allusion to me, was put hypothetically; the hypothesis being suggested by the fact that your reported speech was an answer to Captain Bernal, who had mentioned me by name. I shall be glad to avail myself of an opportunity, should any occur, for contradicting my supposition on

"This, however, is a mere incident, and stands apart from the argument of my letter, which sets forth the grounds of my persuasion, that any connection with the Irish Board of National Education is incompatible with a Clergyman's pledges to God and his Church. "Begging to be excused for this further intrusion, I

have the honour, &c..
"RICHARD DOWN AND CONNOR, &c. "The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel."

UNITED STATES.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S CASE. REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

(From the New York Churchman.) We take great pleasure in laying before our readers to-

day the expected Report of the Standing Committee, the signal ability and moderation of which will be acknowthereas yourself, and probably many others, object to the collection at the offertory, without being actuated by all impartial minds.

1. The first point which the Report makes is that a sentence of indefinite suspension, that is to say, a suspension when a sentence of indefinite suspension, that is to say, a suspension determinable neither by efflux of time nor by the performance of a stipulated condition, is void and inope

rative. This point is not merely asserted in the Report, but proved; and is capable of more abundant proof than it fell within the design of the Report to adduce.

It does not follow, however, that the sentence under which our Diocese is now suffering is in fact void and inoperative; but only that it is voidable and ought to be pronounced void and inoperative by a competent tribunal. Should the next Diocesan Convention by a strong vote

while give in the manner which the church points out, while give in the manner which the church points out, while of those who are not duly disposed to alms-giving, I dare not be afraid of saying, that they are under the influence of "selfishness and worldly-mindedness."

This I conseive is nerfectly consistent with my doing

This I conseive is nerfectly consistent with my doing

The above points are expressed in the Report and 3. The above points are expressed in the Report and the results of the second point of the Report is that the Episcopai of the second point of the Report is the the Episcopai of the Second point of the Report is the Episcopai of the Second point of the Report is the Epi and as the foundation of the inquiry into the powers and duties of the Standing Committee, there is a point tacitly assumed, about which we think a question may fairly be raised. The assumption is that the suspension of the Bis shop, like that of an attorney, totally incapacitates him

berty to read this letter to the meeting at Torquay, or to make any other use of it whatever.

the general scope of the canons, seeming which the Standard analogy of suspension with other cases in which the Standard analogy of suspension with other cases and suspension with othe

thirdly, by constructive arguments on cauons having a bearing on the case under consideration. But while the Committee maintains its position of being offertory be everywhere read immediately, but that it was remain with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rubric for a gen which may be brought against it for want of an express

precedent and cogent arguments.

This, as we understand the Report, is the course projected by the Standing Committee. We consider the course to be self-consistent and defensible, and concur very cordially in its results. Still, as already intimated, there is one point to which we demur; that, namely, which we have designated as the third point in their argument, or the tacit assumption that the suspension voids the Bishop, for the time being, of the Ecclesiastical authority of the ocese. For the Bishop's sentence is declared by the Court to be in general terms, "suspension from the office of a Bishop in the Church of God," and this is afterwards explained to be that he is "suspended from his Episcopal and ministerial functions." Now the Standing Committee, monitions wherewith he has enabled your Lordship as one of the overseers of His Church, to address the Prime Minister of England.

And ministerial functions. Now the Standing Communities, being a body representing the Diocese and composed of lay as well as clerical members, is certainly not competent to exercise any "Episcopal and ministerial function;" and to exercise any "Episcopal and ministerial function;" and reading on Friday.

"To the same God we express our grateful sense of the therefore the Bishop is not suspended from any powers

An Address to Her Majesty for the better securing the independence of the Legislative Council, by an act of the Imperior We are not sorry, however, that the Committee has taken the view which it has taken; for we believe that a more liberal construction of the sentence would have encountered a rude opposition, and we have no wish that the Bishop's Council of Advice should seek, by a stiff maintenance of his rights, to deprive him of any bearable amount of humiliation and suffering. Indeed even if the Report had been framed on the principle which we have amount of numilation and suffering. Indeed even if the Report had been framed on the principle which we have avowed, viz., that the Bishop is the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese and may, consistently with his suspension, exercise that authority to the extent to which and for all the purposes for which it is ever delegated to a Standing Committee, we might still think it desirable for the Bishop to waive the right, and for the Standing Committee to not in all cases, as is now proposed, with the of their good will.

"If any conduct of mine be worthy of commendation, it is only so far as it is agreeable to the will of God, as contained in His Word and set forth by His Church. In the humble hope that such has been the character of my mittee to act in all cases, as is now proposed, with the consent of the Bishop expressed or implied. And therethought it well, however, to call attention to the fact that the Report has conceded a point which it might have rewill disarm all opposition, and be received in the same pacific and conciliatory temper in which the Report itself is manifestly framed.

Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER HIBERNIA.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a circular to the Clergy dispensing with any alterations in the mode of conducting public worship which may be at variance with established.

He objected to the principle of making investigations into sub-ordinate officers, without preferring any specific charge against the Head; and would discountenance the imposition of any inwhere these may be proved to be in conformity with the written partment ion of his Primate.

Fern Hill, in the County of Berks."

Parliament opens this day, and had the packet waited a few hours longer, it would have taken out the Queen's speech. The general impression is, that Ireland will be alluded to in soothing terms, and that another modification of the sugar duties will be announced. We have alluded elsewhere to the ministerial arragements, and to the resignation of Mr. Gladstone. that paragraph was in type, the feeling has increased that the sugar question has driven that gentleman from the cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the administration, in addi-tion to his resignation of office, seems to have been apprehended; and sundry vague rumours were circulated as to the individual who should fill up the vacancy so created a to the material who should fill up the vacancy so created. The St James's Chronicle sa, s,—"The fact, we believe to be, that beyond St. Thomas Freemantle's appointment as Secretary for Ireland nothing is settled, though there is too much reason to fear that Mr. Gladstone may retire from the administration, but certainly not from the Conservative party. Should Mr. Gladstone retire, the step will be altogether from his own choice, and it will be an occasion of deep regret to all his colleagues. We have seen in some of the journals various motives assigned for the right honourable gendeman's withdrawal from office, but not one of them, we believe, even approaches to the truth. At the risk of passing for uninformed, we shall be at present silent; because we will not let go the hope that the able and eloquent President of the Board of Trade may be prevailed upon to continue to give his services to the country.

The death of the Earl of St. Germans, the father of Lord

Eliot, has caused a scramble for the post of Chief Secretary of Ireland as it is against official etiquette for a member of the House of Lords to hold the office. The past week has been spent in speculations respecting Lord Eliot's successor. It is an office requiring great talent, and most of the leading statesmen of the day have held it at the outset of their political lives. It is also, perhaps, the most thankless office under the Crown, and one exposed to more than ordinary obloquy. Sir Thomas Freemantle has at length been fixed upon, but the choice is not considered happy. A new Judge, in the person of Mr. Platt, has also been raised to the bench in the place of Mr. Baron

has also been raised to ...

Gurney, who retires from ill health.

The renewal of the negociations with Brazil will prevare our ...

West India readers for what has long been apparent, and upon ...

West India readers for what has long been apparent, and upon ...

A discussion took place on a motion by Mr. Murney, for leave to bring in a bill to alter the law of dower in Upper Capacity, and the sussion which ...

The Hong mover said that an alteration had recently a place in England in respect to the law of dower, which ... commences on Tuesday. But not only will the Sugar Act of last session be disturbed, the whole tariff, it is said, will undergo renewal of the negociations with Brazil, they must have made up their minds to abandon the distinction which they set up st year between free and slave-grown sugar. This says little for consistency-less for rectitude.

The Guizot Administration, after escaping a threatened debility, have established themselves more firmly than ever; and there is now the most flattering prospect of the permaneut superiority of the moderate party. The Answer to the King's Speech was carried by a majority of 216 to 33. The reply of His Majesty to the Address presented by the Chamber of Deputies, breathes a highly praiseworthy and temperate spirit. The Answer to the King's

Santa Anna, as he was attempting to make his escape to the sea-coast in disguise.

In a letter from the captive ex-President to the Govern

of the Department of Vera Cauz, dated Jalapa, 16th ult.. he complains most hitterly of his treatment by the guards and the populace. He says his habitation presents the appearance of a quard room, with a sentinal constantly by his bed-he cannot sleep-the officials will permit none of his friends to have any intercour e with him,—and in fact his condition is vastly more degrading than whilst he remained a pri-oner in the hands of the Texans. His entry into Jalapa resembled a triumphal procession, conducting him as a conquered foe to his country. "Indeed," he continues, "I would prefer death to such insults, —which are neither noble nor decent."

It is stated that Santa Anna had 400,000 dollars in gold at but it has fallen into the hands of the Government department of Vera Cruz, who propose to employ it in remunerating the inhabitants of that Department for the losses sustained by them during Santa Anna's occupation.

UNITED STATES.

A New York Journal contains the following allusion to a circumstance which may probably prove a fresh cause of disturbance between Great Britain and the United States:—

bance between Great Britain and the United States:

MR. CALHOUN'S DIPLOMACY.—We have tidings of high import from Washington; tidings for the truth of which we cannot vouch, but which present nothing incredible, nothing indeed which we had not reason to expect. We are told that the last steamer from England brought despatches from the British Government to Mr. Pakenham, instructing him to demand from the Government of the United States an explanation on the decision of the Speaker, to reflect upon the explanation on the decision of the Speaker, to reflect upon the state of the had heard in that house; it had the merit of being brief, and said a great deal in a short time. The hone member for Quebe might take a lesson from it.

During the progress of this debate Mr. Aylwin interrupted Mr. Moffatt, and, upon being several times called to order by the Speaker, refused to take his seat, and was at length named to the house. He made use of his privilege of making an explanation on the decision of the Speaker, to reflect upon the progress of the had beard in that house; it had the merit of being brief, and said a great deal in a short time. The hone member for Quebe might take a lesson from it.

Speaker, refused to take his seat, and was at length named to the house. He made use of his privilege of making an explanation on the decision of the Speaker, to reflect upon the explanation of the United States and the member for Quebe might take a lesson from it. of the very extraordinary letter written by Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King, the U. S. Minister at the Court of France, which, as we learned by the same arrival, had been the subject of so much angry and indignant comment in the English papers. In the Pakenham is instructed to demand an apology—but we have below it more probable that an explanation would be re
a Report on the Petition of the Church Society of the Diocese quired in the first instance, and that an apology would be de. manded only in the event of explanation being withheld, or of England, relating to the Clergy Reserves. proving unsatisfactory. What is to follow a denial of either apology or explanation our readers can imagine for themselves.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1845.

ROUTINE BUSINESS. The Surveyor General's Office Abolition Bill, and the Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal Incorporation Bill were brought from the Assembly, and read a first time. Second

The Quebec Fire-wood Society Bill was read a second time, and referred to Committee. The Bill for the preservation of the peace on the Public Works in the Province was read a second time. Third reading

time, and referred to Committee. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

The Hon. JAMES CROOKS took his seat, and the usual oaths. The Right Honourable Several petitions were presented.

The Bill for the preservation of the peace on the Public Works

tory Bill. The amendments reported were agreed to. Some

MONDAY, Feb. 17.

The third reading of the Bill to make provision for keeping the peace on the public works was carried. Nays—Messrs. Aylwin, Cauchon, and Merritt.

torney and Solicitor Generals seats in the House, and that he would allow them, without recording a vote in their favour—
(hear)—as it was necessary they should look after the laws, and give them such a knowledge of the other departments as ould enable them to answer all questions put to them.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for C. E. stated that it was ne-

Government into the Colony, and he was also much opposed to the Heads of Departments having seats in the House, as he By the arrival of the Hibernia at Boston, on Wednesday the 19th inst., we are just in possession of our London Files up to the 1st February. For the summary of intelligence which succeeds we are indebted partially to Wilmer and Smith's European would like to see it get a fair trial, and consequently would not be defined in another print about the same time, that the Bishop of London Files up to ties while engaged in politics. However, as the principle of Responsible Government was introduced into the country, he would like to see it get a fair trial, and consequently would not be defined in another print about the same time, that the Bishop of London Files up to ties while engaged in politics. However, as the principle of one year. I can give the names of five Romish priests that have joined the Church in Ireland in the Course of last year. at the present day object to those officers having seats.

ge and might give occasion to offence and dissension, even creased responsibility upon the Head of the Crown Lands De-

formularies of the Church. All private interpretations of the Rubric are condemned by His Grace, who exhorts that differences of opinion should in all cases be referred to the Bishop or Ordinary of the Diocese. An amicable termination of existing An allusion hazarded by Mr. Baldwin to the difficulty expedifficulties appears to be confidently expected. The Bishop of Exeter was amongst the first to submit cheerfully to the deciof York, and again at Hastings. On the other hand, the hon. His Excellency, Sir C. T. Metcalfe, has been elevated to the President of the Executive was defeated at Richelieu, and afterPeerage, "by the name, style, and title of Baron Metcalfe, of wards for the County of Montreal. One hon. gentleman had lost two elections in Upper Canada—the other has lost two in Lower Canada; and he had no doubt that some constituency, with the milk of human kindness, will step forward and do Mr. Viger the same favour as was done at Rimouski for his hon.

The system which existed that Heads of Departments should likewise be Representatives of constituencies in the Legislative Assembly was found to be inconvenient. Owing to the pancity the population and, he spoke without any wish to depreciate the poverty of this province, it was impossible to meet so readily here with all the requisites for a Ministry. And a difficulty arises of procuring persons with seats in Parliament, who recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that would give setisfaction; which would not be so much felt if it are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her

The Bill was read a third time.

Last evening Mr. Laurin departed from the usual practice of iting his notices in English as well as French, and sent up to the Speaker a notice in French only. The question was put to the Speaker whether he could receive it, as the 41st clause of the Union Act provides, that all proceedings of the House shall be in English. A smart discussion ensued, which lasted for nearly two hours; Mr. Paldwin and the French members maintaining that a motion is not a proceeding, and, therefore, might be in Chinese; Solicitor General Sherwood and the English members generally, maintaining that it is a proceeding. The Speaker decided in the affirmative, but this decision was appealed from by Mr. Lafontaine. The House was counted, and the Clerk returned 30 Ayes and 30 Nays. It was counted again, and the Speaker's decision was sustained by a majority of one. Several supporters of the Ministry went against the Speaker, and seveof the opposition sustained him .- Montreal Herald.

Mr. CAUCHON put a question to the Attorney General, whether the Government intended to appoint a Solicitor General for Lower Canada, and the reason why the appointment had not been made before?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said it was the intention of the Government to make the appointment; as for the reasons why it had not been made before, the Government did not conceive order, of

last session be disturbed, the whole tariff, it is said, will undergo a thorough revision. The new session promises to be prolific in measures of a practical tendency. One thing seems tolerably clear—that as our Government is the party seeking the renewal of the passicial respect to the law of dower, which had been conveyed which had been conveyed away in the lifetime of the husband, during the converture. Large properties have

Messrs. Roblin, Johnstone, Baldwin, and Col. Prince, opp ed the motion, and were against any alteration in the exiting law. Mr. Baldwin, in particular, referred to the difference which existed in respect to real property in England and Canada. In England, a great proportion of the real property was in the hands of a class of women who were not provided for by the common law of dower, but by special marriage settlements. In Upper Canada there were few instances of marriage settlements, and the effect of the alteration proposed would be to put it out followed. of the power of married women to protect themselves, and leave them at the mercy of their husbands, however bad and profligate MEXICO.

A New Orleans paper reports the capture of the celebrated dedly against the bill, and would vote against its introduction. Finally, it was put to the vote, and the motion negatived .-

Montreul Teanscript. TUESDAY, Feb. 18. Mr. Robinson moved the second reading of the Bill for the Repeal of the Customs and the substitution of a new Tariff .-The leading features of this measure—as we are enabled to gather them from his speech—are as follow:—
1. Duty to be levied per lb. and gallon instead of ad valorem.

Ready money payments instead of six months' bond.— Reduction of duties on tea and tobacco to prevent smuggling. Duty upon raw material to be reduced to nominal impost £1 per cent, in order to encourage home manufactures. 5. No stores to be erected within a given distance of the frontier.— . American wheat to be admitted in bond.

Mr. Aylwan was, as usual, dissatisfied. He complained of

his residence, Eusero, which was to have been forwarded to him, the meagreness of the statement proffered by the Inspector General, and was pleased to signify a gracious intimation that he would take care, if a more satisfactory report of official statistics were not forthcoming on a future occasion, to render the position of the Administration any thing but "a hed of roses." It is gratifying to reflect, under the weight of such a denunciation, that the powers for mischief possessed by the hon.

gentleman are somewhat restricted in their operation.

Col. PRINCE considered the speech of the Inspector General as the best he had heard in that house; it had the merit of

general character of the house in the most abusive terms, expressing his total disrega d of any opinion it might form upon his conduct. The difficulty, however, was settled without his his conduct. The difficulty, however, was settled without his withdrawal, by an apo'ogy on the part of the offender to the

Toronto, and other Petitions from Members of the Church

MONTREAL ELECTION.—The Opposition in the House of Assembly have indulged in frequent reflexions, equally correct and moderate in their tone, on the circumstances of the late Election for the City of Montreal; striving, though in vain, to fix upon the Executive the odium of disturbances known to have been occasioned mainly by the turbulence of the labourers on the public works in the vicinity of that city. The following Despatch from the Colonial Office, which has been trans mitted by the Governor General to the House of Assembly is satisfactory on this point. The individual whose exertions are so favourably acknowledged in the document, has been made the object of especial attack by the "Hon. Member for Quebec."

Downing Street, Nov. 16th, 1844. Str,-I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 162, of the 28th October, inclosing the copy of a Report from Captain Wetherall, Stipendiary Magistrate, detailing the proceedings which took place at the recent Election of Members to represent the City of Montreal in the new Parliament, You will signify to the Returning Officer, Mr. Young, and The Upper Canada District Courts Bill was read a second to Captain Wetherall, my approbation of the efforts so successfully made by them for the preservation of the peace of the City

on that occasion. I have, &c. (Signed) Sir Chas. Metcalfe, Bart.

Dissenters from her communion. There is one peculiarity further amendments were then proposed, reducing the amount of capital stock from £12,000 to £8,000, and limiting the power of borrowing to £6,000, in lieu of £10,000. An amendment monly outstrips their memory,—and hence arises the circum—

The instruction given consists of the ordinary branches of an with regard to the liability of the Directors was negatived.

Third reading to-morrow.

Stance that facts are almost invariably forgotten in the excitement of leaping at conclusions without the painful process of French, Italian, and German. Third reading to-morrow.

The Bill for establishing the independence of the Legislative Council was withdrawn.

The Town of Niagara Incorporation Bill was brought up from the Legislative Assembly, and read a first time. Second reading on Friday.

The Directors was negative for the liability of the Interior and State of Interior

The Surveyor-General's Office Abolition Bill was read a se- pected under the present unblushing development of schismatic noble stand which your Lordship has thus made in support of true religion, as connected with the scriptural edubut may himself be, consistently with his suspension, the

The third reading of the Bill to make provision for accepting the peace on the public works was carried. Nays—Messrs, Lylwin, Cauchon, and Merritt.

On the motion being made for the third reading of the Bill by the Supervice General's office—

Mr. Editor, unintentionally have inserted a passage in your highly re-pectable journal, that would in the slightest degree countenance the imposition. For my part, I wonder indeed that the number who join the Church of Rome is so small, in Towels; all of which will be returned.

Towels; all of which will be returned. On the motion being made for the third reason to abolish the Surveyor General's office—

Mr. Johnston gave it as his opinion, that the Heads of Departments could never perform their duties satisfactorily so long as they sat in the House. His plan would be, to give the Attorney and Solicitor Generals seats in the House, and that he tumber of the Clergy of England,) I wonder that there are so few young men of ardent temperament and imaginative turn of mind, who, like poor Mr. Sibthorp, are led astray by the

"But whilst upon this subject I would inquire, Mr. Editor, if you have never heard of the immense numbers of dissenting cessary for the carrying out of the system of Responsible Government, as it was found by the present Executive that the Heads of Departments should have seats in the House.

ministers, who are yearly seeking admission into the ministry of the English Church. For one proof of this fact, allow me to reter you to the columns of the late British Chronicle, printed Heads of Departments should have seats in the House.

Mr. Murney was opposed to the introduction of Responsible in New York, in which I saw it recorded, that the Bishop of Chester had applications from 36 dissenting ministers in course of nine months, for Orders in the Church. It was stated of one year. I can give the names of five Romish priests that | "February, 1845." A CHURCHMAN.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on THURSDAY, March 6th, W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The members of this Association are respectfully reminded that the next meeting will be held (D.V.) at Belleville, on Wednesday 5th, and Thursday the 6th of March next. SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary:

Mohawk Parsonage 17th February, 1855.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manageent, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIS BARBIER; and that no sales will be were possible to select from the Province at large, without it being indi-pensably necessary to procure a seat in the House. for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is prised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

> TRENT CHURCH. HE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq, who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.
> (Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY, (Signed) SHELDON ITALE
>
> Treasurer to the Building Committee
>
> 30

February 20, 1845. DUNDASFOUNDRY

MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers and the public for the support they have hitherto enjoyed, beg to announce they have now added to their extensive works, the manufacture of

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES. of the best quality. They continue also the manufacture, to

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c. and are prepared to undertake the erection or furnishing of MILUS or other MACHINERY, in any part of the Province. Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms, GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINES, (of which the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, (of which the sole right in Canada is noted by the Eq.). Packing Presses, and Mill Machinery of all kinds; Boulting Cloths, Screen Wire, Threshing Machines, Ploughs and Stoves of various patterns, &c.

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co.

Dundas Foundry, 1st Feb., 1845.

and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi

UPHOLSTERER. AT No. 94, YONGE STREET, THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH,

Where he has erected a Steam Apparatus, for CLEANSING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS. By which all moths and insects are destroyed -grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and

restored to their original lightness.

The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as "Williams' Feather Renovating Machine."

All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS. Beds can be returned same day if required.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public.
WALTER TELFER, Surgeon

J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c. John King, M.D. *
ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician. Toronto, February 7th, 1845.

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

W. HARTWELL. Cobourg, January 23, 1845.

JUST RECEIVED, THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK, FUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT,

334 pages, price 3s. 1½d. BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial.

Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A N ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman holding an official station in Toronto, who receives into her family a few young Ladies to educate with her daughters,—baving now the assistance of a Lady from England of some experience, whom she knows to be highly qualified, and well prin wishes to increase the number of young persons under her

charge.

Her establishment being intended to be a family on a larger scale, her husband is the head of that family; and he extends to the other young people that daily instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in the doctrines and practice of religion, and that paternal supervision and control, which he bestows on his own children. The religious principles inculc ted are strictly and exclusively those of the Church of England, as taught in the Catechism and brought out devotionally in the Offices of the Church. The young people are expected to take their share with the voice in the family devotions and in those of the Church,—and they will be encouraged early to prepare themselves for Confirmation and the Holy Communion. THE CHURCH AND POPERY .- The pretended declension of

in the Province, was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into consideration of the amendments by the Committee of the whole on the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory and so to form their personal habits, that they may be fitted for domestic relations, and be trained to act with that delicacy, cheerfulness, and attention to the wants and feelings of others,

English Education, Needle-work, Botany, Music and Singing,

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY. MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TYUITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. de cond month. I have heard a great deal from those who are no friends of the Church, that there is a constant sec-ssion from her ranks to that of Rome; but I now call upon them to prove it.

"I believe that the community are very grossly imposed upon in this matter; and I could not help regretting that you should, M. Edit.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupils MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

Angust 12, 1844:

WANTS A SITUATION, A Sa Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-tleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The

most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can Apply (if by letter, prespaid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks2

November 8th, 1844.

A Situation as Datty Governess to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Thos. Charletos, 144, King Street; Toronto.

December 18, 1844.

SARAH H. CARTWRIGHT.

PETER DIEHL, THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON, JOHN RICHARDSON FORSYTH,

Kingston, 22d January, 1845. MR. MEREDITH.

FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, LATE OF MINGARA, TEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that the has made this City his residence, and, from long experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its ranches, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Toronto, Jan. 1, 1845. JOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The Old Countryman, stid Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

TERMS:

Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

KING STREET, COBOURG, BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of theoselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found— Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muss

ns, Lace Good , Furs, &c. &c. Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books;

Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, A good assortinent of choice North-West Buffale-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844. 383-tf

> EASTON & WRIGHT. Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

> KING STREET, COBOURG, R ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILDS INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOOD'S, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience, and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be uniformate tow, the most strict attention paid to the wishes

3s. 9d. per dozen.
Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.
382-tf

REVIEWS, &c. TORONTO,
[LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

PAIL FACTORY.

THE Subscriber is now carrying on the PAIL FACTORY, and intends to have a supply of Pails and SAP-Buckets about the 25th of February.

W. HARTWELL.

> fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-London Quarterly Review 1 2 0 per annum Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) 1 10 0 Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 0 United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 0 Dublin University Magazine " 1 10 0 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 7 0 Ainsworth's Magazine " 1 7 0 The London Lancet, a weekly Medical

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

January 8, 1845; BIRTHS. At Thorold, on the 9th inst., the wife of the Rev. T. B. Fuls

At Cobourg, on the 15th inst., Mrs. (Dr.) J. A. Cowles, of

At Willoughby, C.W., on the 9th January last, Mr. Jacob

Everitt, aged 66 years.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., of scarlet fever, Charles James, son of G. Duggan, jun., Esq., M.P.P., aged six months. At St. Catharines, on the 1st inst., at the residence of W. H. Merritt, E.q., Mrs. Penelope Prendergast, wife of Dr. Jedidiah Prendergast, of Chautauque county, New York, aged 70 years.

At Hamilton, on the 16th inst., Captain Thomas Bentley,

TERMS PER QUARTER!

35, Newgate Street, Toronto,

N.B .- School re-opens September 2ml, 1844.

GOVERNESS. LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obtain &

NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, ESQUIRE, are requested to transmit the same, duly authenticated, to Francis M. Hill, Esq., who is authorized to adjust the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, either by Account, Note, Bond, Mortgage, or otherwise, are also requested to settle with him, or either of the undersigned, without delay.

SURGEON DENTIST.

References to the following gentlemen: -Dr. Widmer, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Telfer, and Dr. Hodder.

As the new volumes of these commence the beginning of the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. Nimmo

IMPORTERS,

397-6w advance for CASH

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

practical experience, made subservient to their interests

BRITISH MAGAZINES,

will meet with extensive effecting ement, and especially as the past year's experience has shown the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Totonto:

er, of a son At Prescott, on the 7th inst., aged 13, of consumption, Georgina Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of Ralph Allen Dan-

late of the 3rd Battailion Incorporated Militia.

At the residence of his daughter in Niagara, on the 11th inst., John P. Clement, Esq., aged 87 years and 52 days.