tent, and at her Altar and Communion you received. divine comfort and pardon, to say nothing about the sub-sequent operations of the holy spirit deepening the work of holiness in your soul, and the holy comforts you have experienced from that day to the present. Now one of two things is evident;—first, either those important operations of the holy spirit, of which you were the subject at the Methodist Altar, and at the Methodist Prayer meeting, when you were born of God, were not Christianity; or, secondly, your statement, relative to your conversion among us is incorrect. On which horn of the dilemma do you wish to be placed? How are we to judge of your former sayings and present statements? Think me not uncharitable in these remarks, or that I wish to believe either of the above conclusions; nor do I believe you would have persisted in publishing them to the world, had you been permitted to act your own judgement in the matter. But, believing as I do, that you have been influenced to be a support of the supp enced by others, "who desire you to be circumcised that they may glory in your flesh," you have inconsiderately,

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paragraph in e to find any n reason, to off from the christianity." many of us, you were cona Methodisk you received Altar a peni-

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and to your hurt made the above statements.

As to your next paragraph, which represents the Methodist Church [?] as being involved in "error," or holding the same in her Communion, (for this must be your meanthe same in her Communion, (for this must be your meaning when taken in its connection,) I leave the Christian world to judge.—Oh yes! how hard it must be for a man who has received, as you say you did, your Christianity in the Church of England, to live and enjoy the essentials of it in so erroneous a Church [?] or so corrupt a society (as I suppose you will now call it,) as is the Wesleyan Methodist, especially when we take into the account the paucity of her means, the unholy ministry and membership of that Church [?] together with the coldness, sterility, and evident marks of divine abandonment, in consequence of her being so useless and unproductive; especially when compared with the exuberant means, activity, vitality, and usefulness of the Apostolic Church of England! It may usefulness of the Apostolic Church of England! It may be thought by some to be out of character to introduce irony or sarcasm on a subject of such moment, and indeed feel loth to do so in writing to my old friend; but when I take into the account, the reasons that have weighed to heavily with rou as well as the other Ministers that have left our Communion for that of the Church of England—when I consider that the Methodist Church [?] would suffer nothing from the most minute and scriptural comparison with ANY OTHER BRANCH OF GOD'S CARE ON comparison with ANY OTHER BRANCH OF GOD'S CARE ON EARTH—when I reflect on what she has done, and what she is still doing, for a lost and ruined world—and that few, if any, of the different branches of His Militant care are this day exerting even as healthy, holy, and vigorous an influence as is the Methodist Church [?]—when, I say, I think of these things, and then think of leaving such a Church [?] because of "error," and especially of going to the Church of England, I think that even irony and the control of sarcasm, with all their withering powers, may well be adopted to exhibit the inconsistency of such men; for if a person cannot serve God acceptably in the Methodist Church [?]—if he cannot save his soul in her Communion, and with her means, where! Oh, where! can he do so?

With regard to your postscript I have only to observe, that I neither promised, or meant to read your farewell address in public, and am happy to have it in my power to prove this fact by the very Ministers to which you allude. And as respects my exhorting, (for I was the only person who spoke of you at the meeting to which you allude,) my brethren to "throw the mantle of charity over your sins," * I have only to say I said no such thing; neither can any one say, who speaks truth, that my remarks were any other than friendly on that occasion; and these remarks, which I have felt due to myself and our Church, (?) would never have appeared had you modified some expressions in your letter as you "thought" you would have done at our last interview; or had you asked of me the facts relative our last interview; or had you asked of me the facts relative to what I said in the Chapel on the evening of the 13th inst. I am not in the habit of traducing the character of either public or private men, much less that of those to whom I feel as close an attachment as I have always felt towards you, and nothing but self-defence would have induced me to notice your letter (though in much weakinduced me to notice your letter, (though in much weakness I admit,) as I have endeavoured to do in this case.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your true, and affectionate friend,
Brockville, March 21, 1842.
L. Hought L. HOUGHTON.

(From the Brockville Recorder, of the 31st March.)

To the Editor of the Brockville Recorder. Sir,—I observe by the last number of the Brockville Recorder, that Mr. L. Houghton, supposing that my farewell address to the Wesleyan Methodist body in this Town Town, contained "expressions very exceptionable in them-selves, and highly derogatory to his character," has thought proper to address me personally through its columns. I am therefore again under the necessity of troubling you with a communication.
I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

RICHARD GARRETT.

To MR. LUTHER HOUGHTON.

perceive you think yourself personally wronged in THREE several particulars. To remove, if possible, this mistaken impression, I shell advert to them seriatim.

FIRST; you say—"It was not with the subject of local and you, shall find the, I trust, "ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh me a reason of the hope that is in me, with meekness and fear."

You have gratuitously, and very unwarrantably assigned improper motives to those, who, you believe, influenced

and of ministerial unfaithfulness towards you.

Most gladly do I beg to assure you, that I was far from regarding you as unworthy of confidence. Had I considered that by reason of an exemption from prejudices— by extent of information on these momentous subjects by calmness of spirit, and coolness of deliberation, you were properly qualified to advise with me, I might perhaps have been induced to confide to you my feelings, and the workings of my mind. But in so acting, I do not think my conduct would have been strictly justifiable.—
Until I had officially resigned my charge, I was not at liberty to communicate to any person, placed under my care, such mental misgivings as might excite doubts, injurious to that cause which I felt pledged to sustain. I felt therefore obliged to observe "the product of the liberty of which fore obliged to observe "the profound secrecy" of which you complain, until the period when, being fully convinced that I was wrong, I had under such honest conviction, tendered my resignation to those who entrusted me with this Station. As soon as I had done this, I did communicate to you my convictions. I therefore hope that when the excitement of your feelings shall have passed away, you will be slow to renew the assertion, "That the subject was either too delicate and painful to suffer me to broach

You say that I "ought to have opened my mind to some one of our Ministers." You must have surely forgotten that I stated to you that I had "opened my mind to one"—to one for whom I entertain the highest regard.—This may recall to your mind the name of the Rev. Gentleman.

it, or that I was afraid of the light, and therefore prefer-

The SECOND personal wrong, you count me to have done you, is in a postscript to the Farewell Address which I placed in your hands, accompanying it with a request, that it might be read to the Congregation on the following day. The words used in the Postscript were these:—
"The request having been acceded to, I felt that this, my parting expression of esteem, would have been communicated to you." (I place some of these words in italics, cated to you." (I place some of these words in italics, merely to mark the grounds of the supposed wrong, and not to give any ill natured point to them.) In reference to this you say,—"I neither promised or meant to read your farewell address in public."—You do not however say, that the request was not made, or that you declined your farewell address in public."—You do not nowever say, that the request was not made; or, that you declined receiving the address. Even if you had done no more than to take the paper in silence, I was perfectly justified, under the circumstances, in regarding it as a full assent to the request. Permit me, however, to bring to your recollection the naked facts. When I placed the paper in your hand, in the presence of the two Rev. Gentlemen, alluded to in my Postserint, you were sitting in your duded to in my Postscript, you were sitting in your lair. You not only bowed assent, but accompanied that assent with an audible YES. Of this I am perfectly positive, that I heard that word fall from your lips. It would seem also that an impression similar to mine still rested on your own mind up to the following Tuesday evening, when I waited upon you according to previous arrangement. For you then took up the address, remarking at the same time, (and that without my asking any question whatever concerning it,) that it had not been read on the preceding Sabbath, assigning as a reason for the omission, that there were some things in it which you did not like.—Hence it is evident that your own impression was, that I was warranted in concluding that, to all intents and

* The Rev. Mr. Taylor states to me that he might have stated to you, that I said "sins," but he likewise stated that he did not intend to express my words verbatim, but merely to convey to you their seneral purport.

afterwards objected to some expressions in the address, which you were looking over by the imperfect light of the evening; particularly to the phrase—"ALL my Christianity," which you quoted as from the address; and which, you said, made very strongly against the Methodists.—As you seem to place so much stress on this, I remarked to you, that if there was any thing in it inconsistent with the most perfect truth and charity, I should think it my duty to expunge it. This was the sentiment of my mind, and in substance expressed to the foregoing effect. On my reviewing a copy of the address at home, I could discover nothing that needed alteration, and that the word ALL did not precede the words—"my Christianity." Farther; you should have recollected, that I alone was responsible

for the wording of the address.

But, notwithstanding this, sir, do not suppose that, when I said in my postscript—"my request was not complied with," I had the most remote intention of derogating from your character. You doubtless had forgotten assenting to my request; for, it is not to be supposed, that any candid man would have received the address as you did, without frankly convince the time that he without frankly owning at the time that he never "meant to read" it, if such had been the determination of his mind. I hope therefore, you will acquit me of doing you any

I hope therefore, you will acquire me of doing you any wrong in this particular.

The third point you refer to, as "derogatory to your character" is this:—that I remark in my postscript my being "grieved on learning that the Brethren were exhorted to throw the mantle of charity over my sins."—Here I must observe that the word sins, will, I believe, be found sin in the manuscript sent to the Printing Office.* The Rev. Mr. Taylor, who was present in the Chapel, told me, distinctly and positively, that the word sin was used, and in the connexion already stated. In asserting this fact Lussure you, that I did not consider you as "traducing" fact, I assure you, that I did not consider you as "traducing" my character, and would be sorry to think that others should, for a moment, regard your conduct on that occasion in any such light. I am satisfied that what you said, sion in any such fight. I am satisfied that what you said, was uttered from your heart—that you thought I had done wrong—and that you gave expression to your feelings in words, hindly alean, but, nevertheress, calculated to operate to the prejudice of one who thought differently from yourself. I trust that I have now candidly met, and satisfied

yourself. I trust that I have now candidly met, and satisfactorily replied to the several particulars, in which you supposed yourself personally aggrieved. And since you say—"nothing but self defence would have induced me to notice your letter," I hope you will find no farther need of drawing yourself or me before the public.

I must decline troubling the public with a lengthy reply to your several harsh insinuations. I forgive the author; and desire to overlook, as far as possible, the remarks themselves, as the mere effect of those strong prejudices and feelings, which you permitted yourself to vent (as you say,) in "irony and sarcasm, with all their withering powers."

In reference to the supposed dilemma I would observe,— Had I stated that there was no Christianity among Methodists, then, my "true and affectionate friend" might, with reason, have given me, as he has done with kind consideration, a choice between the horns of his dilemma. But since I have placed myself in no such predicament, the question—"on which horn of the dilemma do you wish to be placed?"—is needless, for I am not qualified to need this proof of his "tender mercies." I have not wish to be placed?"—Is needless, for rain too to need this proof of his "tender mercies." I have not the slightest hesitation in repeating, that "I owe my Christianity to the Church of England," (having been made in Baptism "a member of Christ" through her instrumentality, and having been religiously brought up within her pale;) but that I neglected to profit, as I ought to have done, by my religious privileges; and consequently neglected my duty towards God; that I was subsequently neglected my duty towards God; that I was adsequently induced to attend some religious services, in a Methodist Chapel; and having found the prayers and advice of these pious persons, many of whom were members of the Church of England, of much use, in bringing me back to a resolution to serve God with Christian faithfulness, I united myself to them; and found much comfort and edification lution to serve God with Christian fathiumess, I united myself to them; and found much comfort and edification in their society. Why should I deny any of the blessings of God, through whomsoever received! I have, however no doubt, that, had I faithfully used the means of grace, no doubt, that, had I fathitudy used the means of grace, provided in the Church, as great, if not greater blessings would have been bestowed. I sincerely love the Wesleyan Methodists; and hope, and believe, the day is not far distant, when their distinctiveness will be given up; when that strife and division, of which good men ar growing more and more weary every day, will be ended; and ALL united in heart, in faith, and in form, even "the form of sound words," shall worship God "in spirit and in truth," within the ample bounds of National, Catholic communions, of which "Kings and Queens" shall be "the nursing fathers and the nursing mothers." I desire to give no reasonable ground of offence to former friends; therefore I have rather declined, for the present, visiting and conversing with them lest my motives might be mistaken. But since, Sir, you publicly charge me with inconsistency, &c. I take this opportunity of informing those friends and you, that should farther information be desired, there is no difficulty of access to me, and that they and you shall find me. I trust "ready always to they and you, shall find me, I trust, "ready always to

It would be easy to prove that your remarks, relative to the Revds. J. and C. Wesley, do an (unintentional) injustice to both these good men; for, the former expressed himself, as dying in the Church of England; and the latter, remonstrated in the strongest possible terms, against his brother's pseudo-ordination of ministers for America. But I have no right to trespass, by entering at length on this subject.

In conclusion; from the short intercourse that existed between us, I doubt not, that, had you allowed yourself longer time for deliberation, you would not have sent to the press, your letter in the Recorder of the 24th inst. nor would you have made such a violent attack upon the Church of England—a Church admitted by the highest Church of England—a Church admitted by the highest authorities among dissenters, to be the noblest bulwark of Protestant Christendom; by such men as Adam Clarke and Richard Watson, both METHODISTS; by Pye Smith, an INDEPENDENT, I believe; and by Robert Hall, a BAPTIST. Your hasty, and uncharitable assertions, that she is but "a poor apology for a Church" and "a dead body," (the italics are your own,) will weigh but little, when placed in juxta-position with the calm and deliberate convictions of these—the burning and shining lights of Dissent. To say, in effect, that there is not a converted soul in the Church of England, in "the length and breadth of the United Provinces of Canada," seems to betoken the necessity of a conversion to Christian charity on the part of him who makes it.

part of him who makes it.

Believe me if I can forgive your temporary unkindness, that purest branch of the Holy Catholic Church, which you have so wantonly reviled, can more readily, by a thousand fold, afford to pardon you, and to "cast the mantle of charity over your sin."—If, Sir, you have never found her to be to you "a retreat and a home, a refuge from the storm and a covert from the wind, as well as a means of salvation and holiness to all, who might wish to take shelter under her branches," it is because you have never, under the influence of this wish, sought her as such. This is not to be wondered at; for, being influenced by very strong prejudices, you have, I fear, never allowed yourself to examine dispassionately, if at all, her claims to that character, which, you say, she ought to possess; a character, most willingly accorded to her, by the least

I remain, Sir, Yours sincerely RICH'D. GARRETT. Brockville, March 29th, 1842.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

We can only take a hasty glance at a few of the recent

events of interest that have occurred in the Church of It has been known for some time that Mr. Garbett was

the successful candidate for the vacant Professorship of Poetry at Oxford. The strife between the friends of the Poetry at Oxford. The strife between the friends of the two parties ran so high, that about 250 non-resident members of the University, who had votes for the occasion, presented an address to the two Committees, requesting them to withdraw their respective candidates, so that a fresh nomination might be made. Among the signers of this address were five highers were the belowner and a second control of the co this address were five bishops, several noblemen, and some

* The little letter s which was inadvertently slipped into Mr. Garret's last article, by one of our compositors seems to have made a difference as to the rightful understanding of matters. As this difficulty is now discovered we hope it will operate as a charm in reconciling the adverse parties.—Ed. Rec.

purposes, you had "promised" and meant to read it. You afterwards objected to some expressions in the address, which you were looking over by the imperfect light of the Mr. Williams acceded to, this arrangement. In order however to prevent as much unnecessary excitement as possible, it was then mutually agreed that a comparison of the number of votes promised should take place, and that the party finding himself in a minority should retire.

Mr. Williams of course withdrew, and Mr. Garbett was elected without further opposition.

Thus ended this stirring contest: and the result, it is to be hoped, will be an avoidance of extremes, and a better understanding of sound Church principles.

The visit of the King of Prussia to England, well worthy of notice as it is, can only be alluded to by us in connexion with its bearing upon the Church: for our limits will not permit us to record his visits to the great national institutions, his appearance at the opening of Parliament, at banquets and the theatres, and his truly royal munificence to various public charities and individuals on the eve of his various public charities and individuals on the eve of his departure. His presence at the Royal Baptism has already been noticed. He also attended divine service, one Sun-day, at St. Paul's Cathedral, when the Bishop of London preached a Sermon, a portion of which we hope very shortly to lay before our readers. His Majesty also received addresses from various Religious Societies of the Church, as well as a few from the Dissenters; the one presented by the Church Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews is the most interesting, and shall, if possible, be transferred to our columns. His Majesty received a hearty Protestant welcome from the great majority of the nation, and deported himself with a frankness and condescension that confirmed every prepossession in his favour. The only royal act to which ve can at all object, was one into which gallantry, rather we can at all object, was one into which gallantry, rather than a conviction of its propriety, must have betrayed his Majesty. The King accompanied Mrs. Fry on a visit to Newgate prison, and upon that benevolent, but eccentric, Lady's kneeling down to pray, after she had sung a Psalm, His Majesty joined in the act of worship, forgetting St. Paul's injunction,—"Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."—
1 Tim. ii. 11, 12. 1 Cor. xiv. 34.

The Church waxes strong in every direction. The Bishop of New Zealand has sailed for his distant diocese: Bishop Alexander has entered Jerusalem under favourable circumstances, and Popish intrigues have failed so far to embarrass his mission, or to prevent the erection of

far to embarrass his mission, or to prevent the erection of a Church on the heights of the holy city: two additional bishoprics are to be established in the West Indies, by Act of Parliament: Archdeacon Robinson is named as the new Bishop for the Mediterranean; and rumours are afloat that negociations are going on for the location of an English Bishop in Cologae, to superintend the flocks of the Church of England scattered through the German Provinces

We ought to have stated long since that the verdict obtained by Mr. Hearne, a Popish Priest, against the Rev. Hugh Stowell, for a libel, has been set aside.

General Intelligence.

The Queen and Prince Alberthave paid a visit to Ports-

bouth, and inspected the Dock Yird and Ships.

SLAVE TRADE.—Paris letters state that the treaty of the Five Powers for the suppression of the slave trade had not yet been ratified by the French government, and repeat that it would not be ratified in its present shape. They communicate in addition a fact which, if any doubt could be entertained of the candour and loyaute of the Fresch government, would bear uspicious appearance. They state that a letter in the nature of a protest against the ratification of the treaty by France had been presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs (M. Guizot) by General Cass, in which he states "that it being indisputable that under colour of the treaty in question England would pretend to a right to board and search American vessels, and that as the President of the United States had formally declared such proceedings could not in any case, nor un-der any pretext, be permitted, war would necessarily follow any such outrage. That in such case all the parties to such treaty would be regarded by America as participating in the guilt of the Power which would actually this assail American independence. That he (General Cass) therefore called upon the French government to pause ere it committed itself to a treaty whence might result a war between France and the United States." - St. James's Chronicle.

AFFORANISTAN. - We have reason to believe that the despatches received from the Indian Government give a worse account of the state of affairs in Affghanistan than the private account of the state of alians in Anghanasian than the probletters. The courage of the troops at Cabal was daunted by the fearful odds around them, and overtures had been made for capitulation; but it seems that the terms demanded by the native chiefs were nothing short of the surrender of Shah Soojah himself, and the abandonment of the guns of the British army. To accede to these conditions would be to expose the army to the almost certain violation of them. The artillery is the last resource which compensates for the disparity of numbers; and without it, nothing can be foreseen but a massacre of the troops.

Evening Mail, 2nd March.

Russia.—Our private correspondence from Vienna of the 20th ult. states, that the wife of the son and heir to the Emperor

"The following is the presenting to the respect to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum: "The Jurors present, that they have derived couls attifaction from and fix his residence at St. Petersburgh, where he had received many incivilities from his father-in-law, the Emperor. The unfavourable accounts received at Munich of the manners of the Court at St. Petersburgh, are said to have prevented the marriage of the Prince of Bavaria with the Grand Duchess Olga, whose hand is now offered to the Duke de Bordeaux. The feeling of hostility which prevailed throughout the German States, and particularly in Prussia, against the Russian Government, had begun to be manifested in the public prints since vernment, had begun to be manifested in the public prints since the Prussian system of censorship had been relaxed. It was the Prussian system of censorship had been relaxed. It was even publicly suggested that Prussia would do well to follow the example which Great Britain gave in suppressing the slave-trade, and insist on a change being made in the treatment to which the population of the Polish provinces under the dominion of Russia were subjected, and place them at least on an equality with the inhabitants of the Prussian Duchy of Posen.

UNITED STATES .- Mr. Giddings lately offered in the House UNITED STATES.—Mr. Giddings lately offered in the House of Representatives some resolutions that went to justify the British for refusing to surrender the slaves, who brought the British port, and thus regained their liberty. Upon this, the House, with true Republican tyranny, passed a vote of censure. Mr. Giddings has resigned his seat: and it is expected that his constituents will mark their approbation by electing him again. In the United States, business is described as utterly stagnant. A fire at New York has destroyed upwards of one hundred buildings.

Texas.—Information of a most important character has just been received from Texas, from which we learn that that

just been received from Texas, from which we learn that that territory has been suddenly entered by a Mexican army, under the command of General Arista, two places, St. Antonia and Goliad (the first a town of some importance) taken, and the Texan forces generally compelled to retire, leaving prisoners and property in the hands of the enemy. This attack has come like a thunderbolt on the Texans, being totally unexperience. pected, and the secrecy and vigour with which it has been made, attest the talents of Santa Anna, the President of the Mexican Government. It would seem from the accounts that the number of the invading force amounts to about 15,000 men, who, besides being constantly reinforced, would be joined by many of the former Mexican citizens. The Texans, at the moment, do not seem to have any adequate force to oppose to these troops, although President Houston has since issued a proclamation, in which he says that fifteen thousand men can be mation, in which he says that fitten thousand men' can be raised, in case of emergency, and that "no Mexican force can long sustain itself in Texas." Of course there will be an obstinate struggle, and both parties will exert themselves to the utmost for the victory. The Texans, who affect to view their utmost for the victory. enemies with contempt, rely upon the memory of their former victories, and to the assistance they expect to receive from the enemies with contemps, and to the assistance they expect to receive from the United States, where their cause has been, for some very excellent reasons, exceedingly popular. Already President Houston is bargaining that every emigrant shall come provided with a "good rifle or musket, with a cartouch box, or shot pouch and powder horn, with at least one hundred pounds of ammunition, a good knapsack and six months clothing, and enter service for six months, subject to the laws of Texas." The Mexicans, on the state of the s a good knapsack and six months clothing, and enter service for six months, subject to the laws of Texas." The Mexicans, on the other hand, have the advantage of Santa Anna's former experience and great talents, and we shall not be surprised if in the long run these prove more than a match for the impetuous valour and headlong courage of the Texans.—Montreal Courier.

RESERVED BILLS.—The rumour of reserved Bills being sanctioned, was partly correct. The following list of them is, we believe, correct; and four or five more are expected by the

2. "An Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork." "An Act to regulate the inspection of Flour and Meal."

4. "An Act to incorporate the Quebec Board of Trade."

5. "An Act to regulate the taking of securities in all offices in respect of which security ought to be given, and for avoiding the grant of all such offices in the event of such security not eing given within a time limited after the grant of such office.

Quebec Mercury.

Toronto Customs.—We perceive that Mr. Roy of this city, Clerk to the Common Council, has been appointed to the office of Deputy Collector at the port of Toronto.—Kingston

Kingston.—Our harbour has been extremely gay and lively during the last few days. The Royal Mail Steamer Princess Royal, Captain Colclough, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Toronto, on her first trip for the season, having a large cargo of produce on board and a number of passengers. cargo of produce on board and a number of passengers. The Gildersleeve, Captain Bowen, is performing her trips regularly between this port and Prescott. The Telegraph and Express steamers, from the American shore, pay us regular visits. The Vulcan is also plying on the river. The steamboat Kingston, we understand, commences her trips up the Bay of Quinte today, and will proceed as far as the ice will permit. This vessel has undergone a thorough repair during the winter, and is now in first-rate sailing trim.—Kingston Chromicle, 2d April. PETERBOROUGH.—Peterborough, the district town of Col-borne, is situated in the north corner of Monaghan, a part extend-

ing into Otonabee, a river of the same name separating them. A more beautiful situation could scarcely have been selected: the town itself, which contains some very good houses, has at present a straggling appearance; this is in a great measure attributable to the extent of the town lots and the conditions of erecting a to the extent of the town lots and the conditions of erecting a house. For the last few years business has been at a stand, owing to the great depression of commerce which now seems to have revived, and every thing wears the appearance of returning trade During my visit; the streets were crowded with farmers bringing in their produce, and the store-keepers were in joyous anticipation of better times: a good deal of this extra bustle had been imparted by the change consequent on its being proclaimed the district town. The Church is finely situated on a rising ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; the Court House, or the sand hill. is a building worthy of the district; the public offices are large and commodious, and the Court-room is capable of accommodating a great dions, and the Court-room is capable of accommodating a great number of persons; it wants height, however, in proportion to its length, and the lantern by which it is lighted certainly does not add to its beauty; the debtors' apartments are ill-arranged, and very incommodious, while the cells for criminals, a detached building in the yard, are a blot upon humanity, being little better than a dog-kennel,—hopes are entertained that this great evil will be remedied, the object of confinement being, in the first instance, safe keeping, not punishment, and it is cruel to subject those merely incarcerated on suspicion to the torture of unhealthy and solitary confinement. There are a Presbyterian and [Roman] Catholic Churches, the latter a very large building, two Methodist meeting-houses, a market place, and a school endowed by government. The accommodations for strangers are very good; there are several large inns, the Albert House, kept by Mr. Thomas Chambers, is beautifully situated on the banks of the river near the bridge, within a few minutes walk of all the public offices,—the manner in which it is connot add to its beauty; the debtors' apartments are ill-arranged walk of all the public offices, - the manner in which it is cor ducted reflects great credit on the proprietor, to whose civility and attention I can myself bear willing and ample testimony

and attention I can myself bear willing and ample testimony; those well acquainted speak in equally high terms of the other hotels. The population of Peterborough is about 1200, with every prospect of a rapid increase.—Cobourg Star.

The Caroline.—Mr. Hogan has again visited the U. S., and has been arrested at Rochester, as one of the destroyers of the "Caroline," on the complaint of the miscreant Theller.—

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.—Sir Charles intends visiting Toronto, as Chancellor of the University, and not as Governo General, between the 21st and 25th, to lay the foundation General, between the 21st and 20st of any the solutation-stone, for which preparations have already been made. The St. George's Society have requested that the 23d April, St. George's Day, may be fixed upon for the occasion: and we hope that His Excellency may feel himself at liberty to comply with

STEAM-BOAT FARES.—We beg to direct public attention to the altered rates of passage by the Princess Royal from this port to Kingston. The Cabin fare will henceforth be Five dollars,

and the deck passage Two.—Herald.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.—The Chief Justice opened the Criminal Court on the 28th ult., and delivered a charge to the Grand Jury in his usually clear and eloquent style. Three soldiers of the 43d Regiment have been found guilty of larcenies,—one of them for the abstraction of certain trinkets of Lord Tullamore. A rather interesting trial took place on Lord Tullamore. A rather interesting trial took place on Wednesday: a young lad of respectable connexions was indicted for stealing some spoons from the Mess-Room of the 43d, whither he had gone to see a sergeant. The plate was missed, and next morning discovered in his trank at the Hotel. The evidence certainly was against the prisoner, but all probabilities were against his committing such a theft. His character was proved to be excellent, he had come over here with a large sum intrusted to him to pay in Toronto—he proved his being rather intoxicated on the evening in question—that in his return to intrusted to him to pay in Toronto—he proved his being rather intoxicated on the evening in question—that in his return to the hotel, he had asked a person with whom he was but slightly acquainted, to stop with him; that he threw his coat down carelessly on the floor, with the spoons in it, &c. &c. &c. He was defended by H. J. Boulton, Esquire; and the Jury, after considerable and chief in a physical form. considerable reflection, (i. e., absence from Court,) acquitted

The following is the presentment of the Grand Jury, with

The following is the presentment of the Grand Jury, with respect to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum:

"The Jurors present, that they have visited the temporary Lunatic Asylum, and have derived equal satisfaction from an examination into its management and condition. Here, too, order and cleanliness prevail throughout, while the soothing and humane system of treatment which the improved science and enlightened benevolence of the present day have substituted for the rigorous and coercive regulations by which such institutions were formerly governed, has been productive here, as it has been every where else, of the most beneficial and gratifying consequences; conducive alike to the present quiet and comfort, and to the ultimate recovery and restoration to society of the unfortunate patients confined therein.

"In lilustration of this pleasing fact, the Jurors beg to report, that from the returns exhibited to them by the Medical Superintendent of this establishment, it appears that since it was opened, fifteen months ago, here have been admitted 76 patients, of whom 40 have been discharged cured; 3 do. relieved; 3 have died of corporeal diseases; leaving at present in the Asylum 30, of whom 16 are idiots and incurable, and 5 are convalescent.

"The Jurors regret to find, however, that an institution which has already rendered so much benefit to society, and which is capable of being made more comprehensively useful, is now languishing for want of the necessary support to maintain its existence. It appears that, during the fifteen months it has been in operation, it has been supported almost entirely upon the expectation that, moneys would be advanced by the Government to liquidate the debts contracted,—or upon the personal credit of the Medical Superintendent and Commissioners. The expectation of receiving support from the Government, however, seems not to have been realized; a comparatively small sum only—towards the payment of servants, &c.—having been received, while a debt of about two thousand pounds is hanging o

ment must very shortly be closed, unless these difficulties are promptly removed.

"By the Statute of the late Province of Upper Canada, 2nd Vic., chapter 11, provision is made for the erection and support of a permanent Lunatic Asylum in that Province, and a tax of one-eighth of a penny in the pound upon assessable property authorised to be levied for that purpose: and as this Statute has been in operation for three years, there must necessarily be a large sum of money in the hands of the Receiver General towards this object.

"It appears also that, at a subsequent Session of the Legislature, the House of Assembly addressed the Provincial Executive, recommending the immediate establishment of a tempiorary Lunatic Asylum, and promising to appropriate the necessary sum of money, at the next Session of the Legislature, to cover the outlay incurred by the Executive for this object.

"Under these circumstances, the Jurors are impressed with the conviction that the difficulties under which the present temporary Lunatic Asylum is now sinking, might be relieved by the Executive Government.

Lunatic Asylum is now sinking, might be relieved by the Executive Government.

"The Jurors therefore respectfully recommend to the Court, that an application be made, at as early a period as possible, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to cause a sufficient sum of money to be advanced to relieve the present difficulties, and provide for the temporary support of the present Lunatic Asylum in this city. And praying further that the provisions of the Provincial Statute, before cited, authorizing the erection of a permanent Lunatic Asylum, may be carried into effect without further delay. (Signed) George Gurnett, Foreman; Thomas Kinnear, Francis Boyd, Joseph Biscoe, William Roe, Charles Watkins, Robert McClure, George Moore, James Sinclair, jr., John Cawthra, Larratt Smith, William Stemett, William Wakefield, Arthur Carthew, J. McMurrich, William Ross, P. Paterson, jr.

"Grand Jury Room, 4th April, 1842."

We shall, if possible, insert next week the Charge of the

We shall, if possible, insert next week the Charge of the Chief Justice, as it relates to some important changes in the Criminal Law.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed that the next meeting of the Association will take place (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of April, at the house of the Rev. G. Mortimer, Rector, Thornhill, Yonge Street.

ADAM TOWNLEY,

Secretary H. D. C. Association.

Thornhill, 12th March, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE.

the other hand, have the advantage of Santa Anna's former experience and great talents, and we shall not be surprised if in the long run these prove more than a match for the impetuous valour and headlong courage of the Texans.—Montreal Courier.

Cunada.

**Reserved Bills.—The rumour of reserved Bills being sanctioned, was partly correct. The following list of them is, we believe, correct; and four or five more are expected by the next packet:—

1. "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Board of Trade."

**LAND FOR SALE.*

**North HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of From the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of Township of Township of York, within the Liberties of Township of York, within the Liberties of Township of York, within the Liberties of York Liberties of Township of York

LADIES' BAZAAR, AT HAMILTON.

A BAZAAR will be held (with the permission of the Board o Police) in the Town Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th days of May next, in aid of the completion of Christ's Church. The following Ladies will hold Tables, to any of whom contributions are requested to be sent, not later, if possible, than a Section of the Bazar in th

Mrs. Bull,
Mrs. J. G. Geddes,
Mrs. Hatt,
Mrs. Hamilton,
Hamilton, 9th March, 1842.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber, intending to commence business in the above line to on the 1st of May next, begs respectfully to offer his services to the merchants of Western Canada. He will give particular attention to the purchase of every description of Goods, and the sale of consignments of produce, &c. Liquors excepted.

Possessing an extensive experience in Hardware, and a good knowledge of Groceries, and having engaged the services of a person well acquainted with the Dry Goods Business, he flatters himself that his Agency in the purchase of Goods will be found advantageous.

He begs to say that for the last eleven years he has been employed in one of the most extensive Hardware Establishments in this city, during the last seven of which he has had the charge of the business; and that for the sever years preceding he was employed in the Grocery line; and is determined to make the best use he can of the experience thus acquired, in furthering the interests of those who may favour him with their patronage.

hus acquired, in furthering the interests of those who may tayour nimit their patronage.

Will have correspondents in Quebec, New York, and Liverpool. Charges very moderate. Will purchase Goods merely as an Agent, not in his own name. Premises—St. Jean Baptise Street.

Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Suebec; Messrs. H. & S., Jones, Brockville; John Watkins, Esq., Kingston; Thomas D. Harsis, Esq., Toronto; Daniel MacNab, Esq., Hamilton; Messrs. Hope & Hodge, St. Thomas.

ALEX. BRYSON.

ALEX, BRYSON Montreal, March 28, 1842.

THE Subscribers respectfully intimate that they have succeeded to the RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS formerly carried on by Messrs. Ross & Macleod, corner of King and Yonge Streets, and having made arrangements for a large and constant supply of Staple and Fancy Goods, they hope to merit a continuance of that extensive patronage so long enjoyed by this establishment.

In order to make room for their Spring Importations they are offering their present Stock at considerably reduced prices.

ETILEY & BROWN.

Toronto, 30th March, 1842.

Toronto, 30th March, 1842.

NEW AND STANDARD WORKS, AT REDUCED PRICES:

For sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS; ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to announce to their friends, that they have now on hand WRITING PAPERS and STATIONERY of every description, at unusually look prices. Their Stock of ACCOUNT BOOKS also is very extensive and suitable for all purposes. They continue, as usual, to import articles of the very best quality, and have added to their Stock a great variety of Papers, 2c. of a cheaper kind. They beg to assure their friends, that they are prepared to supply them with every description of Stationery, §c., upon the most advantageous terms.

terms.

BOOKBINDING, COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING and PRINTING, LETTER PRESS PRINTING, &c. executed in a superior manner.

Account Books Ruled and Bound to any Fattern.

April 1, 1842.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, March 21, 1842.

THE following clause from an Act of last Session of the Legislature is published for the purpose of drawing the attention of the inhabitants of Toronto to the necessity of correctly answering the enquiries of the Assessors, relative to certain information which they, by the Act, are required to obtain.

CHARLES DALY. CHARLES DALY,

VI. & V. Victoria, Chapter 42, Section 5.

"V. And be it caac ed, that it shall be lawful for such Assessors, and it shall be their duty, within their respective Townships, Parishes or Wards, to demand and receive at every dwelling-house, or from the head of every family residing therein, or from any member of such family more than twenty-one years of age, an enumeration of the persons composing such family, and of all and every the particular matters and things specified in the Schedule heredute amexed: and any person, heing the head of a family or a member thereof above the age of twenty-one years, who shall refuse to give to any Assessor the information so demanded by him, or shall wilfully give false information to such Assessor concerning the same, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty shillings, currency, to be sued for and recovered with costs. VI. & V. Victoria, Chapter 42, Section 5.

RESOLUTION of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, published in compliance with the 47th Section of the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, 4th William IV, Chapter 23:

Resolved—That any person in future, who may require to make a Private Sewer into the Main or Public Sewers of this City, shall give notice of the same, in writing, to the City Inspector, on whose information the Mayor shall order the sajerintendance of a fit and proper person appointed by this Council; and any person who may be found, after the passing of this Resolution, breaking up the Streets for such purpose, except by the authority aforesaid, shall be fined, on conviction thereof, in the sum of FIVE POUNDS, being the highest penalty infficted by the City Law passed October 8, 1835.

Published by order of the Council. CHARLES DALY.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICES-1849;

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. COLCLEUCH. WILL leave Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night, the 29th instant, at Twerve o'clock, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg: and will leave Kingston, on her return, on Thursday evening, the 31st. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for Kingston every Saturday and Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

Cabin passage 5 dollars.
Deck do 2 do.
Toronto, March 23, 1842.

THE STEAMER GORE, -

CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL leave this Port for Rochester, calling at Port Hope and Cobours, on Sunday night, the 27th instant, at Ten o'clock, and will continue to leave this or Sunday and Wednesday nights, at Ten o'clock, until further notice. The Gonz will leave Toronto for Hamilton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, Toronto, 21st March, 1842.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh
Parliament of Upper Canada.

OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.

A SSURANCE against Loss of Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of prevaium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Requiring Director.

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

BIRTHS.

At Newmarket, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. C. Scadding, of a son.
On the 20th ultimo, at Woodstock, District of Brock, the lady of
William Lapenotiere, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, of a son,
MARRIED.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ultimo, in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. John Seburn, Jr., of the Tewnship of Louth, to Miss Mary Erwin, of Thorold.

On the 14th March, by the Rev. Hy. Patton, Mr. Lyman Beach, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Mills, of Kemptville.

On March 18th, by the Rev. J. B. Lindsay, Mr. John Mills, of Kemptville, to Catharine, second daughter of Mr. Gny Atcheson, of Edwardsburgh, formerly of the Town of Kish, County of Fernanagh.

On the 30th ultimo, in "Trinity Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Mark Willoughby, Mr. William Curtis Randal Smith, of the firm of C. & W. Smith, grocers, to Jane Mary Hooper, youngest daughter of Mr. N. Stephens—all of that city.

At Kingston, on the 1st instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. John Medley, to Miss Agnes Cowen—both of Barriefield.

Lately, at Luana, in the Township of Westminster, by the Rev. Mark Burnham, Dixie Watson, Esq., to Chârlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rowland Williams, Esq., of the Island of Jamaica.

DIED.

At Emily, on the 25th March, Charlotte D'Olier, danghter of J. L.

fughes, Esq., J. P., aged I year.

At Halifax Nova Scotia, lately, Mary B., wife of William Pryor, Esq.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, April 8th :-Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2), rem; Rev. A. Mortimer; Rev. E. Denroche, add. sub; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. J. Shortt, add. sub;
Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. J. B. Lindsay, (2), rem; on account of The
Church and Diocesan Press; S. Phillips, Esq; P. M., rem; Rev. W.
Van Zandt; Dr. Francis, rem. (to No. 20, Vol. 6); P. M. London;
Rev. H. Patton, rem; J. R. Yeilding, Esq; C. J. Rowsell, Esq, add.
sub; Rev. J. Hudson, add. subs.

Sub; Rev. J Hudson, add. subs.

To Correspondents—Various favours have been received, and shall be attended to at the earliest opportunity.

No. 37 did not reach Williamsburg as usual, the packet having burst: the missing copies have been sent.

We shall be very glad if our Correspondents will study brevity, more especially upon points of secondary import.

40-tf on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted.