Arrival of the Britannia.

(From the Globe Extra.)

Buffalo, March 4, 1848. The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia arrived at the dock, at on the 12th of February.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Best Western Canal Flour, 27s. @ 27s. 6d.; Richmond and Alexandria, 27s. @ 27s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s. 6d.; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s. @ 26s. 6d.; Canadian, 27s. @ 27s. 6d.; United States and Canadian Sour, 22s. @ 23s. 6d Indian Corn, 28s. @ 32s 6d. per quarter. Indian Meal, 12s. 6d. @ 13s. per barrel. Wheat—United States and Canadian, white and mixed, 7s. 6d. @ 8s. 6d. for 70 lbs.; red, 6s. 6d.—The decline in breadstuffs has been gradual. Supplies good.—Cotton has in Cotton has improved in demand & per lb. Larger business and

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef-Prime Mess for tierce is 87s. @ 90s.; Ordinary, 67s. @ 77s.; Old, 68s @ 82s. Mess Pork, per 180 lbs., 40s. @ 50s.; Ordinary, 30s. @ 82s. Hess tota, per 10s.; Old Prime Mess, 48s. @ 60s.; Mess, 48s. @ 55s.; Prime, 35s. @ 40s.— Bacon, dried and smoked, old per cwt., 15s. @ 30s.; Long Middles, 27s. @ 40s.; Short Ribs, in new, 45s. @ 54s. Butter-United States fine, not quoted; Canada, 58s. @ 67s. TRADE AND MONEY MARKET .- All branches reviving Money market easier. Discounts free. Only one important failure. Consols 89.

SICILY .- The inhabitants of the Sicilies triumphed over the King, and a Constitution has been agreed to, founding liberal

FRANCE.—France is more tranquil, but angry discussion on time in the Chamber of Deputies. King's health better. IRELAND .- Affairs in Ireland bad. Starving in several

The Archbishop of Canterbury is dead.

ed to the

The British Parliament re-assembled, and the first debate arose upon a motion for a Select Committee to enquire into condition and prospects of the West India Colonies.

Jewish Disabilities Bill, enabling Jews to sit in Parliament, and Dr.

read a second time.

Lord Palmerston has given notice to Austria that say farther armed intervention in Papal affairs will be considered a declaration of war by Great Britain.

The refusal of the American Postmaster-General to accept

the terms offered by Great Britain, for a better system of international postage, has caused the utmost disappointment. A proposal reciprocally made by the latter country was universally The enquiry into the state of the national defences was ended

a determination to double her Artillery force, and embodying 1500 militia. The country at large is opposed to the measure The Overland Mail brings intelligence more satisfactory .-In India no additional failures.

Partial indications of improvement in trade in England were manifested. Towards the close of the last month this view has

arkably confirmed. Trade has taken an earnest step towards the recovery of its long lost stability, and the re-establish ishment of case and confidence.

The money market continues to improve. Messrs Evans, Sons & Co., connected largely with the Iron Trade, have suspended.

With this exception, no failures of imporoccurred in Great Britain. Liabilities are estimated at £200,000. English funds quite quiet. On the 13th of March it is ex-pected that the duties will be about 6s. p quarter on Wheat,

and 3. 73d. p barrel on flour.

THE BISHOFRIC OF HEREFORD. (From the John Bull.)

The question must, of course, very shortly receive a decision om the Court of Queen's Bench—a decision which will as we icipate, fully establish, that the "business of confirmation" i a regular judicial proceeding; that it is neither more or less than ecclesias ical suit to be argued and disposed of in the course, and cannot, under any circumstances, be looked upon as a discharge of a purely ministerial duty, to be performed without the exercise of any judgment or discretion on the part of those by whom it is conducted. The glaring absurdity of such an dea-to say nothing of justice, and that within the walls of a arch-is quite sufficient to make any one pause before he adopts the law as interpreted by the Vicars-General; and until it is settled by a higher authority than that of an Archbishop's deputy, we must beg to doubt the correctness of their construc-

will try to hasten on the consecration; we do not believe that Lord John Russell, nothwithstanding the lengths be has already Sone, can be so utterly regardless of all propriety of conduct as to seek, by such a course, to evade the judgment of one of the bighest tribunals in the realm; we do not believe that he will endeavour thus "to violate the law;" but we do hope that if anything of the kind should be attempted, it will meet with the combined and determined opposition of the Episcopal Bench backed as such an opposition most undoubtedly would be, by the standard of the control of t trery legal process that could, for such a purpose, emanate from the Queen's Bench. Talk of præmunire, indeed I Talk of seigning the lands and goods of the Dean and Chapter, in order Perhaps, that they may be re-granted by the Crown to — but Henry VIII. is not now on the throne; talk of carrying out entions at all hazards, in utter defiance of all strance from whatever quarter it may come; talk of such things is these, my Lord, and at the same time seek to evade the judgment of a competent Court, and you may depend upon it at the very next session of Parliament will place you and de-"dignified" retirement-a position for which you are far better fitted than you ever can be for your present one a position in which you will not be able to array against your-self the honesty and virtue of nearly the whole kingdom, or have another opportunity of forcing on the Church, without a trial or aring, a man who is openly and in due form of law used of holding and putting forth heterodox opinions—of be-unsound in his doctrine and teaching.

Having then in the present and our two preceding numbers given an abstract of what appears to us to be the law on this Portant subject, we cannot bring our remarks on it to a close ithout expressing a hope, that nothing will deter the opposers ing with Dr. Hampden and his champion Lord John every inch of the road from the chair of the Regius Professor of ity at Oxford, to the vacant throne in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

(From the Guardian.)

The constitutional question now raised by the Hampden case and which is wholly distinct from the original ones of the fitness of the appointment and the orthodoxy of the Bishop elect as this week been advanced one step, and that a very impor-ant one, towards a satisfactory solution. The Court of Queen's dench has assumed jurisdiction over the contested process.

t what it may, of "confirmation" by the Archishop. The Reat question at issue is, whether this process is regularly judicial, or, on the other hand, simply ministerial and mechanical; and, whatever becomes of the ulterior proceedings, the present assumption of jurisdiction by the Court of Queen's Bench is virtually. irtually a decision, so far as it goes, that the process is judicial; there could be no jurisdiction by mandamus except on the unption that the Doctors at Bow Church formed a Court,

and that in that Court they acted as judges.

Sir F. Kelly, on Friday, obtained a role nisi from the Queen's Bench for a mandamus to the Archbishop, by his Vicar-Geneball of the Archbishop of t al and Commissary, to hear the objectors. The proceeding so far is only ex parte, and unless it can be established at the further hearing that the Court at Bow improperly refused to hear objectors, or otherwise acted irregularly in the exercise of isdiction (which we apprehend, however, that it will not difficult to establish), the rule will be discharged, and there e no mandamus. Whatever the result may be, it is reshing to get out of the atmosphere of Doctor's Commons into the free air of the Common Law Courts. Honesty and Aprightness, at all events are here secure.

The argument in making the rule for the mandamus absolute will be taken on Saturday. If the mandamus goes, the "Court" at Bow will probably also be compelled to enter into the whole question of the election at Hereford and of the orthodoxy of Dr. damplen; and in the latter event, the great object of the proone particular way, may possibly be anticipated; but

we presume, that, if so, there is an appeal. Meanwhile, we apprehend that the consecration if taken, bending these proceedings, will, as a consecration of a Bishop of Rereford, be irregular; and we presume that it will, of course, even for commence of the course, and the course of the even for common decency's sake be postponed. If not, probably a prohibition would lie.

Colonial.

DOCTOR M'CAUL.

(From the Toronto Herald.) In defending the learned and popular President of King's lege from the malevolent attacks made upon his public use 88 and private character by the Globs, the Examiner. and nobile fratrum, the author of the romance of history, King's College, we took up a position which we felt could be succes ully and honourably maintained, because we felt assured, fro r dispassionate observations, that the charges brought by this band of brothers" in detraction and bad-feeling, had no subtantial foundation, but were generated in the distempered binds of these university "wreckers."

The large array of names appended to the congratulatory dress to Dr. McCaul, and which comprised a large majority orders, wealth, character, and intelligence of the city, af ords the strongest testimony that could be given, that the re-cently appointed Vice-Chancellor enjoys the confidence and spect of his fellow-men, without regard to religious, political, national distinctions. Every one of the thousand and twelve good tood men and true," who signed that address, knew when h rote his name, that he was paying a merited tribute to worth and talent, although no doubt most, if not all of them, were also tware at the time that unceasing efforts had been made in certain lain quarters, to malign Dr. McCaul, and tarnish his character the signatures to the address were, in fact, the avowal of their ant of belief in the charges advanced by the veracious (?) his lorian, and the statements put forth by his credulous endorser, te Hon. A. Fergusson.

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It while the signers of the address, by the very act of putinsheir names to it, at once practically refuted the charges so nalously preferred against Dr. McCaul and rebuked his malmer, neither the Globe nor the Examiner, nor eve "T historian" will allow that it is possible they may have rein what they had advanced to Dr. McCaul's prejudice. On he contrary, they really seem to be more rabid, because the find their charges were not founded on facts, than they were savage towards Dr. McCaul, when they pretended to belie them to be true. The signers of the address very justly conider Dr. McCaul's reputation to be identical with their own anievery slander levelled against his character, is equally a reprech upon theirs. Actuated by this feeling, they desire not only that Dr. McCaul's character shall stand high in their estimation with the world the context that it shall appear equally untion, ut they pride themselves that it shall appear equally untarnised before the world. With this view, they have applied to Di McCaul for a copy of his letter to Mr. Fergusson, in or der topublish the same, as at once forming his vindication an justifying their confidence. The subjoined correspondence will years ago, lay before the public the answer and refutation he offeed, at the time, to the "statements and charges" which were mae in the Legislative Council. We could say much on this subject, but we purposely abstain, deeming it on the present occsion, far better that the letter itself should answer all that heaven sail against De MacCoul for the first time, though the letter was written has been said against Dr. McCaul. We commend it to the speial attention of the Globe, the Examiner, and "the historian"

of ach of whom we ask, whether he can any longer deny that the statements and charges to which they attach so much consequence, have been, not merely answered, but most triumplantly refuted:— (Communication.) KNG'S COLLEGE-REV. DR. N'CAUL-AND THE HON. A

To the Editor of the Toronto Herald. Sir, -I am instructed by the Committee "for preparing an address of congratulation to the Rev. Dr. McCaul" to furnish you with the following documents, viz: 1st, copies of two resolutions, passed at a special meeting of the Committee, held on Welnesday, the 1st March; and 2nd, Dr. McCaul's reply to Welnesday, the 1st March; and 2nd, Dr. McCaul's reply to my communication, addressed to him, enclosing three Resolutions, together with a copy of Dr. McCaul's letter to the Hon.

Fergusson in answer to the Charge made against him by that gentleman in the Legislative Assembly, and which letter Dr. McCaul has, in compliance with their request, placed at the disposal of the Committee. I have accordingly to request that you will have the goodness to publish these documents at length at your earliest enversages.

length, at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, LARRATT W. SMITH, Chairman of the Committee.

Toronto, 4th March, 1848.

Copy of Resolutions. 1st. Resolved unanimously, That in the opinion of the Committee it is desirable, for a variety of reasons, growing out of the recent presentation of an address of congratulation to Dr. McCaul on his elevation to the Presidency of King's College; McCaul on his elevation to the Presidency of King's College; that Dr. McCaul's letter to the Hon. A, Fergusson, in answer to the criminatory remarks made by that gentleman in his place in the Legi-lative Council in April 1846, be published in vindication of Dr. McCaul's character, and that Dr. McCaul be respectfully applied to for a copy of the same to be placed at the disposal of the Committee.

the disposal of the Committee.

2nd. Resolved unanimously, That the Chairman be requested to wait upon Dr. McCaul with a copy of the foregoing resolution, and in the event of Dr. McCaul's compliance with the lution, and in the event of Dr. McCaul's compliance with the chairman do take the nerequest of the Committee, that the Chairman do take the neessary stsps for publishing the document referred to LARRATT W. SMITH, (Signed),

Toronto, March 1st, 1848.

Dr. McCaul's Reply to Chairman of the Committee. King's College, Toronto, March 3d, 1848.

My dear Sir,—I can feel no hesitation in complying with the equest of the Committee, that I should formish them with a copy of my letter to the Hon. Adam Fergusson, relative to the hope of the committee of the rges advanced against me by that gentleman in April, 1846, on the authority of an anonymous pamphlet. My communication on the subject was intended to satisfy, not merely Mr. Fergusson, but those in whose presence he had read the charges, that that the allegations were untrue; nor had I the least doubt, when I addressed him on the subject, that toat hon, gentleman would have felt it both a duty and a pleasure to have the defence of one, whom he had unintentionally wronged, as public as the accusation, by which he had injured him

I trusted that, in this way, the vindication of my character would have been made as generally known as the impeachment, for I felt persuaded, that no journalist, who had reported the speech, or given circulation to the extract from the pamphlet, would would have hesitated to do me the justice of publishing my

Believe me, your's faithfully,

John McCaul.

To L. W. Smith, Esq, Chairman of the Committee, &c.

Dr. Mc Caul's Letter to Hon. A. Fergusson. King's College, Toronto, ?

(Copy.) May 14th, 1846. -In the last number of the Tor Sir.—In the last number of the Toronto Heraid, I saw, for the first time, a report of the observations made by you in the Legislative Council on April 30th, when moving for certain returns relative to the University. As the tendency of these observations is to injure my reputation, and the place, in which they were uttered, must give to them authority in public estimation, I feel that I cannot let them pass without notice.

My object them, in the wearst computation, is to prove

My object, then, in the present communication, is to prove that the charges which have been advanced against me are untrue; and I have not hesitated to address the vindication of my character to you, as I learn from your remarks that you will be have to find these when the character is the state of the character of the state of the sta happy to find that what has been alleged to my prejudice is

Before I enter on the consideration of the extract which con tains the charges, it seems proper that I should advert to the tains the charges, it seems proper that I should advert to the observation with which you introduced it. "For more than two years," you remarked, "a charge has been left unanswered by a Rev. Doctor in charge of the young men attending this Institution—a charge, be it observed, not made by an ephemeral writer in a newspaper, but gravely and seriously published in a greek upon Huiversity affairs." vork upon University affairs."

It appears that you are disposed to consider my not having plied to the charges advanced against me in the publication titled "The origin, history, and management of the Univerentitled The origin, history, and management of the Univer-sity, &c.," as a presumption, if not a proof, that I could not deny their truth. Of the character of the assertions made by the author or authors of that pamphlet, you will be better able to form an opinion when I shall have answered the particular to form an opinion when I shall have answered the particular charges contained in the extract to which you drew the attention of the Council. At present I shall content myself with observing, that I wholly dissent from your opinion that it was either necessary or proper for me to notice the statements advanced in that pamphlet. As it was published anonymously, it had not the sanction of any pages to recommend to occur. it had not the sanction of any name to recommend it to atten-tion, and its intriusic merits did not seem sufficient to claim Who the author was I had no means of knowing, nor do I know now; and on reading it I could not discover any grounds for conjecturing that it was the production of a person who was either a scholar or a gentleman. The chief aracteristics which I observed in it, were strong efforts to pervert truth, without the capacity to use above the common level of ordinary falsehood—heavy attempts at sarcasm, sinking into dull invective or coarse abuse—and particularly scrupulous care to vilify the characters of none but those whose position or circumstances warranted the hope that they could not, or would not, punish insult. The publication was certainly cal-culated to effect the object which the writer s eined to have in view, viz.—the excitement of popular prejudice against the in-stitution and its principal officers; but the ability manifested by the author in making out a case, was merely of that species and amount which would qualify its possessor for succeeding as a legal sharper. But as I have no wish to diate on a work, of which I regret that circumstances have compelled me to take any notice, I shall proceed to the charges contained in the extract which you read, and to which I should assuredly have never offered any reply, if you had not condescended to bring them under the notice of the Honourable House of which you

The charges are, 1st-That in a schedule of salaries laid by The charges are, 1st - I nat in a surface of the University, I in one particular way way way be actionated but me before Sir Chas. Bagot, as Chancellor of the University, I me before Sir Chas. Bagot, as Chancellor of the University, I estimated my own services as Professor at £400, while the of £250 was attached to that of Vice President. 2nd. that a statute was prepared by Sir Chas. Bagot, in which the salary of Vice-President was reduced to £150, which statute was intercepted and cancelled—the Chancellor's severe illness having offered a favourable opportunity for defeating his intentions.—
3rd. That on the arrival of Sir Chas. Metcaife, a new statute was prepared by the parties in Toronto, in which, taking advanage of the addition made by Sir Chas. Bagot to my salary as essor, the sum stated was £500; and also taking advantage Sir Chas. Metcalfe's ignorance of the former Chancellor's

It is perfectly true that a schedule of salaries and duties was transmitted by me to be laid before Sir Chas. Bagot, as Chancellor of the University. It is also true that in it the salaries of two of the Professorships, which I now hold, was placed at £400, and that of Vice-President at £250. These facts were then, and are now, I believe, well known, for "the Cuancellor's severe illness of Fred a facourable concentrative" for such as facourable, opportunity." evere illness offered a favourable opportunity" for copying

The question is, whether any blame attaches to me for this stimate—whether I was guilty of a y indelicacy in affixing he sums, as I did, to the offices which I hold? In the first place, it was my duty to prepare that schedule, and that duty would have been imperfectly discharged, if I had omitted any item of expenditure. In the second place, the apportionment of the salaries was not made on my own authority, but after consultation with the President. In the third place, there was a consultation with the President. o room for the exercise of any delicacy as to the salaries of the offices which I myself held, inasmuch as more than two years before, the salary of Vice President had been fixed by the Council at £750 per annum—and this, too, on the motion of a gentleman who certainly could not have had my interest in view, for he did not desire my appointment to the office.

The first charge, then, amounts to this—that in an estimate furnished by me, the salaries of all the offices which I held were placed £100 below the sum which had been fixed by the Council

The second charge is, that a Statute was prepared by Sir to £150, and that of the Professorship raised to £500, which Statute was intercepted and cancelled—the severe illness of the Chancellor having offered a favourable opportunity for defeating

From the terms in which this charge is expressed, it would appear that my anonymous slanderer believed, or wished others to believe, that there was but one statute then prepared by Sir Chas. Bagot, and that it was limited to changes in the salarie of the offices which I held. The fact is, that there were two of the offices which I held. The fact is, that there were two, and that their provisions applied to all the Professors, and some of the officers then appointed. The arrangements proposed in them were at variance not merely with the schedule, which had been submitted to his Excellency, but with statutes then in force. Amongst the numerous changes affecting the number of the Professorships and the duties employment and replaced orce. Amongst the numerous changes affecting the number of the Professorships, and the duties, emolument, and rank of those who had been appointed, that which related to myself was but of minor importance. The statement of your author, however, that this arrangement was but another form of that which had been proposed in the schedule, is false, for the Professorships of Rhetoric and Logic were added to those offices for which the salary of £650 per annum had been proposed in that document.

I felt, I admit, that the arrangement relating to myself was unjust, but the proposal to alter it did not originate with me It had been noted by the President before I had any communi ation on the subject with him; and I had not even seen the Statutes, until they were handed to me by his Lordship, with that alteration suggested on the margin in his own hand writing. But it is asserted that "the Statute was intercepted and cancelled." This assertion is false, and as I am desirous that the fullest information should be afforded, I shall give a detailed account of all the circumstances. In the preparation of those account of all the circumstances. In the preparation of those Statutes, no attention had been paid (in consequence, I believe, of the illness of the Charter, of the illness of the Charter, that the Chancellor should consult with the President and next Senior Member of the Council before proposing any Statute, Rule, or Ordinance for the consideration of the Council.— Rule, or Ordinance for the consideration of the received Consequently the President was not aware, until he received them, of the provisions which they contained. On a careful perusal, his Lordship found many things to which he could not assent, and requested me to proceed to the seat of Government and explain his views to the Chancellor, if his Excellency could admit me to an interview. Accordingly, at the earliest oppor-tunity, I proceeded to Kingston, and waited on Sir Chas. Bagot. But his Excellency was evidently too ill to attend to business therefore did not introduce the subjects which the Presiden had requested me to bring under his consideration, but merel presented to Capt. Bagot the packet which I had received from his Lordship, containing the Statutes, and, I believe, some me noranda relative to them. Those statutes, which were the presented by me, were subsequently submitted to his Excellency Sir Chas. Metcalfe, as Chancellor of the University. By his authority copies were made (with the amendments introduced,) and transmitted for the consideration of the College Council,

y whom they were passed.

The third and most serious charge is, that "on the arrival of Sir Chas. Metcalle, a new S atute was framed by the parties in Toronto, in which, taking advantage of the addition made to my salary as Professor, the sum stated was £500; and also, taking advantage of Sir Chas. Metcalfe's ignorance of the forner Chancellor's arrangement of the salary of Vice-President,

the sum stated was £250!" It is not true that there was any new statute prepared by any parties in Toronto. All the changes in the provisions of the statutes, sent by Sir Charles Bagot to the President, were written by his Lord him or the President, were written by his Lordship on the margin of those statutes, nor was there one letter, or number, of the original provisions erased or altered. Again, the changes had been made before Sr Chas. Metcalfe arrived, and the author, whose statements you have cited, cannot uphold his credit by the evasion that he regarded the introduction of them as virtually framing a new statute. It is impossible that any advantage could have been take

of Sir Chas. Metcalfe's ignorance on any point, for the two arrangements, that proposed by Sir Chas Bagot, and that by the President, were both before him in full as to every particular. They were in his Excellency's possession for, I believe, almost two months, before he decided which he would adopt, and the difficulties which then existed rendered reference to those Statutes necessary, even regarding those points of which it is asserted that his Excellency was ignorant. Ultimately those same Statutes were returned to the President, with a letter containing a long and able discussion of the difficulties rela-

ter containing a long and able discussion of the dimensional tive to the University, and the Chancellor's approval of the changes proposed by his Lordship.

I have now, Sir, I trust, satisfied you that the charges which have been advanced against me in the extract which you quoted, are false, and as such, unworthy of your countenance. I am well aware that I have no right to offer any observations on the statements and the years are any other member of the Legisland. well aware that I have no right to offer any observations on the statements made by you, or any other member of the Legislature, who, in the course of his Parliamentary duty, may animadvert on my conduct as officer of a public Institution; but I cannot believe that any member of either House would decline to receive correct information on any subject which he had noticed—particularly one involving the reputation of a person who was not present when the charges were brought forward—o would hesitate to make the defence of any individual, whom h had unintentionally wronged, as public as the accusation by which he had injured him. Into the general charges which have been made against the management of the University, I do not feel myself at liberty to enter in the present communication.

But I must respectfully protest against our being condemned without examination into the truth of the accusations which have neither practical knowledg have neither practical knowledge of accurations with facts. I beg to assure you that my most carnest desire, and, I may add, that of every officer of the University is, that the most minute and scrutinizing enquiry may versity is, that the most minute and scrutinizing enquiry may versity is, that the most minute and scrutinizing enquiry may be instituted into all the affairs of the establishment. persuaded that the result of this investigation, if conducted by men whose object is to arrive at the truth, will be to satisfy even those who now suspect and distrust us, that we have honeven those who now suspect and distrust us, that we have bon-estly and laboriously endeavoured to discharge the heavy duties of the responsible situations in which we are placed—that unre-mitting attention is paid to the interests of the trust committed to us—that the provisions of the act of 1837, whereby the ori ginal charter was altered, are being fairly and fully carried out—that the institution is at present in successful operation, numbering amongst its Professors and Students members of different demonstrations. minations, on none of whom (except those wh belong to the United Church of England and Ireland,) is ther any religious restriction whatever—that as it now exists it is capable of conferring on the Province the benefits which its oyal founder contemplated-and that it is likely to contin to be a blessing and an honour to Canada to the remotest pos erity, unless crippled or destroyed in its infancy by the reckless experiments of educational empirics.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant, JOHN McCAUL. (Signed) To the Hon: A. Fergusson, &c. &c &c.

Secretary's Office, Montreal, 19th Feb., 1848.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to nake the following appointment, viz:-Henry William Austin, Esquire, to be Barrister, Advocate,

Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by Mr. Daly, that the Speech Mr. Coyley more, to draw attention to the fact that the Mr. Aylwin rose to draw attention to the fact that the County of Beauharnois was unrepresented. He, therefore, moved that Felix Fortier, Esq., the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, be ordered to produce the poll-books for Beauharnois before the House to-morrow.

Mr. Baldwin thought that it would be more in accordance with English practice, and would secure its registry on the ournals of the House, if the question were brought up in the

House and not in Committee.

The Attorney General sgreed with Mr. Baldwin.

Col. Prince - It I understand the matter there is no return.

Mr. Baldwin - Yes; a special return. Col. Prince-Then I move that the Clerk read the return,

I know nothing about it. The Clerk then read the return.

Mr. Christie asked if the number of votes were on the poll-

ook, and requested to have them read.

The numbers were— DeWitt. Sweeney. Conolly 1514 1102 189 On existing Poll-books

On destroyed Poll-books in two
Townships from affidavit of 1818 1123 199

On Wednesday, after the Emigration Bill had passed, Mr Aylwin's Resolutions were carried unanimously, and Mr. De-Witt was declared returned for Beauharnois, who took the aths and his seat. Mr. Aylwin then moved that the Returnng-Officer be summoned to appear at the Bar of the House or he 15th March. After considerable debate the resolution was carried by a division of 46 to 19 The House then, at a nuarter past eleven, took up the question of the Oxford elec-

press were still debating it. A similar motion was assented to in the case of the Three Rivers Election. OXFORD ELECTION. Mr. Notman rose to bring before the House the Oxford Election case, that members might be prepared for the course the intended pursuing. He informed them he should first move

hat the Clerk in Chancery produce the Return and Poll-Books, and then a set of resolutions as follows:—
1. Resolved,—That in obedience to a writ of election duly ssued, and returnable to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on the 24th day of January, in the present year, an election was held for the County of Oxford, on the 28th day of Decem-

2. Resolved, -That Francis Hincks, Esq., and Peter Carroll, Esq, were proposed and seconded, and were candidates at the said election. 3. Resolved, - That a poll was demanded and allowed by the Returning Officer according to law, and that the said poll was taken in the several townships comprised within the said County.

4. Resolved, -That by the said poll-books, returned to the said Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, with the said writ of election, it appears that 813 votes were taken for the said Francis Hincks, and 478 votes for the said Peter Carroll, and that therefore, so far as the facts appear from the said poll-books, the said Francis Hincks should have been duly elected. 5. Resolved .- That notwithstanding the said majority

votes appearing in favour of the said Francis Hincks, the Re-urning Officer who held the said election, returned the sai taken a seat in this House in pursuance of such return. 6. Resolved, -That a due regard to the rights of elector and for the privileges of this House, requires that the said

7. Resolved .- That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery forthwith appear before the House, and amend the return for the said County of Oxford, by erasing the name of Peter Car roll, and inserting therein the name of the said Francis Hincks and that the said Francis Hincks do take his seat in this Hous forthwith, in place of the said Peter Carroll, reserving to the said Peter Carroll, and to all others whom it may concern, al rights of petition and other proceeding for controverting

8. Resolved.—That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant sum-noning John George Vansittart, Esq., the Returning Officer at the said election, to the bar of this House forthwith, swer for the said return to the said writ of election. The poll books were ordered to be brought up.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Mr. Richards moved that the Clerk of the Crown be directed appear and produce the poll-books for the County of Kent. Sir Allan McNab thought it would be better to put off the nsideration of the matter for two or three days. It was quite

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

The following were the notices of motions made by Colonel Prince in the House on Monday:—

Colonel Prince gives notice that he will, on Wednesday next, move an hamble Address to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to rescind see Order in Council of the 10th of March, 1846, which noticed all beautiful of the property of the 10th of March, 1846, which noticed all beautiful of hed all locatees of Crown lands in Western Canada, that unless they establish their claims and take out their Patents within Government, and be disposed of by sale; and also praying that the period may be extended for two years from next March, and that the fees on such patents may be dispensed with in many cases, and considerably diminished in others.

Coonel Prince gives notice that he will, on Wednesday next,

enquire of the Administration why the provisions of the Act passed last Session, intituled "Au Act to authorise the issuing desentures to pay the balance due to claimants for lurin, the rebellion and invasion in Upper Canada," had not been sarried out; and why the sum of £3,613 8. 9d., granted by that Act, has not been paid to the respective clawhen it will be paid according to the Act.

Coonel Prince gives notice that he will, on Wednesday next, ask the Administration whether it is the intention of Government to plank the new road made by the Board of Works from London to Chatham, and from thence to Sandwich and Ambers burg; and if so, when; and if not, why not.

Colonel Prince gives notice that he will, on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill for incorporating certain persons under the title of "The Huron Copper Bay Company," for mining purposes on the northern shores of Lake Huron, in Upper Canada.

EMIGRATION ACT.

On Mr. Attorney-General Badgley rising to propose, according to notice, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, on amending the Indigent Emigrant Act, which proposition was seconded by Mr. Inspector General Cayley, in reply to aquestion from Mr. Lafontaine, he said that any person who could read a newspaper had seen all the correspondence which hadtaken place between the Colonial and the Home Government on the cutting amountains. ment on the subject of emigration; that the proposed bill won he pinted and in the hands of members in half an hour; he hoped to have presented it before, but trusted the House would bear with him, and allow the bill to go into Committee.

Ar. Boulton said the House could take no notice of newspaper accounts. It was not information on which the House could set; but yet he would not oppose the Committee The

Government felt the great necessity of the immediate passing of this bill. The mail left for England next Friday. It ought to take home this bill, that ship-owners might immediately have partie of the internal control of t to take home this bill, that ship-owners might immediately have notice of the intended alteration in the laws, and thus prevent a recurrence of the disastrous scenes of 1847. When they hear of the preparations making in England for emigration next seasoh, when they remembered the mischief which had occurred, the Government would be blameable in the extreme, if it consented to the delay of an hour only.

The Hon. Mr. Baldwin considered the desire to facilitate the proceedings of the Government in this matter existed on all the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in this matter existed on all the foregraphic in the consented to the delay of the foregraphic in the foreg

the poceedings of the Government in this matter existed on all sides of the House. For himself, rather than throw any obstaeles in the way, he would allow the resolutions to be taken or the reponsibility of ministers, reserving to himself the right of along provisions in Committee, although he might now This he would do to facilitate the passing of

The House then resolved itself into Committee.

Mr. Attorneg-General Budgley moved the following resoluion, which was put from the Chair, and we thought carried:

That a tax of 10s shall be levied on every pa-senger, irresctive of age, who shall arrive at the Port of Montreal, or the Port of Quebec; 20s. on each passenger who shall arrive between the 10th day of September and the 1st day of Octobe in any year, and 30s. for every passenger arriving after the 1st

day of October in any year.

Mr. Boulton-Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Price, the Chairman,-Mr Boulton .- Carried?

Price. - Yes, carried.

Mr. Boulton.—Then it's pretty sharp practice.

It was however decided, that Mr. Boulton might address the chair, when he said, he thought the bill a bed one, if the printiple of a capitation tax were adopted. A better princip would be, to allow a certain number of passengers to a certain onnage, and if vessels exceeded that number, to have an in reasing tax; but as he knew but little about the matter, h proposed nothing in particular, but thought he would throw out a hint to the House, who could act on it or not, as they thought

Mr. Cayley said, that without a capitation tax there could be no fund raised for poor emigrants, as, admitting a vessel carried but fifty passengers, fifty might be as poor as five hundred. A fund must be raised. Hitherto it had been raised by capitation and a grant from England. The amount so collected had not proved sufficient for the last year; but he thought the proposed increase, mould be appule for all ordinary years. od increase would be ample for all ordinary years.

Mr. Attorney General Budgley.—With reference to the amount of tax, be would leave it entirely to the House. The

rument suggest 10s.

The resolution was carried. Mr. Attorney General Badgley then proposed that an addi-Mr. Attorney General Budgley then proposed that an additional tax of 20s, should be levied on any child not being a member of any emigrating family on board, or lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm person, or any person above the age of 60 years, or any widow with a child or children, or any woman with a child or children, being without her husband, and on any such person or child as shall, in the opinion of a medical superintendant, to be appointed, be likely to become permanents of the parse. neutly a public charge.

Mr. H. J Boulton thought that on blind, deaf and dumb and idiotic emigrants no penalty could be too heavy; that the emigration to this country was not to be compared to the emigration to the States; they had all the better class of emigrant and more particularly these from the north of Europe, and thus a tax of 5. was enough, but we must look to the class of emigration of last year, and remember that out of a 100,000 that came to these shores last year, at least 25,000 died, and he therefore moved that a tax of £10 a head be placed on all diots and others likely to become a charge to the country.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson said that individuals who induced ther come here were guilty of an act worse than murder, in so

Attorney-General Sherwood deprecated entirely the system of emigration last year, and thought that the proprietors in the estates from which the greatest amount of misery came were the last that ought to ship such unfortunates, and agreed with the despatch of Lord Sydenham, that to cast destitute emigrants upon the Rock of Quebec was nothing but murder.

Mr. Merritt doubted if they passed the Bill, as proposed by hon, members opposite, if they would have in future any emigration at all. All a tax was required for was to mulnitain the poor for a certain time, and the great object was to preven disease. Now who sends us these diseased emigrants? The landlords. The Hon. Attorney-General avera they cannot be compared to the androas. The Hon. Attorney-General averatine cannot so approached. They can be approached. Send back their paupers and make the landlords pay. You may ask how? I answer, by an address to the Home Government. By imposing a heavy tax on emigration you would destroy one great source of the prosperity of the country. Hundreds and thousands of bealthy, careful and industrious German emigrants would be with us next year. Will see them from your shores and with us next year. Will you turn them from your shores and them to New York? Such suicidal policy was detestable. The tax in New York was but one dollar. In the United States this was sufficient, it should be sufficient here. He ould prevent disease by all means, but no farther would he go, not one step would be advance to prevent emigration. P Mr. Attorney General Sherwood believed that, acting innection with the authorities at home, who intended alteria he Passenger Act, we might in future expect a healthy and

Mr. W. H. Boulton was opposed to £10, but was willing to mpose £5 on such emigrants as were, in the judgment of the Medical Officer, fit and proper subjects for the tax.

Mr. Solicitor General Cameron said the Bill now introduce

vas only for two years, time enough, he hoped, to dispel all fear of such an emigration as last year, the reason of the dif-ference in the emigration to this country was the cheapness of the passage; still he would not check the tide of emigration by ach a tax as £10, as proposed by the honourable member fo

Mr. Chabot (who spoke in French) said that to his knowledge the subscriptions raised in this country to feed the starving Irish, were employed in many cases by the Committees in Ireland to burden us with the helpless, indigent and idiotic, and if the people of Ireland knew that the payment of 20.

would be sufficient to rid them of any of their infirm or idiotic opulation, Canada would continue to be, as she had been, the dospital of America. We have not the pauper houses of the United States, and Heaven defend us from them; may the charities of the people of Canada always suffice for the support

of its poor.

Mr. Baldwin hoped that from the altered state of Ireland ve were not to expect either the same amount or the same evil attendant upon emigration as last year, and not wishing to sto emigration, be thought the hon, member for Norfolk went to fur, and would move that the blank be filled up with the sur

The Hon. Mr. Cayley said that in ordinary years the tax migrants, which averaged 7s. 3d. a head had been found sufficient; and under the old law children were not taxed—under the proposed law they were; thus he thought that 10s., the amount proposed by Government to be levied on young and old, and the 20s. tax proposed by the Resolution now before the House, would be amply sufficient for the protection of the Province. If the House, as some hon, members wished, were to pass a Bill imposing what the H me Government might think an outrageous tax, the Home Government would not consent to it, and we should have to fall back on the present aw, which again would inundate us with a pauper emigration Mr. Lafontaine said he would not compromise himself by oting for the Bill, but would allow it to pass on the responsi

ility of the Government. The Resolution, as proposed by Government, was put to the vote and carried by a large majority, the amendments having The House then adjourned.

After the usual routine business, Mr. Attorney-General Badgley, seconded by Mr. Inspector General Cayley, moved

Badgley, seconded by Mr. Inspector General Cayley, moved the question of concurrence in the several clauses of the Emigration Act, passed in Committee last night.

Mr. Boutilier, seconded by Dr. Housseau, moved that £5 be inserted instead of 20s.

Mr. Attorney-General Badgley was certain the clause of £5 would jeopardize the Bill, as the Captain would, in all instances where he possibly could, charge £5 in addition to the ordinary rate, and thus effectually stop all emigration.

Mr. Aybain strongly supported the tax of £5, and severely reassured the Administration for pushing the Bill through in this heart manner.

this hasty manner.

Mr. Cayley said that on the class of emigrants in question,
Earl Grey's Despatch suggested a tax of 10s. Ministers had
made it 20s., they had doubled it. He proposed to take the

with in Mr. Attorney-General Sherwood supposed an instance of a hale and healthy family embarking, and the husband dying on the passage out, on the arrival of this family in Canada, though healthy, but helpless, you tax them to the amount of £5. He would wish all British subjects to come to this country free, and without any capitation tax—he remembered when the 5stay was imposed,—it created a bad feeling, but the tax we were now imposing, we were obliged to impose in self-detence, and he feared the increased tax wished for, by some members of this House, would create a bad feeling towards this country. his House, would create a bad feeling towards this country hroughout Eagland.

A division was taken, when the proposition of Ministers w

The Attorney-General Budgley then moved for leave the bring in the Bill, and it was read a first and second time.—
The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole

ROUTINE BUSINESS. March 1.

The following Resolutions, agreed to yesterday in Commit tee, were reported:—

Resolved 1,—That it is expedient to amend the Emigrant Act, 4 & 5 Vic., chap. 13, by increasing the rate or duty levied thereby, and to make other and further provision in respect to Emigrants and Passengers embarked in ships and vessels arriving at any port in this Province.

Resolved 2,—That instead of the rate or duty of 5s. as levied noder the sold Act, it is expedient that there be levied and paid

nder the said Act, it is expedient that there be levied and paid upon all passengers or emigrants, irrespective of age, embarker a board of such ships or vessels, the sum of 10s. currency, and

ers in ships arriving after the 1st day of October in each year Resolved 3,-That in cases where it shall appear pro that any passenger may become chargeable upon the public, I is expedient that the master of such ship, carrying such passen ger, shall give security against any such charge; with power o commute such obligation by the payment of 20s. cu revery such passenger.

Resolved 4.—That in addition to the foregoing rates, it is

xpedient that there be paid for every passenger on board of hips detained in Quarantine beyond the period of three days, a further rate or duty proportioned to the time during which the said ship shall be so detained, such farther rate to be 2s. 6d. for ach full period of three days.

Mr. Boutillier moved that the 3rd resolution be re-committed, for the purpose of increasing the sum mentioned thereifrom 20s. to £5. Which was lost. Yess 19, Nays 54.

The Resolution was then agreed to.
Mr. Attorney-General Badgley brought in a Bill, pursuant of the foregoing Resolutions, which was read twice, committed, eported amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

THE ARMY .- The following changes (the Recorder says) will take place during the present year, in the u

the 97th Regt. from Mala. The 33rd Regt., at Fredericton, N. B, will be relieved by the 1st Royals from Barbadoes.

7th Royal Fusileers from Barbadoes.
The 77th Regiment, at Montreal, Canada, will be relieved by the 19th Regiment from Barbadoes. The 82nd Regiment, at Halifax, N.S., will be relieved by the 38th Regiment from Jamaica.

The 93rd Highlanders, at Quebec, Canada, will be relieved by the 79th Highlanders from Gibralter. All the above regiments on being relieved return to Europe. COMMISSARIAT .- Deputy Commissary Gen. F.E. Knowle

to be Commissary General; Commissariat Clerks H. Maule, H. F. Durnford, J. W. Woodley, and P. G. Julyan, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General. The Treasurer of the Widows and Orphans' Asylum acknowledges the receipt of the sum of £633 from the Committee of the Irish Relief Fund, by the hands of their Treasurer, T. S. the Irish test Fund, by the mans of flour, and 132 bushels of wheat, received from the said Committee, through Jas. Brown

Esq., who had the charge of the provision depot. A. T. McCord, Treasurer. Toronto, March 8, 1848.

At a meeting of the Committee of the "Toronto Destitute Immigrant Widows and Orphaus' Society," held on the 1st nstant, the following Resolution was passed:-Moved by A. T. McCord, Esq., seconded by Rev. Dr. McCaul,

"That the cordial thanks of this Committee be given to the Committee of, and the contributors to, the 'Irish Relief Fund, for the large sum just received from their Treasurer, amounting to £633, together with 140 barrels of flour, and 132 bushels o wheat, being the balance in cash and provisions remaining of and belonging to said Reliet Fund, which munificent contra oution will enable the Committee to continue to afford that shelter and support to the destitute widows and orphans, which they would have shortly been obliged to withhold, but for the imely aid so liberally supplied."

T. S. HOWARD, Secretary. Toronto, March 8, 1848. The Superintendent of the House of Industry would acknow

the the receipt of 58 loaves of bread, per Mr. Allen, High Bailiff, for short weight. EDW. PERRY, Superintendent. Toronto, March 8, 1848.

On England-Bank Private ...
On New York—Bank ... 125 @ 145 3½ @ 4 2½ @ 3 On Montreal-Bank

SPRING PASHIONS.

THE Undersigned is now opening a choice assortment of Goods, selected by himself in the British markets, and mported late last fall for the early spring trade, comprising; Ladies Mohair. Barege, Balzarine, Cashmere, Muslin, and Muslin de Laine Dresses, — Filled, Printed, Barege, Crape. Satin and other Shawls, —Parasols, Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.

Gentlemens' and Youths' LONDON and PARIS HATS, CAPS, Cloths, Casumeres, Vestings, &c. P. PATERSON. Albert Buildings, Toronto, March, 1848.

TORONTO LAND AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has opened the Office, No. 108, Chewett's Buildings, King Street West, FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS AS

LAND AND GENERAL AGENT. Where he is prepared to receive Commissions for the Sale and Purchase of LANDS and other Property, LAND SCRIP, BANK and other STOCKS, and to undertake the management of Land ers connected with the Government Departments. He begs also to offer his services as

WRITER AND ACCOUNTANT. Any business that he may be favoured with shall meet with rompt attention and moderate charges. JAMES NATION.

Toronto, 1st March, 1848.

Ring's College, Toronto. FACULTY OF LAW.

HILARY TERM-1848. MR. ESTEN will continue during the present term, the Course of Lectruss commenced by Mr. Justics Draper, by proceeding to treat of the Doctrine of Uses, and the Statute of Uses; and, if time should permit, of the General System of the Law of Real Property.

The Lectures are to be delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A.M., commencing on WEDNESDAY next,

Registrar King's College. 63-553 tf

Ring's College, Toronto.

HILARY TERM-1848. MR. HIRSCHFELDER, Hebrew Tutor in the University will deliver a course of twelve Lectures "On the ritual of the Ancient and Modern Jews, as compared with that of Christians;" commencing on Monday, February 15th, at 3

> H. BOYS, M. D. Registrar, K. C. 62 552 3in

EDUCATION.

THE REV. F. J. LUNDY, B.C.L., ASSISTANT MINISTER of St Mark's Church, Niagara, has two VAGANCIES for PRIVATE PUPILS. He undertakes to prepare young Gentleen for Matriculation at KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO Niagara, Feb. 14, 1848.

EDUCATION. JAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Grau-mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving tuto his Family three or four additional POARDERS whom it required he will provide Cambridge, is desirous of receiving late his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application, Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. 56-549-tf

TUITION. THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A.B., RECTOR OF

GUELPH, has at present a vacancy for One Pupil.
Guelph, Jan. 18, 1848.
53-548-46 TUITION.

THE REV. A. F. ATKINSON, RECTOR OF ST. CATHERINES, will, in the course of a few weeks, have a acancy for one pupil. of the age of ten or eleven years.

St Catherines, Jan. 29, 1848.

550 58 tf.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A LADY, accustomed to Tuition and the Management of Children, wishes a situation as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a Private Family. For address, apply to Mr. CHAMPION,

January 8, 1848. HARDWARE.

No. 44. KING STREET, Corner Post Office Lane. THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the

WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his cus-ners to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which mbraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grates, Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested

o call before purchasing elsewhere. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. To Carpenters and Joiners.

JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which

T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Coopers. JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knizes; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave

Ups; of the most approved description. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. To Saddlers and Harness Makers.

The 23rd Regiment, at Halifax, N. S., will be relieved by SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the e 97th Regt. from Maha. Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and The 46th Regiment, at Halifax, N.S., will be relieved by the Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete the Royal Fusileers from Barbadoes. Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw hides; Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest

> possible price. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chain; Cable Chains; Anchors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in bar and sheet; Zine; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvilsand Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast and Yices; Sienges Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

A voice from Vermont.

A voice from Vermont.

Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt.,
Nov. 28, 1845

Mr. Seth W. Fowle — Dear Sir,—I hereby certify that one year sgo last June. I was violently attacked with a cold and cough, with a ame side and atomach, and was not free from a cough that summer. In December following my cough increased to an alaming extent, so that during that winter I lost about thirty-five pounds of flesh, and physicians with whom I advised, could give me no relief. It was alsought by all that I should never recover. As my good fortune would have it, in March following, after suffering exceedingly through the winter, I heard of the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balzam of Wild Cherry, by way of a friend who had received the greatest benefit by Cherry, by way of a friend who had received the greatest benefit by the use of the article, and was inclined by bim to make a trial of it the use of the article, and was inclined by bim to make a trial of it myself, and no words can express my obligations to that friend for myself, and no words can express my obligations to that friend for hus recommending this article to me, and at the critical moment he thus recommending this article to me, and at the critical moment he full of the commendation of the strends of the commendation of the strends of the commendation of the strends of the commendation o

None genuine, unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper.
For sale. Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co. and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

BIRTH. At 33, Wellington Street, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Alfred H.

oulson, of a sone MARRIED. On the 24th ult., at St. George's Church. Goderich, by the Rev. R. F Campbell, Rector, Mr. George Young, fifth son of Alexander Young, Esq., of Colborne, to Isabella Helen, eldest daughter of David Clarke, Esq., of Claremont, and neice of Sir James Clarke, Knight Baronet, Physician to Her Majesty

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., Mr. Wm. Rogerson, aged 40. The deceased was a native of the town of Sligo, which place he left in 1845, bringing with him the most satisfactory letters from his clergyman, in which he was described as a man of most exemplary conduct. He was five years a teacher in the Sanday School at Sligo, and was for some time Assistant to the Secretary of the Protestant Orphan Society of the County of Sigo, in which department his conduct was most praiseworthy. He was by trade a Shoemaker, and his most praiseworthy. He was by trade a Shoemaker, and most praiseworthy. He was for testimonials certify that his work was excellent. He was for two years Master Shoemaker in the Sligo Union Workhouse, which office he filled with credit and satisfaction to all concerned. On his arrival in this Province, he remained for two years in Montreal, at which place he continued his labours as a Sunday Montreal, at which place he continued his labours as a Sunday School Teacher. When he reached Toronto, he immediately School Teacher. esented himself to the Rector, with an offer of his services at was for some months unable to attend the school or to earn his own living, in consequence of a disease which he had in the hand; but during this time he was not idle, for although decidely, so far as this world's goods go, a poor man, he took two r houseless orphans, whom he found destitute in the streets. ed them and clothed them to the best of his ability, and was he means of finding for them permanent homes. On the opencame a member of that congregation, and a teacher in the inday School, during which time his attention and conduct uch as to enable the Superintendant of the School to add is testimony to that of the Incumbent of Sligo, that "his ass was attended to with extreme diligence and with marked

LETTERS received to Thursday, March 9: Capt. Levisconte. The information required would be senght for in vain in any other paper. It shall, however, be given in The Church. Rev. Hy. Patton; Rev. J. B. Worrel, rem.; tev. Jas. Pyke, add. sub., the remittance has been duly received; W. H. Paterson, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. QUERY in our next,