single ground only, the moderation of our own requisi-tions, we entertain the strongest hopes of an amicable settlement of all the points now in dispute. It would not become us as British subjects to speak too explicitly upon a further point in this question, but we may be allowed in passing to observe that our own government has one subject in reserve, which, under a due and corresponding friendly spirit on the part of the American government, we may honestly and honourably concede, without at all affecting British interest or honour, and the concession of which, as a kind of equivalent, will go a great way to-wards the satisfactory conclusion of all the points now in dispute. We should not be justified in saying more upon this point; but we are speaking to a large body of intelligent readers, and they will at once understand us.

As to the last point of the question, the reasonable expectation of an amicable settlement from the moderation of the American Senate, the argument might be left al-

of their right, where they exist upon any one spot in suffi-

most to one single circumstance,—one of these questions was carried by a majority of two in the Senate. Now, if the minority was so great, and so nearly touched upon the majority, whilst the Senate was in a state of doubt and uncertainty as to the probable conduct of the British Government, is it not a fair and reasonable inference, that this majority will totally disappear, when it becomes known that a British war will be the immediate consequence of carrying out this vote of a majority of two? From what we know of the American Senate, we ourselves scarcely entertain a doubt upon the point. We fully anticipate, indeed, that there will be some vapouring, oular excess and clamour, upon the first re and some popular excess and clamour, upon the has receipt of Sir R. Peel's declaration; but it will exhaust itself within a month from the present time. In a word,

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1845.

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Lord Eldon.
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The Writings of Abp. Leighton.

Perils and Prospects of War with America. Fourth Page. A Visit to Be Deferred Extracts from our Eng-lish Files.

The General Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held, at Toronto, on Wednesday the fourth day of June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the busings of the day will be held in the Cathedral Church ness of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

appear in their robes.

out delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to of the volume of the Constitution will be find his author be present for Examination on the Wednesday preceding the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock A. M., furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si-Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

tion of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to hold Confirma- with the sentiments we have ourselves expressed upon District of Gore and the several Districts above it, of repeating them:with the exception of the few places visited for that purpose during the preceding year. His Lordship requests that such of the Clergy in the Districts about to be visited,—whether resident or travelling Misto be visited,—whether resident or travelling Mis-ported by the principal Whigs, opposition to it, in the sionaries,—as have established new missions, or stations, at which it would be desirable that Confirmaat their earliest convenience, that he may so arrange his intended as to include the minute of the convenience of the convenien his journies as to include them in his list of appoint-

last few weeks, changed its character in a very remarkable degree; and although we telt it a public duty to protest against the agitation which lately prevailed as factious, unconstitutional, and sinful, we are enabled to concur very generally and very sincerely in the grounds of complaint upon which, at the present moment, the nation is so warmly expressing itself. We refer to the enlarged grant to the Romish College of MAYNOOTH in Ireland; an institution which may are exempt, "never to do evil that good may come." discipline which the National religion inculcates.

If the concession of the civil privileges which the Act of 1829 conferred upon the Roman Catholics of Ireland, was unconstitutional and erroneous; how much more adverse to the spirit of the Constitution perplexing themselves, as they are wont to do, with is it to give direct encouragement to the religious sys- questions in which they have no concern, -evincing tem, the existence and operation of which was the good deal of needless warmth upon a recent notificacause of the very restrictions which the Act of 1829 tion from the Rector of Woodstock in this Diocese, to repealed? And to speak of this particular grant upon the effect that all inscriptions designed to be placed prudential grounds, we may quote the observation of upon tomb-stones about to be erected in the burial-Sir Robert Inglis, that "the folly of regularly educa- ground of the Church of which he is incumbent, should ting, at the expense of the State, persons who would first be submitted to him for approval.—As we have be piously opposed to the Church establishment of already intimated, it can be no concern of theirs what

grants, is more comprehensive: with them the oppo- of the Bible or the recognized interpretations of the sition is limited to no particular shade of error; and Church. although the patronage of such errors as are most sub-

ave

Mother Country; and the more so, because in recent | we have noticed in various journals upon the question. stand,—honouring and upholding those who, from the grieved party, judging from his published letter, samost conscientious motives, are striving to realize the vours more of the disappointment of the partizan than moral influence and social improvement which a faith- the heartfelt grief of a Christian mourner: it is imful carrying out of the principles of the Church is the possible, indeed, to peruse his letter without perceivonly thing, under God, likely to bring about; and ing how much its tone and language are at variance those who, in endeavouring to effect a moral and spi- tenings of the Lord should produce in the breast of ritual renovation in the land, have gone beyond the the humble and really afflicted believer. positive teaching or well-understood directions of the Church. In the John Bull we find the following sentiments expressed upon the subject :-

"If we could forget the year 1829, we should be full of hope that the Maynooth scheme will be defeated. Petitions against it are daily presented by hundreds—upwards of three hundred were presented on Thursday evening alone—public meetings have been held, or are in progress of being held, all over the country; and nowhere the professional progress of the position of a single meeting in do we hear of a single petition, of a single meeting in support of it. But we witnessed the same demonstration of public feeling against the Catholic Relief Bill, and yet 'tyrant majority' rendered it unavailing. The same lemonstration do we say? No. It was not the same; and we have just mentioned the remarkable circumstance in which the two cases differ. In 1829, numerous petitions, and numerous meetings, were held, in which the claims of the Roman Catholics to have their civil disabilities removed, were strenuously advocated. They were, we admit, outnumbered by hostile petitions and hostile meetings; but to a certain extent, the Government of that day did find itself supported by a powerful party in the country. Not so now. The monstrous proposi-tion for endowing Popery, for fostering it, for supplying it with the means of more successfully opposing the influence of the Protestant Established Church of this Prothese are my supporters—in them am I strong—in them I find my own confidence fortified. In no city, town, or I find my own confidence fortified. In no city, town, or village of England or Scotland could a fair open meeting of the people be called, and a petition in favour of this measure be carried. And yet the House of Commons, which is held to be the representative voice of England, intends, it would seem, to carry the measure itself! Nay, with such reaches a precipitance is it to be carried that with such reckless precipitancy is it to be carried, that

numerous deputation waited upon the Premier on Wednesday to obtain this boon, and the result is thus stated:-'Sir C. E. Smith, and Mr. Hindley, M.P., dwelt upon the fact of the vast number of petitions which had been already presented against the measure, and the necessity, in justice to the feelings of the country which then existed, to give time for the expression of opinion. Sir C. E. Smith stated that he had presided over a most numerous meeting in Finsbury on the previous evening, and he was commissioned by them to inform the Premier that, unless the time asked for was granted, it was intended to make an appeal to Her Majesty on the subject. Sir R. Peel listened to all the arguments of the deputation with the most profound attention, but declared his determination notwithstanding to move the second reading of the Bill on Friday next. Immediately on the deputation retiring, they waited on the Lord Mayor, who, upon the representations of the deputation, stated his wil upon the presentation of a requisition, immediately to call and preside over a public meeting of the citizens of Lon-

the most earnest supplications for delay are rejected.

"We have utterly mistaken both the theory and the The Clergy who may attend are requested to practice of our Constitution, if any Minister can set at nought the expressed will of the nation. We profess not to understand what is meant by a popular representative Government, which totally excludes the voice of the peo The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-ninth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate, without delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out delay, their intention to effer themselves and to out the constitution.

The following paragraph from that excellent paper We are requested to state that it is the inten- the Nottingham Journal, is so much in consonance or, throughout the this question, that we are glad to have the opportunity

mpossible, as is admitted by the ablest men on all sides in Parliament. Although some, like his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, cling with admirable consistency and ho-Religious excitement in England has, within the st few weeks, changed its character in a very relook for them, to take the reins of government upon thi principle, the country must submit to the course now pursued, contenting themselves with protesting, as we do most emphatically, against it."

We are not insensible of the difficulty which is stated at the conclusion of the paragraph above quoted, but there is one solution of it which all can understand, and from the obligation of which none have the strongest claim upon the members of the Whatever may be the temptations, from an apparent communion whose interests it is intended to subserve, self-interest or public expediency, to violate this rule, but which certainly has no legitimate claim upon the we can discover no justification for departing from the Government of a country which recognizes a Protes- well understood rules of truth and consistency; and tant National Church; which admits as Catholic it is simply because public men have, from time to truth the doctrines promulgated by that Church; and time, made their course of action to depend upon this which, by the sanction of that principle, virtually de- sort of expediency, that the difficulty complained of has clares it to be wrong to foster and encourage, however been so much augmented. In the memorable words it may tolerate, any aberration from the tenets and of the late Lord Eldon,-"THEY CREATE THE EXPE-DIENCY, AND THEN SACRIFICE ALL PRINCIPLE TO IT.

We find a few papers in the Dissenting interest,the country, was paralleled only by the folly of the regulations are adopted by the clergy, or concurred in Dutch, who sold gunpowder to their own besiegers." by the congregations, of the Church of England, so under 16—3153.

We have said that much excitement prevails in long as they themselves are not interfered with in any England on this question; and we find that it is not civil or religious privilege, right, or interest. And by any means confined to the members of the Esta- turning to the question itself, it must be quite appablished Church, but that the Dissenters also are nearly rent to every reasonable and rightly-judging person, unanimous in protesting against the measure. It must that a power of supervision should, in such cases, be be understood, however, that the opposition on their vested somewhere; for it cannot be considered unimpart arises not so much from an objection to the mere portant to guard even the memorials of the dead from fact of encouraging a false system of religion, though every thing that may infringe upon Scriptural truth, that undoubtedly has its weight with many, but from or offend the sober judgment of the discriminating and affording pecuniary aid to any system of religion at all. the pious. It is, it must be admitted, quite possible Their objection would be just as strong, and their op- to affirm some very serious error of doctrine even upon position as vehement, to the conferring of Government a tombstone; while it is certainly not at all uncompatronage upon institutions connected with the Na- mon to transgress the rules of Scriptural teaching by tional Church itself. And it may be observed, that there are some even within the Church who appear to limit their objection to such Parliamentary grants only such impropriety, by a submission beforehand of molimit their objection to such Parliamentary grants only such impropriety, by a submission beforehand of moto the more serious forms of religious error, and who numental inscriptions to one who would be generally seem to concede that some amount of such indulgence regarded as responsible for any profanation of the may not inconsistently be yielded to those who are church-yard by such means, than to have the eye and less astray in unsoundness of religious opinion. The the conscience of well-instructed and thoughtful principle, however, upon which Churchmen, properly Christians continually pained by expressions, thus so called, feel themselves called upon to oppose such recorded, which are not consistent with the teaching Peel, notwithstanding the extreme unpopularity of this un-

versive of sound Christianity is always most to be of such cases, there is a kind and Christian discrimideplored, yet it is to be lamented as a dereliction of nation to be exercised which may, where censorship is truth and duty that any form of heresy or schism to be interposed, alleviate the pain it might be calcushould meet with encouragement from a Government lated as a general rule to inflict; nor do the animadwhich calls itself Christian, and which, in affirming versions we have seen upon the case in question induce, We have always pleasure, in quoting from the John

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person and property of such British subjects; and further, change papers with which we are favoured from the has provoked much of the asperity of remark which ontroversies it has adopted a sober and consistent. It is very obvious, too, that the conduct of the aglooking with merited distrust and disapprobation upon with that subdued and quiet feeling which the chas-

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the Rector of Woodstock is fully justified by every ecclesiastical usage as well as by the laws of the land, in claiming the right which circumstances appear to have rendered necessary that he should exercise in the present instance. It will, indeed, be in the recollection of many of our readers that the Lord Bishop of Montreal, a few years ago, felt it necessary to issue a circular notification to his Clergy, calling upon them, by the exercise of such a supervision as is here complained of, to prevent the public and standing eulogy of individuals, either in the church-yard or upon the walls of the sanctuary, who died in the very act of transgressing a solemn Christian duty, or whose lives, without any indication of repentance at its latest stages, were spent in apparent disregard of the common obligations of

We have not, perhaps, any particular cause to complain of the manner in which the Editor of the Statesman has noticed our late animadversions upon an ofensive and obviously unjust paragraph contained in the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel can point no where, except to his majority (composed chiefly of his political opponents), and to Conciliation Hall (!) and say, of the man I strong in them are I strong in them. what is understood by "tradition" in the Church of England,-we must content ourselves, for the present, with observing, that the case in question was not one of lay or dissenting baptism, but one in which no baptism had been administered at all. We stated with sufficient explicitness what, in such an instance, was the clergyman's duty; and so far from being calumniated for it, he was obviously entitled to the support of every individual, whether in a public or a private station, who knows any thing whatever of the principles and usages of the Church.

> We beg to remind our readers that the Cou-LECTION in behalf of Missions, recommended by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is to be made in all Churches and Chapels in this Diocese, on Sunday next.

Our Travelling Agent has commenced his collecting tour Westward, and will visit the several stations of the Home, Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, and London Districts, as far as the Town of London.

Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Sir,—Having accidentally seen the Guardian of the 7th instant, I observed a letter from Perth, over the signature "Perambulator," addressed to me, calling my nature "PERAMBULATOR," addressed to me, calling my attention to the conduct of a "certain Methodist Teacher who travelled on that circuit in the year 1837-38," without explicitly saying who that Teacher is. I beg, for the information of the public, to state, through your columns, that the Rev. G. F. Playter, the present Editor of the Christian Guardian, must be the person alluded to, as he was the Preacher stationed in Perth in the year 1837-38, which accounts for his knowledge of the truth of the statements contained in that communication. I remain, Sir,

Faithfully your's, JOHN MCINTYRE.

Orillia, 10th May, 1845.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Lay Members Most respectfully sheweth:

That there has existed in this Province for nearly twenty years past, an important and highly useful Edu-cational Establishment, founded and endowed expressly a connection with, and on the principles of, the Established Church of England.

ring the due qualification of members of the Church of England for the holy vocation of the Ministry, the proons of the Charter of King's College appear to

nd, and that the College Council shall be composed only of persons who will subscribe the 39 Articles of our Church; whence it follows, that no provision is made for instruction in dissenting Theology. Yet this single re-Church; whence it follows, that no provision is made for instruction in dissenting Theology. Yet this single restriction, designed as it undoubtedly was, to preserve to the Church a pure and orthodox, many of education for the Church a pure and orthodox means of education for the sacred ministry in this colony, is deemed by other denominations so great a grievance, that the House of Assembly of this Province have made frequent but unsuccessful attempts for its removal, by passing an act to alter the Charter of the College.

At length, however, during the session recently terminated, the Provincial Legislature have passed a bill for amending the Charter of King's College; and this exercise of legislative power, in attempting to interfere with the Church a pure and orthodox means of education for the pretence of the most worthless RIGHT.

a government as this bill would hope for its continuing your petitioners could no longer hope for its continuing to be a safe and orthodox nursery for the Ministry of the Church of England in this Province, or even for the general education of their sons in the tenets and princi-ples of that Church; they could no longer depend on obpies of that Church; they could no longer depend on ob-taining from within its walls a successive supply of per-sons, properly qualified to labour in the sacred vocation; and thus the members of the Church of England in New Brunswick would be deprived of the benefit of the only Collegiate Institution in the Province, from which they

tion of their sons.

At the same time, by wresting from the members of the Church of England what the bounty of their Sovereign has conferred upon them, your petitioners humbly con-ceive, that such an alteration of the Charter of King's College will confer no real benefit on other denomination since it can hardly fail to divest the institution of the re-

ligious character originally stamped upon it.
Your petitioners also feel constrained to observe, that
there exists in this Province extensive educational institutions, in connection with other denominations of christions, e. g. a Baptist Seminary, a Wesleyan Academy, and several schools in the larger towns expressly for Roman Catholics, all of which are liberally aided by pecuniary grants from the Legislature; and that your pecuniary grants from the Legislature; and that your petitioners have never complained of the legislative sup-port annually bestowed on those sectarian establishments; trusting that the assistance thus given to those objects would at least have a tendency to silence the unjust and unfounded clamour, which has been diligently maintained against the one institution in which the members of the Church of England are interested, and in behalf of which

they now supplicate.
Your petitioners also feel authorized to state, that many Your petitioners also feel authorized to state, that many influential and rightly-thinking men among other denominations, are opposed to the principle of the bill, against which your petitioners now respectfully remonstrate; since they cannot but feel that by depriving King's College of its present sole distinctive feature, and thus rendering it wholly irrespective of any religious character, istic the institution may eventually so embrace within its grasp all sects and denominations indiscriminately, as to render unnecessary the longer maintenance of other exclusively sectarian establishments, while, at the same time, a successful attack upon the Charter of King's College, conferred as it was by the exercise of the Royal prerogative may become a precedent for similar infringe-College, conferred as it was by the except prerogative, may become a precedent for similar infringements on other public bodies or corporations, not originally constituted by so high an authority; and thus the

most important and beneficial institutions of the colony, founded, endowed, maintained and conducted, on the faith of the Church of England, residing in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick,

Lordship to advise Her Most Gracious Majesty to refuse Her Royal Assent to the Bill for amending the Charter of King's College.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF HURON FOR 1845.

To this Institution his late Majesty King George the and political "lesson," and it will not be the fault of either capital, and speculate on improving their condition in North To this Institution his late Majesty King George the Fourth most graciously granted a Royal Charter, and thereby constituted it a College, with the powers and thereby constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University, under the title of "King's constituted it a College, with the powers and privileges of an University of war against Great Region of the constitution of the cons orivineges of an University, under the due of Eddy School Charter thus granted, provision is es-By the Royal Charter thus granted, provision is especially made for the fitting education and training of young men, intended for the Sacred Ministry of the Church, as well as for other professions; while at the same time, members of every religious denomination are enabled fully to partake of the general instructions of the Institution, and of every secular benefit in its power to confer.

Consistently, therefore, with the great object of securing the due qualification of members of the Church of the power of a single member of the United States' sover-eightly to pronounce. It only remains to ascertain whether the other members of that sovereightly have as little common sense, and as little sense of the obligations of political morality as the President. The fact is, that the United States' sover-eightly to pronounce. It only remains to ascertain whether the other members of that sovereightly have as little common sense, and as little sense of the obligations of political morality as the President. The fact is, that the United States have properly no more title to the territory in which they claim an exclusive property than the Emperor of China or the King of Cabool.—As discoverers, a republic of but 63 years old can hardly claim a country, the greater part of it known for two or three centuries to the paving and as little sense of the obligations of political morality as the President. The fact is, that the United States' have properly no more title to the territory in which they claim an exclusive property than the Emperor of China or the King of Cabool.—As discoverers, a republic of but 63 years old can hardly claim a country, the greater part of it known for two or three centuries that the United States' sover-eightly to pronounce. It only remains to ascertain whether the control of the chiral property have as little common sense, and as little sense of the obligations of political morality as the property have as little common sense, and as little sense of the total property have as little common sense, a bounds of the country purchased—and within the boundaries of no purchase that they ever made can the Oregon territory

liberal as they could be made, or could justly be desired; and it is not even pretended by its opponents, that those provisions have not been carried out, by the Collegiate Authorities, to their fullest extent.

The sole feature of exclusiveness in the charter of King's College, consists in requiring that the Theological Chair shall be filled by a Divine of the Church of England, and that the College Council shall be composed only honour is a national interest, and as the assertion of a barren right may be necessary to national honour, we cannot fully ap-

amending the Charter of King's College; and this exercise of legislative power, in attempting to interfere with a Charter emanating from the Royal prerogative, has been effected, without any express authority from the Crown, without the consent and contrary to the respectful remonstrance of the Collegiate Corporation, and without even the pretence of default or misconduct on its part.

The alterations designed by the bill thus passed are The alterations designed by the bill thus passed, are, in the judgment of your petitioners, of no trifling importance, since they manifestly tend to destroy the religious character which it was evidently the main intention of its Royal Founder to secure to King's College. Under such a government as this bill would bestow on this College, states of the Union HAVE NEGROES, SEVERAL MILLIONS OF NEGROES. Now, how these negroes might be affected by a visit from a tew BLACK regiments of British soldiers, well fed joyous fellows in scarlet and gold, with their black taces shining we will not undertake to say, but at all events, we may assume, that as all men prefer freedom to slavery, the American negro slaves might not be indisposed to pass into the free colon

These would be the necessary effects of a war with Great Britain, wholly irrespective of military prowess or military operations on either side; but we do not see that in respect to could confidently expect to derive a succession of persons rightly and duly prepared for the pastoral office in their Church, or to which they could safely entrust the educame reverse of creditable-without either habit or the disposition to pay taxes, and without either military experience or military officers competent to conduct offensive operations and Great Britain would not now be so silly as to undertake any but defensive operations at first, though New York and a few other towns might be conveniently bombarded if we should be forced into a war. The war, however, would not last long; and when it should be over, would the Union be more firmly secured by reason of all the evils it and Mr. Polk must have brought upon pretty nearly every state in turn? Such, however, is Republican government, and therefore there can be no harm in being prepared for all its madness, and in letting the Republicans know that we are prepared.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

One would hardly expect to see "the great Duke" a correspondent of the newspapers, yet such is the fact. The following appears in the Loudon Standard of the 18th. We have not seen the paragraph in the Morning Post, which it corrects, but we may presume that in that paragraph the Duke was said to have been taken suddenly unwell.

London, April 18, 1845. F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the editor of the Standard, and requests that he will have the goodness to insert the inclosed note in his paper of this evening which has been sent to the editor of the Morning Post. London, April 18, 1845, 11 A.M

F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to

the editor of the Morning Post.

His attention has just now been drawn to two paragraphs in the Morning Post of this morning, respecting himself, which, considering the following circumstances, the Duke must consider as neither more or less than wiffully false. It is true that the Duke of Wellington during the debate

got up from his place, and gave the assistance of his arm to a noble lord standing on the floor of the house, who, it is well known, has the misfortune of being blind, and conducted him toward the door of the house, where he placed him under the bath.

fectly well, and not that he was convalescent. The Duke has stated these facts, as the foundation of his re-

quest, that the editor of the Morning Post will be pleased to give a positive contradiction to the paragraphs above referred to; and that the editor will be pleased to give directions, that when his name is inserted in his paper in future, care should be taken that it is not made a matter of falsehood.

The Duke makes this request, in o der, first, to relieve the anxiety of many, and next to save himself some trouble.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH .- The Paris Presse says it is assured "that the result of the conferences between the Duke de Broglie and Dr. Lushington is, that the French and English Governments have agreed to suspend the right of search for two years, withdrawing for this period the commission given to their respective cruisers." But this had been contradicted; and it is said that the only results as yet arrived at are the ut-most cordiality between the Duke de Broglie and the French naval officers, and Dr. Lushington and the English naval officers, and two propositions on the subject—one from the Duke and the other from Dr. Lushington, which are now before the

The London papers mention the following deaths: -- the Marquis of Downshire, Lieut. Col. Clive, the Earl of Abergavenny and Admiral Sir Philip Durham. The latter was officer on the deck on the Royal George ship of the line, when she foundered at Spithead in 1782, and was the only officer who survived that cata trophe

The official return of the revenue for the year and quarter ending on the 11th of April was highly satisfactory. On the year there is an increase of £1,410,726; and on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last yea there is an increase upon the ordinary revenue of £228,241. The Rev. Dr. Wolff had arrived in England.

Amongst the presentments at the Queen's Levee on the 12th March, was the following:—Mr. John Young, late Returning Officer for the City of Montreal—by the Right Hon.

It was rumored in military circles in London, that the army in Canada was to be reinforced by 8,000 men immediately; and it is stated by the Liverpool European Times, that all marine policies of insurance, transmitted from London to that port puring the week prior to the sailing of the steamer, contained a clause protecting the underwriters from loss in case of the capture of the ship by the Queen's enemies.

The Russian Government has published a ukase, permitting the importation of crushed lumps (sugar) from England, at the same duty which is now imposed on white Havana sugars. CANADA BONDS .- The £200,000 Canada Bonds offered in Treasury notice form the fifth parcel of a loan of £1,500,000 authorised to be raised by the Act of Parliament. It may be useful to state the amount of the previous parcels, and the result of the tenders made for them. The amount of the first parcel, which was offered in 1842, was £300,000, of which the small portion of £5000 was taken at $110\frac{1}{2}$, while all the rest was taken at 108. The same amount was offered in 1843, and £50,000 was taken at £109 1s., while the rest was taken at In 1844 the third parcel, amounting likewise to £300,-000, was offered, and was all taken at one price of 1123. The fourth parcel, which came out in the same year, amounted but to £200,000. Of this 120,000 was taken at 112, and the rest The parcel at present offered makes up the amount of £1,300,000, so that when it is disposed of there will still remain a sixth parcel of £200,000; the whole having been divided into three parcels of £300,000, and three of £200,000,-The Canada debentures are little dealt in by the public; they are generally taken and held as a good dividend paying security yielding four per cent. by the Banks and Assurance Companies.

een erected over the River Lowther, between Clifton and Brougham-hall, and close to the stone viaduct over the same river, now in the course of erection for the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. It is 530 feet in length, 18 feet in width, and 110 feet in height; and there has been used in its construction.

The truth is that there was no water in the pipes. The truth is that there was no water in the pipes. The truth is that there was no water in the pipes.

planets moving round it, as the earth and her fellow orbs move ound our glorious luminary.

IRELAND. EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND .- There has been a great increase in emigration from all the Irish out-ports this season, especially in Limerick, from whence vast numbers of the agri-

It was currently believed that the Queen would visit Ireland

PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.

The Turkish Government has given official notice that from and after the first of June, 1845, the ordinance forbidding merchant vessels to pass through the Dardanelles after sunset will be rigidly enforced. Vessels attempting to pass will first be notified by signal to stop; if the signal is disregarded, two or three blank cartriges will be fired, and after this, if the vessel still keeps on, balls will be fired at her.

The Chamber of Peers have been occupied with a bill for amending the administration of the Colonies, involving an amelioration in the condition of the slaves with a view to the abolition of slavery, which was the real subject of adjourned debates; the general discussion lasted from the 3rd to the 7th debates; the general discussion lasted from the 3rd to the 7th instant. The measure found many opponents. M. Charles Dupin, the agent of the colonists, insisted, in a long speech, that slavery was preferable to freedom; as had been proved by the conduct of certain negroes, who, having made their escape from a French colony to St. Lucia, with the view of tasting the blessing of emancipation, had solicited to be restored to their original thraldom under French owners.(!) The Prince of Mosk va compared the measure on the ground of inexpediof Moskwa combated the measure on the ground of inexpediency and danger. The Marquis D'Audiffret opposed the bill because it was likely to create an awful perturbation in the

On the 7th inst., the Chamber of Deputies rejected a proposition by V. Cremieux, for the admission of licentiates in lat and medicine, and some other professional persons, to the elec and medicine, and some other professional persons, to the elec-tive franchise, though not possessing a property qualification. In the course of discussions on the details of the Customs Bill, M. Cunin Gridaine intimated to the Chamber, that a bill would shortly be presented for improving certain modifications conceded by the British Government in the treaty of 1839, for

regulating the Channel fishery.

In the Chamber of peers on Tuesday a long discussion arose on the petition of 89 inhabitants of Marseilles, praying that Messrs. Mechilet and Quinet be no longer suffered to teach doctrines in the College of France hostile to the Catholic Church. It having been admitted that the College, unlike the University of France, was an institution independent of the University of France, was an institution independent of the state could of course exercise no power over its professors. fessors. The petition was dismissed. The Chamber of Deputies was occupied with the project of a law relating to Savings' Banks, the object of which is to guard against the too sudden withdrawal of the monies lodged therein. The amount deposited there at present is 400,000,000 francs. As the law now stands, ten days notice is sufficient to entitle a depositor to withdraw his deposit, and the object of the proposed bill is to extend that period according to the sum claimed, and to reduce the interest on balances for the purpose of inducing depositors to turn their savings into Five per Cent. Stock. M. Larllardien's proposal for putting an end to duelling was also read, Great Britain-to pass quietly, if permitted, but in any case dien's proposal for putting an end to duelling was also read, and the 26th inst., fixed for taking it into consideration.

The officers of the National Guard have been getting up a petition against the actual arming of the fortifications around

A duel with swords took place in Paris on the 5th inst., between the Duc De Rovigo and M. Perregault. Both comba-batants were wounded, the Duc De Rovigo rather dangerously. Among the seconds were two Peers of France, the Prince of Moskwa and General Lagrange.

The Revue de Paris announces, that a list of four new Peers would be published by the Moniteur in the course of a few days, M. Victor Hugo being one of the number.

The celebrated Father Loriquat, of the order of Jesuits, died at Paris on Wednesday week, in the 78th year of his age.

Colonial.

CLOSING OF THE POST OFFICE ON THE LORD'S DAY. CLOSING OF THE POST OFFICE ON THE LORD'S which we We are requested to insert the following Memorial, which we understand is now in course of signature. The importance of understand is now in course of signature. the subject will be obvious to the whole community.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants and others resident in Montreal, to Thos. A Stayner, Esq., Deputy Post Master General,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH, That the benefits of a social and civil nature which resu from the observance of one day in seven, as a day of rest, are so great, that to secure them, most civilized nations have enacted laws prohibiting the ordinary labours of the week on the Sabath day; and that even, were no religious questions involved, the object of these laws is unquestionably humane, and their operation beneficial.

operation beneficial.

That Government whilst enforcing these laws upon the peoole, by a strange anomaly, sets the example of breaking to the Post-office Department; in which business is train ted, not only on lawful days, but on all days of the week.

That this regulation deprives the officers and clerks of the department of the privilege granted by God and enjoyed by the rest of the community, of being permitted to sanctify the Sabrath.

That the injury extends to many merchants and others, who till the house adjourned, and even took part in the discussion of the business transacted. A person called at the Duke's house last night, at 11 o'clock, not 12, to inquire how the Duke was. The answer was perfectly well, and not that he was convaluent. cannot fail to diminish their regard for that day, and blue

conscience in other respects.

That in consequence of this arrangement of the Post Officer
liberty of conscience has been and may be violated under the
compulsion of o herwise lossing the means of living, a comcompulsion which should not exist in a country calling its of Chrispulsion which should not exist in a country calling its of Christian, and much less be produced by the action of a pater

That all arguments in favour of the present practice, drawn from the supposed commercial necessities of the city, satisfactorily met by a reference to the metropolis of the tish Empire, where, to the honour of all concerned, Los Office is shut on the Lord's day. If the commerce of the same of the Lord's day. does not require this practice, it surely cannot be necessary

Finally, as the tendency of opening the Post Office on the Sabbath day is to deprive individuals of liberty of conscience to give a public sanction and encouragement to Sabbath breaking—to oppose a barrier to religion—and what is more all, to set at defiance the express commandment of God, member the Sabbath day to keep it holy; therefore your morialists respectfully pray you to adopt such measures as may be necessary to abolish the practice in future.

FIRE IN TORONTO. —The inhabitants of Toronto have had reat cause for congratulation great cause for congratulation, in escaping the devastating effects of fire, when other places suffered so very severely; but this morning, about two o'clock, the state of the severely in the severely. morning, about two o'clock, the alarm of fire was give great amount of property has been destroyed. The fire but out in a stable, or out-house, in the rear of the premises of King Street, belonging to Mrs. Musson, adjoining the extensive grocery stores of Messrs. Smith & Macdonell. flames soon communicated with the rear premises of Smith & Macdonell, in which there was a large qualspirits and other ignitable articles deposited, which at once fire and extended the flames to other buildings. The win ing easterly, the range of the fire extended to the west took all the out-buildings in succession, in the rear obuildings on King-Street, from the stores of Messrs. Say Madouell to the premises occupied by Mr. Rigney. Macdonell to the premises occupied by Mr. Rigney that of front brick buildings on King-Street were burnt, viz: cupied by Messrs. Wragg & Co., with the store of Mr. Breen and on addition of the store of mr. Breen and on addition of the store of mr.

and an adjoining building belonging to him, untenante the premises lately occupied by the Messrs. Rowsell.

There has been great destruction of property; the extraction of property of the which it would be difficult to estimate; and but for the present the extraction of property. nate change of wind to the north-west, during the raging fire, the loss must have been greater, for it would have but impossible to stop it short of Yonge-Street. We that the Insurance Companies will be the greatest suffered by the greatest suffered by

-Messrs. Smith & Macdonell, (back premises but contents burnt;) Mrs. Musson, (back premises but value;) M'Conkey, Confectioner; and Brewer, Booloss;) Messrs. Kissock, Norris, Wightman, Wakel Wragg & Co., and Brett, had their back premis and goods more or less consumed or damaged.

ses belonging to Mr. Rigney escaped, but his goods it ing them for safety have been much injured. buildings in front, on King-Street, destroyed are those named; and the chief loss by the fire is in the dest

The Chief Engineer, Beard, exerted himself in the creditable manner, assisted by the other officers, in and assisting the Fire and Hook and Ladder Companian the men of those companies discharged their duties nobly deed they are entitled to the greatest praise for their very exertions to preserve property upon this occasion. Tants collected in great numbers, but, instead of assistants GIGANTIC BRIDGE.—A stupendous wooden bridge has just seen creeted over the River Lowther between Ciffer and there are the received over the River Lowther between Ciffer and there at the engines. But we must remark, that had the proper supply of water at the commencement, the nies would have been adequate to the emergency, at have discharged by

LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.—Marvellous rumours are afloat respecting the astronomical discoveries made by Lord Rosse's monster telescope. It is said that Regulus, instead of being a sphere, is ascertained to be a disc; and, stranger still, that the nebula in the belt of Orion is a universal system—a sun, with planets moving round it as the certh and her fallow only moved. their charter. Great cause of complaint also aris the fire companies. This want was much felt the present occasion, and we trust the corporation white time that it does not occur again. — Colonist of Fridays

(From the Colonist of May 13.)

WHAT DENOMINATION OF CHRISTIANS, OR RELIGIOUS PERSUASION.

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THE POPULATION of the District is as follows: -Males, over 16, -3797; under 16, -3586. Females, over 16, -2964;

Certified to be truly compiled from the Assessor's Returns filed of record in this Office.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 3d May, 1845.

DAN. LIZARS, Clerk of the Peace, Huron District.

Later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Steamer Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo, arrived in Boston, on Tuesday morning, the 6th instant, having performed the voyage in less than seventeen days, inclusive of the usual detention at Halifax. This arrival puts us in possession of intelligence of a date four-teen days later than our last advices. Extracts from our Lon-

don files, and other sources, will be found below.

Colonial staves have declined in value about ten per cent. since the remission of the duty on Baltic staves,—the whole amount of that duty having been abated from their price. Petitions against the grant to Maynooth have been multiplied almost beyond number; but it seems certain that Sir Robert ighteous measure, will persevere in his policy, since a large jority in the House of Commons will no doubt sustain him the stand he has taken, though at the hazard in some cases, which appears inevitable, of losing their seats in another elec-It was reported by passengers on board the Hibernia, that just before their departure from Liverpool intelligence was received from London that Sir Robert Peel had carried his appropriation to Maynooth,—the debate on which question had terminated the previous night,—by a majority of 127; but it does not appear that the rumour has been clearly authenticated.

As national opinion runs at present, it is very evident that

cannot pretend to say what course our representatives adopted; but it is quite useless to conceal the fact that if they have given their sanction to this proposal with respect to Maynouth, the hearty support of the Conservative party here is forfeited. It is time for the constituencies to speak. Amongst the Cambridge Conservatives there is but one feeling in this matter, and we hope that feeling has been duly represented in Parliament."

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Morning Herald.) The world is just now receiving some valuable instruction as to the comparative value of republican and monarchical insti-tutions. All Europe is, and has long been, in the undisturbed enjoyment of a perfect freedom not only from international but from civil war, one state only excepted, and that state happens to be the only state in Europe which has preserved the repub-lican form of government. In Switzerland only are men armed against each other; but in Switzerland the fellow-citizens of the same republic are slaughtering one another with a vigour and pertinacity worthy of the middle ages. It is unnecessary to inquire which party is right or wrong; the consideration that presses at the moment is this, could the question of RIGHT be determined in any of the other states of Europe only by an appeal to THE LAW OF HOMICIDE? We believe that no considers the general advance made during the last 50 years in a knowledge of the real interests of mankind and of man rights, by the European governments, will deny that only in a republican government could pass the scenes that are

now passing in Switzerland. Republican institutions and republican insanity, however, are not confined to the Old World; on the other hand both flourish more luxuriantly in the New. In the southern conti-