On this head I perceive indeed but one question on which any doubt has been thrown. It relates to the Religious Tests to be taken by graduates in divinity. The Act before me proposes to substitute for the tests taken at Oxford a declaration of belief in the Holy Scriptures and in the doctrine of the Trinity. Now, if it were proposed that theological degrees should be granted Christians of every denomination, I could understand the motive which might suggest such an innovation. But when the which might suggest such an innovation. But when it is agreed that the graduates are to be members of the Church of England, the imposition on them of a test at once so new and so indefinite, is recommended by no reason which I can either discover or conjecture. Whatever opinions may be entertained regarding the Oxford tests by those who dissent from the Church of England, it would seem entirely at variance with the entirely at variance with the series of the control of the con it would seem entirely at variance with the spirit of reli-gious liberty to forbid the imposition of those tests by

choice of competent Commissioners. Aided by their report, a law might be framed, either for altering the Constitution of the College in accordance with it, or for enabling the Crown to issue a Charter for that purpose. for this purpose, a more competent tribunal. Without the excitement of those feelings which must animate and occasionally discompose the deliberations of the Representative branch of the Legislature, it would, I trust, be settled on such a basis as to conciliate the feelings, satisfy the judgment, and promote the interests of all classes, as far as such results are attainable in affairs of this nature. In that hope her Majesty's decision on the Act under

### UNITED STATES.

KEEPING LENT. (From the Calendar.)

Mr. Editor,-The son of an old Connecticut Layman shewed me the other day two letters written to him while a boy at College, by his father, upon the observing of Lent. In hopes that other parents may be stimulated to follow the example during the present Ante-Lenten season, I have obtained permission to enclose a couple of extracts from the letters, for insertion in your paper.— They will also answer the purpose of reminding us that attention to such matters is no novelty; perhaps the neg-lect of such matters is the novelty that should most "dis-Your's, &c.

Extract from the letter of Feb. 28th, 1821. Lent begins next week with Ash-Wednesday. If the Church is opened on that day you will endeavour to obtain permission to attend, and look out the service before

subject, I may perhaps write you by mail, &c. From letter of March -, 1821.

mail. The subject I then contemplated was the due ob-servance of the approaching Lent. I presume you have a becoming sense of the propriety pointed out by the Church, of setting apart this season for a more than ordimore strictly observing the directions of the Church. It is said to have been the practice of the ancients (and some sects of modern Christians) to partially abstain from meats and high-seasoned food, the use of which is calculated to produce in us an irritable, ungovernable and im penitent disposition. A little abstinence at this season is worthy of consideration, for the health of our bodies, independently of advantages and blessings to that which is termed our better part. It is generally agreed among medical gentlemen that the more than commonly easy access providers have to rich and luxurious food, from the fall of the year to this time, (together with the bracing our nerves acquire during winter), stimulates our system as high as it will bear without destroying or injuring it by necessarily vibrating to the other extreme, which may oduce fever or other afflictions of body or mind. After reflecting on this subject, I submit it to your consideration whether you would not do well to follow the good and wholesome rules of the Church, as far as you can, without being an inconvenient boarder, or exhibiting conference\* parade about it. At the same time, if any notice should be taken of it, shew yourself a soldier, and don't from the world's cares and pleasures, and a turning of

" Enquiring or anxious meetings.

DR. Corr's Puritanism.—Brownson, the Romanist, in his Quarterly Review for January, is out upon this work, and takes up the cudgels in defence of the Puritans. Among other things to the same effect, he says, "We what the Church has ordained regarding the duty of would rather be a Puritan than an Anglican." We do not fasting and humiliation? True and faithful children tans have been found shaking hands over the Church .-They have sympathized and acted together against Straf-ford, and Laud, and Charles, and other defenders of the Catholic faith, besides Dr. Coit. And so now, we are informed as we write, that the Princeton Review is also out upon him, brinfull or abuse. We presume the Doctor will only thank them; for Booksellers say that the volume has lately taken a new start. The New Englander will probably come next, and by the time it has nition which every ear may hear,—some startling call where extint and the start of the start of

# CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Treasurer of the Indigent Sier Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of £9, the proceeds of a Juvenile Bazaar, held by the Pupils of Mrs. Beddome's Establishment, to whom the Ladies of the Society desire to return their thanks for her kind exertions in aid of their funds. M. WHITE, Treasurer.

Toronto, February, 1846.

The subscriber, one of the Building Committee for erecting a Church in the Township of Mountain, Eastern District, begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, and to express his thanks to the benevolent persons who have subscribed so liberally. JAMES MORRISON

0	100	-		
Lord Metcalle10		8. (		£/8.
Rev. Mr. Lindsay		0	0	Nicholas Carman 1 0
Rev. Mr. Pation	靐		0	Jacob Brouse
James A Tiddle	-83	0	0	Mr. Buchanan 1 0
James A. Liddle	5	7		William Dickinson
John White	2	10	0	Nicholas Warl 0 10
Thomas Becket	1	0	0	Nicholas Warl 0 10 Samuel Johnson 0 10
Joseph Bowen	1	0	0	John McAnulty 0 5
William Moreton	1	0	0	James Morrison 0 15
Joseph Leeming		0	0	Samuel Pansy 0 10
William Bottim	1	0	0	Edmond Doran 0 10
George Brouse	0	10	0	John McKay
william Keves	1	5	0	John McKay 0 10
John Strader	1	5	0	John Lang 0 5
Simon Strader	î	5	0	Wm. Hessen 0 5
Henry Stacey	2	10	0	John Patton 0 10
Zophar Skinner	1	5	0	John Miller 0 10
John Servis		0	0	
Richard Ellison	1	0	0	
Edward Brouse	2	0		
John Bolden .,,	Z		0	
John Bolden .,,,	9	0	0	
John Armstrong	Z	0	0	JOHN ROSS
Daniel Carman	I	0	0	
George Carman	1	0	0	0 10

# THE LATE MRS. PALMER.

funeral of this estimable lady,—one, from natural strength of mind, matured judgment, clear and decided religious or mind, matured judgment, eter an education religious views, and practical piety, so well qualified to fill the station of a pastor's wife. Such gratifying demonstrations of respect and esteem for departed worth, as Guelph expect and esteem for departed worth esteem for departed wor

weighed and recommended by men possessing an intimate acquaintance both with the theory and the practice of educating in religion, in literature, and in science, those youths who, from their birth, their fortune, or their natural talents, are probably destined for the public service as legislators, divines, jurists, or physicians, or magistrates, or as merchants on an extensive scale. To obtain such advice it would be necessary that a Commission chould be constituted, and that it should be armed with all powers requisite for conducting and defraying the expence of the necessary inquiries. It should be composed of men unanimous in the desire to promote public educating and graph of the funeral, and continued so even tion among the wealthier classes of society on Christian after the mournful ceremony was over.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary

Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

£ s. p. Previously announced, 138 collections, in am't 393 8 11½ Chapel of King's College, per Rev. Dr. Beaven 10 0 0 March and Huntley—per Rev. M. Ker...... 2 15 0

T. W. BIRCHALL, 25th Feb., 1846. The Treasurer has received from the Brock District Branch the sum of £77 16s. 5d.

140 Collections.....

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1846.

CONTENTS OF	THE OUTSIDE.
First Page.  Poetry.—Passing under the Rod. The Bishop's Daughter. The Bond of Union. Jeremy Taylor to a Lady seduced into Rome. Lukewarmness and Zeal. Sin prevents Enjoyment. How to teach the Classics. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.	Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—The First Sunday in Leut. Gottfiled; or the little Hermi Chap. XII.—Conclusion. Good.will and Good works to a men. Baptism. Bishop Latimer and his family.
	the state of the s

we have again been called by the authoritative voice nesday the 25th instant, should have been received by gious liberty to forbid the imposition of those tests by those and on those who concur in holding them sacred.

If the Council and Assembly will concur in providing for the appointment of such a Commission as I have suggested, and for defraying the necessary expenses of it, I trust that no insuperable difficulty would arise in the choice of competent Commissioners. Aided by their of the Church; -a voice which, touching this solemn us too late for our last week's publication. We re-

It were well if, in all her rules and ordinances, the voice of our beloved Church were reverently obeyed, The whole of this question might thus be withdrawn from and if men were less prone than they are to substitute tion; and long, we pray, may it be permitted to stand for this purpose, a more competent tribunal. Without fond devices and wayward desires. We should in and if men were less prone than they are to substitute fond devices and wayward desires. We should, in and Saviour; and may it ever be thronged by gratethis case, have more of calm and contentment and ful worshippers, duly prizing their privileges as mempeace on the face of human society; for if there be no word, as of authority, to control the busy elements | the manner of their fathers! of strife, we can but anticipate the long protracted In that hope her Majesty's decision on the Act under consideration will be postponed until you shall have ascertained and reported how far the Legislative Council and Assembly are willing to concur in the course of proceeding which I have thus pointed out.

I have the honour, &c.

STANLEY.

In these words of Holy Writ: "There was then no king in Israel; every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

It can hardly be necessary to prove, that the Church enjoins various periods of abstinence and humiliation, commingled with her seasons of spiritual festivity; and disastrous reign of that insubordination implied

enjoins various periods of abstinence and humiliation, felt to befit so joyful and festival-like an occasion as commingled with her seasons of spiritual festivity; the opening of a new Church and its first dedication nor can it be needful to argue that it was in contemto to the service of God. Moreover, the appointment plation of the best interests of her children, that she of that day would be found, we presume, to prevent appointed these seasons to be observed. Men, we the attendance at so gratifying a ceremonial of many know, are prone to argue otherwise, and to conceive of the neighbouring Clergy, who would necessarily be the individual judgment better than her testimony of engaged at home in the appointed services of the day. authority. They are prone to think and say that It struck us, too, as in some degree incongruous, that these stated periods of fasting and humiliation, may the close of a day so specially marked out by the pass unheeded and unobserved; that no loss or pen- Church for abstinence and humiliation, should have alty can accrue from the neglect; and that there is been fixed upon for a Vocal and Instrumental Coneven a superstition in the thought of benefit from cert,—it is not said of sacred music only,—in aid of their religious maintenance.

We have not so learned the Scriptures, nor scanned, of St. Paul. you go from your room. It is an interesting one, and religious duty, but amongst the appointments of the which the Church, in a better wisdom than even her particularly calculated to remind us of our duty at this law itself was the proclaiming of a "fast," with the season. If I should not write you by Mr. S—on this calling of a colorn accountly

Dear Son,—I have some recollection of having written you in my last letter that I should write again soon by mail. The subject I then contemplated was the due obmail. The subject I then contemplated was the due obmail. exhibit more of self-denial and self-sacrifice than rior beauty and capaciousness,—which was opened for Christians; but without waiting to expose the unrea- Divine Service on Ash-Wednesday in 1846. Still sonableness of such a supposition, we may adduce our the coincidence does not cause us the less to express Lord's example and teaching, and the conduct of his our humble wish, that another day for its opening and Apostles and early followers, as a proof that this dedication had been chosen. wholesome ordinance was meant to be maintained in the Church of Christ. The record of his long protracted fast of forty days and forty nights in the wilderness, was not designed to be a barren and a fruitless one to us; and the "fastings often" of his first ministers and disciples prove, that this lesson of the Lord's voluntary humiliation was not lost upon them. To refer to his own words, the Bridegroom was taken away from them, and they fasted: the Bridegroom, too, is taken away from us, and shall we undergo, like them, no voluntary abstinence and self-denial, until he come again? Shall we not prepare for his advent in glory, by other tokens than lightness of heart and carelessness of living? Shall we not look for his coming in the clouds, with some occasional estrangement

the chastened soul to the awful hour of his appearing? With the examples of the holy and the excellent in the old time before us,-with our Lord's own example for our warning and instruction, shall we venture to treat as a dead letter, or as a useless prescription, of the Church will not neglect it, because they know the practical value as well as reasonableness of the command,-its practical value, as attested by abundant and convincing proofs.

We must, as pilgrims and strangers upon the earth, which the company of believers can simultaneously listen to and obey. We shall acknowledge this, if we look round upon the worldly aspect of the times,the fervour of speculation,—the race to be rich,—the eagerness for pleasure,—the passion for all that can wean the soul from God and chain it to the earth. To increase their wealth, to multiply their possessions, to accumulate comforts and elegancies around them, to make a show in life, to be pointed at as persons of distinction and influence, of fortune and fachion, to live in pleasure and self-indulgence,—we may ask, without the fear of contradiction, whether this be not, almost every where, the master-passion of the heart; while the Almighty God and his work, the future state and its tremendous secrets, eternity and its boundless little thought of or cared for?

In most lands, no season is, in worldly phraseology, so "gay" as that which precedes the instituted fast of Lent. From the "merry Christmas" onwards, society and its customs have made the time well nigh a carnival. But in the institution of the Lenten fast, a nival. But in the institution of the Lenten fast, a finger of warning is, as it were, raised,—a check is their touching at Halifax. If they were not to touch there, they would put into Portland or into New York. The New spoken to this headlong worldliness,—a call to pause and reflect that there are other and higher ends of being. A hand on the wall sculptures, as it were, the and bids us turn from them unto the Lord, even " with

weeping, and with fasting, and with mourning," And here we may discern the wisdom of the Church's rule in establishing this season of abstinence; but more,-when we look to its associated object, a more single and holier contemplation of the one great THE LATE MRS. PALMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Wednesday last, the 18th instant, I attended the uneral of this estimable ladv,—one, from natural strength

of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the dross and tincture of the world shaken off from the constitution of the and precious saarifice made for us upon the cross,precedes, -we shall, assuredly, be moved to a more

The Church prescribes not with exactness what messenger, and from it he compiled the notes, which supply us culated to extend commerce, and to stimulate domestic skill that abstinence and humiliation is to be. That it is
that abstinence and humiliation is to be. That it is
The news from England was brought by express from Haliof protective, duties. to affect the body, and thus to reach the soul, no one can doubt; and while at this precious season, as we may well term it, there is prescribed, and by many given, a larger appropriation of our time and thoughts fax to Portland, and from thence to this city, in the wonderfully short time of 51 hours and 10 minutes. will be more effectually fostered and promoted by a chastening and keeping under the body and bringing it into subjection. The Church, we repeat, promulgates no special instructions upon this point; because no rule on this head could be of general application, and with enough for common guidance and direction, she leaves it in a good degree to individual judgment and discretion. It is certain that, in fulfilment of a duty practiced by our Lord and fulfilled by so many of his sainted followers, there was a literal abstinence, according to their physical powers, from meat and drink; there was literally an effort, by such selfdenial, to keep the body under, and, by its subjection, to chasten also the soul. And we know that, amongst .. £406 3 113 the early Christians a practical good, independent of individual benefit, was made to flow from such selfdenying abstinence. The abandonment, for that time at least, of high or luxurious living, left them more for the supply of the wants of the needy; and what was spared in this manner from the rich man's table, went to add to the little store and comforts of the

In all this we have examples for our imitation, while, by the ordinances of the Church, we are left free as to the amount of abstinence we are to practise. And long may the LENTEN LAST possess the better reverence and regard which of late years it has gained: we have little fear that, in these days of a worldly encroachment, it will be turned to any super-

We much regret that the notice of the opening of To the ancient observance of the season of LENT, the new Church at London, in this Diocese, for Wednesday the 25th instant, should have been received by us too late for our last week's publication. We rejoice, however, to perceive that this sacred edifice has been so far completed as to allow of the appointment of a day for its solome dedication to the end of three years, with a scale in the interim which will probably oscillate between four each in the interim which of a day for its solemn dedication to the service of Almighty God. We hear much of the beauty of its whatever. style of architecture, of the elegance and complete- The European Times, from which the abo ness of its finish, and of the extent of its accommodabers of the Church, and delighting to serve God after

In observing the day appointed for the opening of this sacred edifice, we have been struck with the impression that it was inadvertently forgotten, that the day thus fixed upon was Ash-Wednesday,-a day whose appointed services, breathing throughout the tone of contrition and humiliation, can hardly be the funds for procuring an organ for the new Church

We have, by some means, mislaid the Sermon obligingly transmitted to us by the Rev. C. Bancroft, Minister of St. Thomas's Church, Montreal; but we shall endeavour to lay our hands upon it, and notice

We have also been favoured with a copy of a Discourse upon "Church Union," by the Rev. E. M. Johnson, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, New-York,-a discourse which contains many sensible and judicious remarks, and from which we hope to make some extracts on a future occasion.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on the Sunday preceding the Collection announced in the Circular of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the almost impassable state of the roads in nany places, on Sunday last, upon which this Collecion was to have been made, we are directed by the Lord Bishop to express his recommendation to the Clergy of this Diocese, that another early day should be fixed upon for the said Collection in their several parishes and stations; in those, at least, in which the ircumstances above detailed were found either to prevent, or materially to diminish the anticipated amount of, such Collection.

Mr. Thomas Ryall, Travelling Agent for this

# Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

PORTLAND, Feb. 17, 1846. The anxiety for the receipt of news by the next mail York Sun and Tribune offices. They have arranged an express overland from Halifax to Annapolis or Digby, to which place the good steamer Kennebec, from Portland, has been spatched to bring the news to this city. s to be forwarded by express to New York and southward. joys or inextinguishable sorrows, are comparatively news. We have, therefore, availed ourselves of this mode of mmunication, to put our Montreal friends in possession of

the news in advance of the regular mail. The opinion seems to prevail that the British mail steamers not our Montreal friends enter into this arrangement? Espe-

emnation of the heart's devotion to such vanities, bids us turn from them unto the Lord, even "with ping, and with fasting, and with mourning."

Indicate the main sculptures, as it were, the cially, if by this, they can get the news some 12 or 20 hours ahead of any other mode that can be resorted to.

The loss of time at Halifax is equal to one day on an average. If the mail steamer came only to Halifax, the news could then be taken to Portland, Boston, and New York, which have covered to Appendix or Yarmouth, and thence either by land carriage to Annapolis or Yarmouth, and thence either port desired, or by steamers direct to each place.

This express is certainly a great feat, bearing strong testi-aony both to the judgment which planned it, and the capabitwenty miles an hour. Certainly the road was in fine sleigh-

prompt and cheerful obedience to this amongst the best of her disciplinary regulations.

Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, we cannot learn that any English newspaper arrived in Montreal. We are told that only one "Willmer & Smith" was brought on by the

The commercial intelligence which goes out by this packet is necessarily of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind. A state of transition is, of all others, the most unfavourable for the regu-lar requirements of trade, for the uncertainty which precedes the change, affects the operations alike of buyer and seller, of

The new policy of the United States, as indicated in the Report of the American Secretary of State, has commanded much attention in the British Parliament. Sir Robert Peel spoke highly of the Report in the great speech in which he introduced the new tariff, and subsequently, at the request of Lord Monteagle, the government consented to re-print the document, and place it on the tables of both houses of Parliament. All these acts prove the desire which the British Government has to make our future relations with the United States as amicable and business-like as possible. Business can hardly be expected to resume its healthy tone until it is known whether the measure will pass or be rejected-whether here will be a dissolution of Parliament this year or next. The intelligence which has come to hand from the United

States, gives rhe angry discussions which have taken place in Congress, but the Cotton market has not been touched by it. Pacific people here, connected by various relations with America, express wonder that J. Q. Adams should have shown the effects of age on an otherwise vigorous intellect, by pan-dering to the prejudices and the policy of the war party. Notwirhstanding the bluster which is uttered in Congress, people here cannot bring themselves seriously to contemplate a war about the Oregon: it appears too absurd for serious atten-tion. Nevertheless, it is in the power of hasty and intempe-

rate people to precipitate matters beyond the possibility of redemption; the mention of the Oregon dispute in the British Parliament contrasts strikingly with the word-warfare of American Senators and members of the House of Representa-tives. Surely Republicans might take, in this respect, an example of forbearance and gentlemanly deportment, from the speeches of Mr. Hume, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell, on the second night of the session.

The Steamship Cambria, Judkins, takes out to-day the most will probably oscilate between four and six shillings per quarter, and at once admits Indian corn and buckwheat free of all duty

substantially derived, publishes the following Table:—					
Proposed Alterations of Duties on America	n Produce.				
Previous Duty.  14s. per cwt	Reduced to.				
Beel, Iresh 8s do	de				
Salted do.         8s. do.           Hay         16s. per load           Hides         2d. per lb.	do.				
Hides 2d. per lb	do.				
1 Urk 8d. do.	do				
1 dittel	0				
Cheese	0s. do.				
Hams14s per cwt1	0 per cent.				
4	50 do 1				
Indian Corn Heavy Duty	ls. per quarter.				
Rice 6s. per cwt	ls per ewt.				
There are many other articles manufactured can artisan which may be exported to England, v provided this new tariff is fully carried out.	by the Ameri- vith advantage,				
	TOTAL SHEET WITH				

The Dutch Corn Society has resolved, in consequence of the failure of the coffee harvest, in January, not to offer for sale at the spring auction more than 200,000 bales of coffee, composed The Council General of Commerce, &c., sitting at Paris, bas

The Council General of Commerce, &c., sitting at Paris, as recommended the French Government to admit foreign iron for ship-building purposes into France free of duty.

The wheat plants are looking very promising.

The demolition of the steamer Baitish Queen in the basin at

FRANCE. No news of interest, except a long discussion took place on Mr. Polk's Message on the Texas affair,

RUSSIA.

There is no news of political interest. SPAIN. The contemplated marriage between the Queen and Compte Trepana, her uncle, threatens to dissolve the ministry.

ITALY. A treaty of commerce is about to be entered into between the Papal States and Russia. GERMANY.

The accounts received from emigrants in the United States are of an unsatisfactory character. We are indebted to the Montreal Gazette of the 23rd inst. for the following additional particulars:-

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. OPENING OF THE SESSION.

On Thursday, the 22d of January, Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The Royal procession left Bucking-ham Palace soon after two o'clock, and arrived at the House of Lords immediately after. Her Majesty, having passed through the Royal Gallery, which was much crowded, entered the House of Lords, and, after the usual formalities, delivered the following most gracious

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It gives me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliaent, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assis-I continue to receive from my allies, and from other foreign

owers, the strongest assurances of the desire to cultivate the nost friendly relations with this country. I rejoice that, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and again borrow a summary:-

I rejoice that, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously enable of the government of the United States. It angered the tranquillity of the East.

For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has fflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of

all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed unknown to the practice of a civilised people. In conjunction with the King of the French, I am endeavouring

year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution, by the active cooperation of the two powers on the coast of Africa.

It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be employed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world. I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, in respect of the territory on the North-Western coast of America, although they have been made the subject of

repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled.

You may be assured that no effort, consistent with national Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled, by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our Naval and Military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency. My Lords and Gentlemen.

mitted in Ireland.

It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised calculated to give increased protection to life, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime.

I have to lament that, in consequence of a failure of the potato crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of a partial of freed which, forms the chief a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people. The disease by which the plant has been affected has prevailed to the utmost

co-operation in devising such other means for effect

The prosperous state of the Revenue, the increased demand for labour, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonics

in favour of the course you have pursued.

I recommend you to take into your early consideration whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, and whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing during many activities. ties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as nay tend to insure the continuance of the great benefits to

may tend to insure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted, and, by enlarging our commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of amity with Foreign Powers.

Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the Revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country.

I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare.

It is my earnest prayer that, with the blessing of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to

vide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of

The Queen emphasised the portions of the speech which referred to the continuance of peace and to the reduction of the

Her Majesty having concluded her address, rose from the

throne, and quitted the House with the same state.

The Earl of Home moved the address in the House of Lords in a brief speech, in which he glanced at most of the topics touched upon in the speech from the throne. He concluded with reading the words of the address, which merely echoed the

Lord DeRos seconded the address, and expressed a hope that pacific relations with America would not be disturbed by ne Oregon dispute.

The Duke of Richmond made an angry attack on the policy

of Sir Robert Peel and the conduct of the Anti-Corn-Law Lord Stanley stated that he left the Cabinet because he thought that the proposed scheme would not give sufficient protection to the agriculturists.

The address was carried without a division. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Robert rose at a quarter to five o'clock, and the hum of conversation which had resounded through the House was instantly hushed. The Right Hon Baronet spoke in his usual firm and manly tone; but his statement was received with great coolness by the majority of members on his own side, and was indebted, almost entirely, to the oppositionists for the cheers with which some of his sentiments and declarations were greeted. At the conclusion of Sir Robert's statement, many of the Members left the House; and those who remained relapsed into their usual listless indifference during the brief discussion, or conversation which subsequently took place.

On the 27th ult., Sir Robert made his statement in the House of Commons.

question of grain. He proposes a temporary continuance of protection to a limited extent. The following is the scale, to expire February 1, 1849, when all grains to be admitted totally free. The lowest rate of duty is what will rule at this moment:—

WHEAT. Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published

in the manner required by law, shall be, for every quarter, Under 48s. the duty shall be for every quarter ..... 10s. ..... 9s. 49 - 50s do ..... 78. 51 - 52s do odo sala 53 and upwards do ..... 4s.
With respect to all other restrictions, I shall follow the scale that affects the wheat. ..... 58.

No additional duty on meal or flour.

age of the Church of God, we find injunctions and examples. In every and periodic of the Church of God, we find injunctions and the continuous price of this abstinence, at particular times and for particular ends; and not only did eminent men, the spirit, much more the letter, of those regulations are religious duty, but amongst the appointments of the spirit, much more the letter, of those regulations which the Church, in a better wisdom than even her individual children can lay claim to, bas, from the saling of a solemn assembly.

At the same time, we are impressed with a feeling abenefit under the Law, was surely not meant to be also borne by the saked whether Jews were expected to another the spirit, much the same time, we are impressed with a feeling and the saling of a solemn assembly.

To consolidate the highway rates and (we think) to charge which have been so industriously circulated to its proceeding with much activity.

According to a German journal, the number of emigrants the proceeding with much activity.

According to a German journal, the number of emigrants at year embarked at Bremen of the transstlantic countries trivial and unimportant; but nothing, surely, can be regarded in that light which appears to contravence the which have a possible of the charged for proceeding with much activity.

According to a German journal, the number of emigrants that year embarked at Bremen of the true whether a few years earlied the proceeding of the data passant who emigrated from an agricultural to a manual trivial and unimportant; but nothing, surely, can be regarded in that light which appears to contravence the way of the same trivial and unimportant; but nothing, surely, can be required from an agricultural to a manual trivial and unimportant the appoint and unimportant; but nothing, surely, can be removed by the ended which have been so industriously circulated to the true the which has industries, but which was destroach the to step years and the contravence in the unimportant the destinter poor the t

of Commons without a dissolution. Willmer & Smith calculates,—we do not know upon what grounds,—upon a majority of 50. We very much, however, doubt that it will pass the Lords this session at least. Some very high tories, such as Lord Francis Egerton and Earl Talbot, have gone over to free trade principles with the Premier, but others, such as the Dukes of Buckingham, Richmond, and Newcastle, show uncompro-

ising opposition.

With respect to the position of the Duke of Wellington, we orrow the following summary of his explanation from Will-

The Duke of Richmond called upon the Dake of Wellington to supply his version, and he prefaced the request by asking whether the "hero of a hundred fights" had received her Majesty's permission to do so. The "Duke," with the frank-Majesty's permission to do so. The "Duke," with the fraukness and promptness which mark his conduct, immediately launched into a history of the affair. It was a very different story from that of his oily and appearance loving colleague at the head of the Government. The Cabinet differed about the Corn-laws and resigned. The Duke disliked the repeal of these laws, but he disliked a difference in the Cabinet more. To preserve unanimity of opinion he was ready to sacrifice any law—to give up any pet scheme. Accordingly, when the Whigs, through divided councils, broke down, Sir Robert Pecl te to the Duke, who was in the country at the time, telling him that he would meet Parliament alone, if necessary, and propose a repeal of the Corn-laws. The Duke immediately gave in his adhesion, and highly praised the "pluck" of his right hon. friend in coming to such a determination; it was what he would have done himself under the pressure of similar

With respect to the Oregon question, it appeared to occupy but a small share of public attention. The tone of all parties was that of mildness and determination, and, while a confidence in the continuance of peace was expressed, preparations for war went on with unabated vigour. Mr. Polk's speech had been largely discussed in the French Chambers and Press. M. Guizot, the Prime Minister, decidedly condemned it. We

nation to the chief of the government of this great is, taken altogether, most probably a very different reply to firm and as decided, as his own message, though a concerned. The commerce of firm and as decided, as his own message, though expressed in more courteous and more statesmaulike language. To Mr. Polk's censure of France in the Texas affair, it replies by a justo effect a pacification of those States.

The Convention concluded with France, in the course of last

the North American continent, it gives a flat contradiction, and the United States will not be the ally of any European power, —will maintain a policy of strict neutrality in any contest be-tween European powers,—it replies, 'Be it so; but, if you will not be our allies, we will not be yours. Pursue your isolated policy-it is right and wise; but remember that we too will pursue the same policy—we too will act strictly for our own interest, uninfluenced by the remembrance of ancient friendships and ancient alliances. Help us not, if you will; but be You may be assured that no effort, consistent with national honour, shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to which European statesmen think it necessary to employ."

M. Thiers made a strong party speech, in opposition to which, without sustaining Mr. Polk, he condemned the policy

of preferring the British alliance to that of the United States, A hostile motion by M. Berryer, "to the effect that in the event of a war between Great Britain and the United States, France do take care that the principles of public law, which protect on the seas the freedom and dignity of international re-lations, be not impaired," was negatived by the large majority

If Lords and Gentlemen,

I have observed, with deep regret, the very frequent instances

The Morning Chronicle and the Times warmly support Sir Robert Peel. The Standard and Morning Herald have deser-The Corn Market was livelier. There had been an advance

of 1d to 2d a quarter. Canadian fine was sold in Liverpool, in quantity, at 31s to 32s per barrel, according to the market note 32s to 32s 6d; Canadian white peas, 46s to 50s. Wilmer & Smith quote flour 32s to 32s to 32s to 32s of 32s to 32s to 32s to 32s of 32s to 32 Smith quote flour 32s to 33s; peas, 45s to 48s; Canada prime
mess pork, 58s to 60s; butter, 70s to 72s.

Smith quote flour 32s to 33s; peas, 45s to 48s; Canada prime
The accounts from Indian white peas, 46s to 50s. Wilmer &
subject. His speech, (after a brief expression of deep regret
for the absence of the gentleman who was to have moved the

Cotton slightly advancing.

The militia is not to be called out, or if so, only for training. Money was scarce, but it was believed but temporarily from the railway deposits. Three per cents., 95 for account.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—We are indebted to the Merida and Tribine for the perusal of a letter from Pensacola, written on Saturday last, from which we learn that the U.S. brig Somers had just arrived at that port from Yera Cruz, bringing the important intelligence that Gen. Arista had declared against the Paredes Government and in favour of the restoration of Herrera. That throughout the country the people were organizing in exposition to the present administrapeople were organizing in opposition to the present administra-tion, assigning as a reason their dread of war and bloodshed, tion, assigning as a reason their dread of war and bloodshed, and regretting their having permitted Paredes to overthrow the Herrera administration. Mr. Slidell was still at Jalaps, with brightening prospects. Such is the brief and hasty account furnished by the Herald's correspondent, who wrote just as the mail was leaving, with a promise to furnish full particulars in another letter. From the nature of the intelligence we infer that the people of Mexico are not prepared to encounter a war with the United States, and that the ill-fated country is on the eve of another revolution.—Mobile Advertiser, Feb. 2.

We have observed for some time past, in the American papers, that Santa Anna was suspected of much intriguing cor-respondence from his retirement at the Havana. It has been respondence from his retirement at the Havana. It has insinuated, and we are very much inclined to suppose, that he has been no inactive agent in the late proceedings in Mexico; but we doubt much if his agency has been directed to accomplish the object stated in the following extract. We are rather isposed to think that he is of the opinion which General Almonte (one of the ministers of Paredes) has always expressed,
—that the independence of Mexico would be best secured by
the intervention of England and France, and a guarantee by the intervention of England and France, and a guarantee of them of a fixed frontier on the north, which would put an effectual limit to American aggression. This is, indeed, the only feasible scheme which can at present be devised for maintaining the integrity of that distracted country, under its present system of self-government. To put upon the throne a prince al-lied to any of the great powers of Europe, except perhaps Spain, (and that the people would not bear,) would cause a general war in Europe.—[Patriot.

The Havana correspondent of the Picayune writes as fol-

I learn from an unimpeachable source, that Santa Anna is There are other on dits about him that I give for what the design of There are other on dits about him that I give for what they are worth. It is said that he is much exasperated at the design of a few traitors to sell the country to foreign powers, after the wasting of so much blood and treasure to achieve independence. His return to Mexico will be marked by an entire change in his policy. The United States, if her Minister is of the right stamp, will become his fidus Achates—for money he will adjust the Texan boundary and cede California, defending himself to his countrymen, upon the plea that this was the only self to his countrymen upon the plea that this was the only method left to preserve the integrity of the Republic, to resist

so nobly threw off, and to retain their position among the nations of the earth as an independent power.

Paredes must either side with the foreign powers or with Santa Anna. If he choose the latter, nothing can prevent the tyrant from taking the reins; if the former, nothing can resist the grito that Santa Anna will raise for "liberty." No one that is wall informed on the subject holisons that the people of He began by eulogising the principle of "repealing prohibitory and reducing protective duties."

He then detailed his scheme, and then proceeded to the detailed his scheme, and then proceeded to the formula of the scheme of th

### Colonial.

UNIVERSITY QUESTION. We present our readers to-day with the very able letter upon this subject which was crowded out in our last, and venture to express our hope that the author will not forget his promise to continue his observations on this important subject. — Toronto

> THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION. [No. 1.]

To the Editor of the Patriot :

Patriot.

SIR,—As I have been no inattentive observer of the agitation which has been for some time carried on, with the object of ruining the noble institution that does so much honour to No additional duty on meal or flour.

Wheat, &c., to be admitted from all the British possessions out of Europe, duty free, immediately.

As some compensation to the agriculturists, in addition to the reduction on clothing, &c., he propose—

To consolidate the highway rates and (we think) to charge them on the Exchequer, and to alter the law of settlement, so that a peasant who emigrated from an agricultural to a many on a subject of such paragraph of such paragraphs.

These are the leading particulars of this great project. It is confidently expected that it will be carried in the present House of Commons without a dissolution. Willmer & Smith calcusent day, notwithstanding an the enerts that have been made to impede its progress,—the excellent system which has been adopted, and which will soon procure for its alumnia high European reputation,—of the dignified course which has been pursued by its authorities, in treating their unscrupulous camiators with silent contempt, in the confident assurance that the fruits of a patient and laborious discharge of their duty will yet prove the best indication of their principles and conduct.—Independently of the consideration that by the introduction of such general observations the length of my communication must far exceed the bounds which you might justly prescribe, feel a great repugnance to imitate the maligners of King's

College by adducing, instead of proof, mere positive assertion I shall, therefore, Sir, enter at once on an examination of the question, on the proper settlement of which so much depends; and as the "Great King's College Meeting," which was held last week by "the friends of a liberal reform in the constitution and management of King's College" is the most recent demonstration of the enemies of the institution, I shall take the proceedings of the institution, I shall take the proceedings of the institution. ceedings on that occasion as the subject of my first co

The Banner of Friday last, contains a report of the imposing proceedings, and gives what is evidently an expurgated edition of the speeches delivered, omitting many of the startling assertions which, however effective when spoken, it was considered prudent to suppress in print.

prudent to suppress in print.

Dr. Burns appears to have suffered more than any one else from the pruning-knife of the cautious reporter. His vehement assertion of the principles of the glorious Reformation—his strong declaration in favor of the exclusive Protestantismontle. the professors of the University—even the delicate and gentle animadversions which dropped in such honied accents from his lips as he squeezed his Christian brother Jennings in his fraternal embrace—all, all these, and many more, equally worth preserving, have been, alas! cruelly—remorselessly lopped off. Can it be that the Banner has been influenced by fear of the Mirror? Can it be that the uncompromising assailant of Popery prefers damaging the oratorical reputation of his bero the the projection of the most stilling the projection of the most stilling the control of the contro by the omission of the most striking passages of his speech, to offending the feelings of Roman Catholics? Can it be that the Rev. champion of the Free Church used language towards

ness of mine to interfere. Let us then take a glance at what is reported. Of the first speech, that of the Chairman,—the hon. Adam Fergusson, as it is remarkable for nothing, and the peculiar style of eloquence of the hon. gentleman, is well known, shall take no notice particularly as it contains nothing but a mere expression of his own opinions; which I have no doubs will go for precisely what they are worth.

I must not however pass over with equal indifference the pration of Mr. Fyfe, which is evidently put forward as the speech of the evening. The Resolution which this gentleman moved was in the following terms:—"That the funds of King's College ought on no account to be partitioned, but kept entire, and applied exclusively to the endowment of a University of College of Literature. Science and Arts."

College of Literature, Science and Arts." Well-what is the reform contemplated here? What alteration is proposed of the existing state of things?.

The funds of King's College are not partitioned at present, but are kept entire and applied to the endowment of a Univer-

sity for the cultivation of Literature, Science, and Art. So far, then, the Resolution affirms the expediency of retaining the existing state of things. But a very important word, exclusively, has not yet been considered. What is the meaning of it? Doubtless that something should be excluded, but what that something is does not appear, either from the motion itself, nor yet from the mover's speech.

From the terms then of the first resolution it is to be inferred.

that "the friends of a liberal Reform in the constitution an management of King's College" do not desire the application of the funds to the establishment or support of Grammar Schools, or any other object than a seat of learning exclusively for Literature, Science, and Art, and that they are indifferent

mess pork, 58s to 60s; butter, 70s to 72s.

The accounts from Ireland are very bad. The rot in the potatoes turns out most serious. Great apprehensions of absolute famine. Fevers, murders, and agrarian outrages, frequent. Mr. O'Connell was going to London to support the repeal of the corn laws. mere waste of time to discuss the origin or former condition of the Institution. It was the intention of the Act of 1837 to cure any evils-real or imaginary-which existed in the primary constitution of King's College, and the object of this Lord Morpeth would be returned for the West Riding withdoes exist. All the stale declamation then about petition

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But a Treasury dral, wit day, the out of th the num for sayin find that ed by the

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