THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1845.

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(CIRCULAR.)

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto.

Toronto, April 15th, 1845. REVEREND BRETHREN, -In conformity with a Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the "CHURCH SOCIETY," held at Toronto, on the 23d of October last,-that four Collections should be made annually throughout the Diocese in aid of the funds of this Society, at such times as the Lord Bishop shall appoint, and that the proceeds of two of such Annual Collections should be devoted to the maintenance of Travelling or Resident Missionaries in this Diocese,in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations in this Diocese, on TRINITY SUNDAY, that is, on the 18th of May next,-the same to be applied exclusively to the promoting of the cause of Miscions in this Diocese, under the direction of the Church Society.

In order to obviate the inconveniences which are found to arise from the postponement, in certain instances, of the Collections beyond the period at which they were required to be made, and to secure the unity of action which a strict adherence to one particular day for this object would help to promote, I beg particularly to recommend that, in all practicable cases, the Collection be made on the day announced; or if circumstances should unavoidably cause its postponement, that it should not, if possible, be delayed more than two Sundays beyond the time originally fixed

As the proposed Collection on Trinity Sunday is designed to further a most important and noble Christian object, it is my fervent prayer, as it is my hope, faithful people, to remember, on that occasion, the them that are of the bousehold of faith.' I remain, Reverend Brethren,

held, at Toronto, on Wednesday the fourth day of June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the busi-June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the busi- party agitation may not scatter to the winds. ness of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. appear in their robes.

of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate, with- lamented schism. out delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to 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- Beaven. tions, during the ensuing summer, throughout the District of Gore and the several Districts above it, -being sure that some such help in the hands of the with the exception of the few places visited for that young, if diligently used, will, with the Divine blessing purpose during the preceding year. His Lordship serve much to promote the culture of early piety, and requests that such of the Clergy in the Districts about that moral purity and correctness of thought and con to be visited,-whether resident or travelling Mis- duct which is the distinction of Christians. Yout sionaries, -as have established new missions, or sta- we need scarcely repeat, is the season of life in which tions, at which it would be desirable that Confirma- above all others, sound principles should be implant tions should be held, would signify the same to him and a right direction given to the feelings and condu at their earliest convenience, that he may so arrange It is, emphatically, the spring-time; when the soil his journies as to include them in his list of appoint- genial, and the "good seed" sown in it can better

We must confess it is with no little surprise we perceive, that some intelligent individuals, and intelligent its gathered cares and anxieties must at best impede conductors of the public press, are seriously pressing the growth and influence of the principles of Christian the new fancy that the project of a University is to be truth. cast aside as needless, and that, as a substitute for such a great fountain or reservoir of learning, we are to have a proportionate augmentation of the number and strength of our Grammar Schools.

We cannot possibly be thought to have any objection to the enlargement of these subsidiary institutions of learning,-that they should be put, in short, upon the very best footing upon which the endowment allotted for their maintenance may be considered capable of placing them. And we should be well enough disposed to concur in the opinion which is thus advanced, if there were facts to support the pretension, -if such pretension be, indeed, seriously made, -that the country is not in a state of sufficient ripeness to warrant and meaning of a University.

sent condition of our University can best testify .--There the number of students is such as bears, we apprehend, as fair a proportion to the population of the country,—taking particularly into account the newness of its establishment,—as do the Universities of our duty as members of Christ's visible kingdom has of Great Britain and Ireland themselves.

And who will venture to say that the standing and proficiency of the students at our University, is not thoughful Churchmen will remember, that not many such as to justify their being placed at the highest seats of learning? Who will say that, in classics or mathematics, or any other department of science, they tribute very liberally to the building of the French Parish have not reached a proficiency, and are making a pro-gress, which not only proves that they are ripe and fit for the tuition afforded by a University, but that they would be most unjustly deprived of a high and legiti-mate privilege, if they should, without some pressing in aid of a Roman Cathedral shortly to be erected in Provincial necessity, be debarred from its advantages

Toronto, or in a more general way, for the support of dissenting Sunday-schools and Meeting-houses, it becomes upon the spot? Years ago, young gentlemen edu- the solemn duty of the Church affectionately to warn her upon the spot? Years ago, young gentlemen educated at the Grammar Schools of the Province, not only assumed a respectable standing upon their entrance into the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge to which they repaired, but, in some iustances, left those unrivalled seats of learning in possession almost of the highest honours they could bestow. It is fair they govern themselves by such a loose principle, it is to infer, that if our Grammar or District Schools were found capable of affording to a few the instruction which qualified them for admission into Oxford or Cambridge, they were just as capable of imparting it lence, to be nothing more than a certain vague indefinite to many; and it is as certain, that if but few availed feeling or wish to do good, which is substituted for real to many; and it is as certain, that if but lew availed themselves of the advantage of repairing to an English University, it was not because the rest were unfit for man's state of body, or the last impressions which have matriculation there, but because the expense could been received from the most recently read book, or from not, except in a very limited number of instances, be a thousand incidental causes.

become immensely improved since.

pretend to thankfulness; which, believe me, is not a account the many respectable emigrants who are yearly word, nor to be performed with words: but if we do coming to this Province from all parts of the United not so, as generally we do not, our talk of thankful- Kingdom, amongst whom are not a few whose sons ness is nothing else but mere talk, and we accomplish have been educated in distinguished Grammar Schools St. Paul's prophecy herein also, having a form of of the Mother Country, and who have, in some instanthankfulness, but not the reality nor the power of it. ces, been reconciled to the privations of this voluntary and perhaps necessary exile, from knowing that those sons would enjoy here the means of finishing the education which had been so auspiciously prosecuted

> We trust, therefore, that this question will be viewed with a better spirit of fairness, and a more exact reference to facts. Grammar Schools are unquestionably valuable and indispensable; but with a University conducted as our present one now is, and allowed to proceed in an unfettered course of usefulness, we should soon find our Grammar Schools themselves raised in character and efficiency to an extent which we could never hope to see realized, were there no such higher Institution of learning in existence. We should like, indeed, that any sound and sensible scholar,-any person properly acquainted with the science and working of the educational system, -should answer the question, whether Eton, or Harrow, or Winchester, or any other of the honoured names amongst the Grammar Schools of the Mother Country, would be any thing like what they are, were there no such institutions in existence as the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge!

The suggestions thrown out by our correspondent I have to express my desire that a Collection be made T. C. are worthy of careful and diligent consideration. There is no duty in relation to which more practical error has been committed, than in that of Christian charity,—from the disposition, in the mistaken and dangerous liberality of the times, to confound the gedangerous liberality of the times, the times are the gedangerous liberality of the times, the times are the gedangerous liberality of the gedanger nuine claims of benevolence with the temptation to

disseminate and strengthen religious error. It is right, and dutiful, and Christian to relieve physical distress where it is presented, without reference to creed or country; but it is not right,-on the contrary it is a violation of sound principle and of true Christian charity,-to contribute to the fostering of heresy and the strengthening of schism, and so to the marring of religious truth and the subversion of Christian concord. That would be unweaving at night what had been put together by toil and pains during the day; nay more, it would be giving proof that in praying against error, division, and schism, our petitions went forth from feigned lips, and that the heart did not second what the tongue expressed

We do not consider it necessary to be putting forth that the Lord will put it into the hearts of all his hypothetical or imaginary cases, wherein by possibility our sympathy and succour, even in spiritual things, claims of the spiritually destitute, and "while they might not inconsistently be yielded to those of an nicated. have time, to do good unto all men; specially unto heretical or schismatical communion; it is enough to be able to affirm that no such cases are likely to present thomselves to us here. On the contrary, all the Your's faithfully,

(Signed)

Your's faithfully,

(Signed)

John Toronto.

(Signed)

John Toronto.

The General Annual Meeting of the Incorporated

The General Annual Meeting of the John Toronto.

The General Annual Meeting of the John Toronto.

Your's faithfully,

Cup lately presented by the choir of Christ Church in the water of the water, as a very capt. Talbot, A. D. C. It is really beautiful as a work of art, but its moral beauty is superior, marking as it decisions, the respect even of with the general wisdom of its decisions, the respect even of with the general wisdom of its decisions, the respect even of the water, as a very conservative body—a drag upon the more headstrong resolves of art, but its moral beauty is superior, marking as it does, the deep sense of gratitude entertained by a large with the general wisdom of its decisions, the respect even of CHURCH Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be establishing the best welfare of the children of the and respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, for the

While our own temples of prayer are so few in number, and so many more are to be erected or enlarged; The Clergy who may attend are requested to while our own desolate places call for the multiplication of travelling Missionaries or resident spiritual guides; it would be worse than folly or frenzy,-it The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine | would be a grievous sin,-to wrest away from these permission, hold his next General Ordination in the their lawful purposes our means of succour and sup-Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty- port, and transfer them to the building up of an avowed ninth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether superstition, or to the perpetuation of an admitted and

We have been obligingly favoured with a copy of two little works advertised in our columns, viz. "Private Devotions for School Boys," and "Private Devotions and Rules of Conduct for Young Ladies"; the former by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, Professor of Divinity We are requested to state that it is the inten- in King's College, Toronto, and the latter by Mrs.

These works we can very unreservedly recomme take root and flourish, than in after years when the Association,—through the Treasurer, T. heart, through the incrustations of the world, is less heart, through the incrustations of the world, is less accessible to kindly and pious impressions, and when From the Eastern District Branch Associa-

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.

(For The Church.) A WORD ON CHARITY.

In the present age, when, with a spirit of pretended liberality, daring attempts are made to confound right and wrong, and latitudinarian error is eagerly striving with try is not in a state of sufficient ripeness to warrant the formation and carrying out of that higher establishment of education, which is included in the name and meaning of a University.

Catholic truth, and endeavouring to do away the distinctive marks of the Church of Christ, it is very requisite that our people be plainly and honestly taught, wherein true charity consists, in order that their liberality be no But what the facts of the case really are, the pre- longer taken advantage of by the other religious societies. who at the present time likewise occupy Canada. And this has much to be attended to, for from ignorance of the grown up amongst us, and kept us, much more than formerly, from such grievous inconsistency; but still all but that begging attempts of a similar nature may be made on the generous disposition of the members of our

afforded. The conclusion from all which is, that if Charity, and we often, inconsiderately, do evil that, as it Hence our confused idea about the meaning of the word such was the condition of things years ago, it has were, good may come; whereas true charity descends ecome immensely improved since.

Independent, too, of the resources within ourselves single wish for God's glory and the good of His Church, for the supply of our University,—from Upper Canada College, unrivalled on this Continent as a school of to the Apostles' doctrine and the Apostles' fellowship.—

of encouraging error, and thus realize to ourselves somewhat of that poorness and meekness of spirit, which is of great value in our Saviour's sight; but, be it remembered, indicated to the bar in Pennsylvania, and having practical trial of the bar in Pennsylvania, and having practical trial of the bar in Pennsylvania, and having practical trial of the bar in Pennsylvania. this gives us no license to go, with a sort of indiscrimi-

s novel and erroneous. No doubt in acting thus consistently, and with a proper understanding of the true meaning of the word charity, our motives will be misunderstood, and we ourselves pronounced bigoted and intolerant; but we must carry the cross, (for it is woe to us when all men speak well of us), and allow none of these things to move us, and "contend earnestly for the faith delivered to the saints," looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, and allowing no private feelings or friendships to turn us aside from the straight path of true charity.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Frampton, March 24, 1845. On Wednesday, the 12th ult., the first meeting of the Frampton Parochial Association of the Church Society was held in St. Paul's Church, near Henrison Brook.

After Divine Service had been performed and a sermon preached, the meeting was opened with the prayers pro-vided for all meetings of the Church Society, and addressed by several gentlemen present, who warmly advocated the claims of the Association. Wm. Henderson, Esq., in a long and interesting speech, entered very fully upon the objects of the Society, the benefit to be derived from the Act of Incorporation, the vast extent of the field of labour kept up by the venerable Societies at home, the increasing

the following sums subscribed upon the spot.									
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.									
	1	2	8.	d.		£		C	
	W. Henderson Esq. 1	L	5	0	Wm. Ramsay	0	1		
	Donation to enlarge				John Foster	0	2		
	the Church at			100	John Dillon*	0	5		
	Hemison Brook, 105	5	0	0	John Scott	0	5		
	D. Baxter, Esq	1	5	0	Daniel Moyles	0	5		
	G. Henderson, Esq.	0	15	0	Joseph Wilson	0	5		
	James Hall	0	3	0	Robert Hall	0	2		
	John Thompson	0	5	0	Edward Anderson	0	2		
	Wm. Harper			6	John Watson	0	2		
		0.	2	6	James Wilson	0	2		
	Joseph Davidson	0	2	6	Thos. Kingston	0	5		
	Sam'l Davidson (0	2	6	Robt. McNeely*	0	5		
	John Hay*	0 :	5	0	B. Fitzsimmons	0	2		
	John McNealie*	0	5	0	William Gibson	0	2		
		0	10	0	Hugh Bradley*	0	5		
		0	5	0	Wm. Bradley	0	1		
	John Smyth*	0	5	0	Samuel Bradley	0	1		
	The second secon	0	2	6	Hugh Bradley	0	. 1		
				e SI	ibscribe annually up	owa	rds	. (
	thirty pounds to the	P	ennn	ort	of the clergyman -	C	omi	m	
	thirty pounds to the		supp	OL C	OF THE CICION & THERETE	-	CHELL	***	

* One half to the Resident Clergyman.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clercy in this Diocese:—

1	and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese.	201.57		
ı		£	S.	D.
ı	Previously announced (in No. 116) in am't 4	95	6	11
١	St. Ann's Church, Adelaide £0 18 11			
	10th Concession, do 0 8 4			
	Katesville, do 0 8 11/2			
	Strathroy, do 0 4 8			
	-through the Rev. Arthur Mortimer	1	19	3
	Brockville Parochial Committee-Donation	0	8	9
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	12000	1000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

St. Ann's Church						
10th Concession,	do.	(13 6	;		
Katesville,	do.	(12 1	1		
Strathroy	do.	(7 0)		
-through the	Rev. Artl	ur Mortin	ner	2	19	1
In a country settl	ement in V	Joolwich-	-throug	ch		
the Rev. Jame	o Maalcani	dora	B. C. VIII	0	7	
In a country settl	ement in V	Voolwich-	-throug	h		

The Treasurer has also received the following:

tion,-through the Treasurer, W. H. Bottom, Esq. And the following special donations from the Brockville Parochial Committee, viz.:

For the erection of Churches ... For sending Bibles and Prayer Books to Destitute Settlers T. W. BIRCHALL,

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, KINGSTON.

Kingston, April 16, 1845.

At the Annual Vestry on Easter Monday, 1845, the Venerable the Archdeacon (Rector) in the Chair. The Report of the Churchwardens for the past year, Messrs. Brent and Willard, was accepted, and the thanks of the meeting given to them for the zealous discharge of their duties, by which the exterior and interior of the Church have been much improved in appearance and comfort.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, the meeting appointed a Committee to report to a future Vestry what means, if any, should be adopted, to procure a Public Cemetery in the vicinity of the town of Kingston. The following Committee were named, with power to add to their number; The Ven. the Archdeacon, the Clergymen of the Church resident in Kingston, the Hon. the mover and seconder, his Worship the Mayor (Dr. Robison), the Churchwardens (John R. Forsyth and Francis M. Hill, Esqrs.), the late Churchwardens, and James Nickalls, Esq., and Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq. It was Resolved, That the thanks of the vestry and congregation be given to Noble Palmer, Esq., for his

eral present of the very handsome Font now erected in

It was Resolved, That the thanks of the congregation be given to the Venerable the Rector, for his accustomed liberality in appropriating a considerable part of the proceeds of the Church Glebe towards paying off the arrears contracted in completing the erection of the Church.

It was also Resolved, That the thanks of the congrega-

tion are due, and be given to the ladies and gentlemen of past year .- Communicated.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH AT PRINCETON, BLENHEIM.

Three hundred and eightyincluding seventeen adults, have been baptized Mr. Hickie in his mission within the last two years, and

UNITED STATES.

(From the Courier and Enquirer.)

not but that, in one sense of the word, we may shew | Dr. Milnor's loss is one that will be felt by all denomi-

where were first experienced those serious impressions | whether the President was correctly informed?

an assistant minister to him. In 1816 he was elected minister of St. George's chapel (then attached to Trinity) and from that time till the hour of his death, remained the assiduous, faithful, able and acceptable Pastor of that Church. He was of cheerful

disposition, and by his example, hardly less than by preept, recommended the religion he professed. He preached on Sunday last with his accustomed persussiveness—was out all day on Tuesday—assisted in the evening at a meeting in his own house, of the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb—and retired to bed at his usual hour, with as much hope of the morrow, as at any other

Arrival of the Great Western.

rowful thankfulness.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. On Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Steamship Great Western arrived at New York, after a boisterous passage of 17 da and 12 hours. The passengers presented the Captain with restimonial, accompanied by a service of plate, as an acknowledgment of his skilful management of the vessel, and his couteous attention to the wants of those on board, during the rought and trying voyage. The Great Western, on the 7th April let. 47 N. long. 40 W., exchanged colours with the Camb on her homeward route. The summary which follows embra the most important items of intelligence which have reac us; and for these we are indebted to the New York papers The latest date is the 29th ultimo.

The Great Western brought over sixty-eight passengers. Business generally was brisk, but the corn trade was dull. The Right of Search negotiations were going on between

France and England.
The Hibernia arrived out on the 17th instant, and was lowed by the Oxford, Rochester, and Indiana, with papers of the 1st inst., announcing the intelligence of the U. S. Senate having passed the Texas Bill. This important news was taken to London by a special Engine Express, conveyed personally by Mr. Edward Williner. The Indiana was followed in less than twelve hours by the George Washington, with the Inaugural 4,1711.

Address of Mr. Polk, which was also Express'd in a very rapid The

surprised at annexation. Willmer and Smith's European Times says:-"The conduct of American Legislative bodies is a marvel and a mystery to the politicians of Europe. It passes compre-

hension, defies calculation, upsets all preconceived notions of organization. Every one saw, in the result of the last contest * One half to the Resident Clergyman.

We have been favoured with a view of a Silver Gilt

We have been favoured with a view of a Silver Gilt

astonishment, and rendered the news which came to hand this those who are not prone to eulogise Republican institutions. skilful moves and countermoves, and the most skilful player is he who puzzles, checkmates, and triumphs over his fellows."

Upon the subject of the President's Message, the same writer says—The verbose state documents of the Union are little relished in England: and a moment's consideration, perhaps, will shew the reason. The British Premier's place is Parliament, where he personally answers questions, defends his con duct, assails his antagonist, and acts at once upon the offeusive and the defensive. The President of America, on the contrary, is shut out of Congress. Instead of addressing that assembly, and through it the nation, viva voce, on the events of the day, when the interest is high, and the subject exciting, he waits until anxiety cools, or has entirely evaporated, and then, in a Bishoprick of Ely. formal manner, traces, in a message, with tedious prolixity, what every body knows and has long prejudged.

The inaugural address of Mr. Polk is not obnoxious to this

objection in the same degree, as the ordinary messages which emanate from the Chief Magistrate of the Union; but even 120 Collections, amounting to.....£497 14 15 in that document the didactic prevails over the colloquial, and Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and the theme of the essayist rides over the free and easy manner States to that territory is assumed by the new President as a matter beyond dispute, at the very moment that the subject forms an anxious and protracted controversy between the two Governments. People naturally say, "Can the new official have a proper sense of the deep responsibility of his office, when its himself at the very threshold?

That Mr. Polk is correct in his assumption may be established hereafter, or it may not. But there is a palpable violation of good taste in so formal, so superfluous, a committal on the Mr. Polk's predecessor was not happy in imparting gnity to the office. It is to be hoped that the mantle o ashington will sit more gracefully on the shoulders on which Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holidays.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. House of Lords, March 28.

TARIFF OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Earl of Clarendon inquired what means had been taken to obtain redress for certain merchants who complained, as he conceived justly, of the loss inflicted upon them by a change made some time ago in the tariff of the United States. Under the 26th section of the new tariff, agreed to on the 25th of August, 1842, goods coming from England, which were shipped before the imposition of the new duties was known, were exposed to ruinous duties to the extent of 90 or 100 per cent. on silk goods, and 120 per cent. on cotton goods. Goods that had come from the castward of the Cape were subjected to much lower duties. Now, this he idered to be an infraction of the treaty with Alleghania, which provided, among other things, that no duty should be imposed on goods from England higher than was imposed or hoods coming from any other country. By the change, a single cause in Glasgow had lost £3,000, and the total loss by the British merchants is estimated at £200,000. The Alleghanies appear fully alive to the importance of the treaty wherever it is to their favour; for they have insisted on the repayment of the amount of duties levied on their rice by us in excess of that

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that the case had the attention of Government; but neither the representations of Mr. Fox, the late Minister at Washington, nor of Mr. Pakenham, his successor, had as yet met with the attention they deserve.

House of Commons.

OREGON .- Mr. Roebuck asked whether Government had my objection to lay before the Hause the negotiations between this country and Alleghania on the subject of the disputed Oregon territory? His reason for asking was to be found in existing circumstances in Alleghania, though he was the last man who would desire to cast a slur on a great nation. He man who would desire to cast a slur on a great nation. He understood that in 1818 a convention was entered into between this country and Alleghania, the purport of which was, that the territory in dispute upon the Oregon should be considered as a matter upon which no determination had been come to, and that the whole question should be left open. Under these circumstances, the House of Representatives had passed a bill for "settling" this territory. The English were not, he believed, a people at all accustomed to bluster or express themselves in a manner which should rouse the indignation of those with whom anner which should rouse the indignation of those with whom they conducted negotiations; but it must be apparent to every body that this was a most extraordinary proceeding. If it arose the Choir for their kind and efficient services during the from the weakness of the Alleghania Executive, it behoved foreign nations seriously to consider the matter. If the House Representatives passed such a bill, if it were sanctioned by On the 23d ult., being Easter Sunday, the above hand-This place had long been left spiritually destitute, Rocky Mountains; and if the negotiations which had been but, through the active exertions of the Rev. John Hickie, broken up were to be recommenced, he trusted they would be many have been brought in from the highways and hedges put on a proper footing, and that Allegbania would be called on to show what right they had to cross the Rocky Mountains

Sir Robert Peel replied, that Mr. Roebuck had rightly one hundred and thirty-one were presented by him to our revered Diocesan for Confirmation, last September. £25 were given by that disinterested and indefatigable friend was also provided, that neither party should terminate the anadian Missions, the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, as arrangement without giving a year's notice. With respect to also £10 by the Governor General, £18 15s. by the late the negotiations with the Executive Government of Alleghania, bled thus early to make the Church commodious and com-

LIBERATED SLAVES IN THE COLONIES.—THE AMERICAN

which led him to the ministry.

He studied under the venerable patriach, Bishop White—was by him admitted to holy orders, and for a time was message on that important subject without ascertaining the

message on that important subject without ascertaining the real condition of those liberated negroes, when in the British colonies. The message stated that, on the capture by British ships of negroes intended for slavery, the latter were sent to the West Indies, and subjected to apprenticeship a term of years, and treated with nearly the same severity that was practised towards them while slaves. Now the feet of the control of the building where the child was gave way, and the mother and the infant were buried in the ruins. The last words of the poor woman were, "Save my child!" Happily, the persons in the drawing-room years, and treated with nearly the same severity that was practised towards them while slaves. Now the feet of the control of the building where the child was gave way, and the mother and the infant were buried in the ruins. The last words of the poor woman were, "Save my child!" Happily, the persons in the drawing-room years, and treated with nearly the same severity that was practised towards them while slaves. Now the feet of the control of the building where the child was gave way, and the mother and the infant were buried in the ruins. The last words of the poor woman were, "Save my child!" Happily, the persons in the drawing-room years and the ruins. The last words of the poor woman were. tised towards them while slaves. Now the fact of the case was, that the state of apprenticeship was, and had for some years been, altogether abolished in the West Indies, and no black, whether he went there as a free emigrant, or a captured and liberated slave, was ever required to be apprenticed; he was perfectly and entirely free, and entitled to all the rights of freeom. There was another allegation contained in that message time. After a little while the malady seized him, and a that vessels belonging to England as well as to the United brief struggle closed a career, pure, pious, tranquil, useful, and beneficent, as it could well be given to mortal to run. For such a death, after such a life there can only be sorthe application of British capital to the purposes of the slave trade, the House would endeavor to make it reach such an offence with stringent penal effect.

FORTIFICATIONS, &c. IN PROGRESS .- The following is list (issued by order of the Commons House of Parliament) of important works in progress under the Engineer Department, showing the amount of the original and supplementary esti-

90-	Browing the amount of the original and suppremen	
ys	mates, and the amount already granted, also of con	templa
n a	works:-	
w- ar-	Works in Progress. Original and Supplementary Estimates.	Alread
gh	Nova Scotia-Citadel at Halifax £174,863	£163,1
in	Gibraltar-New Works 225,000	75,0
ces	Kingston-Fortifications 220,000	80,0
red	Corfu-Completion of Works, Neuf	
	and Citadel 150,000	69,4
CYTO	Jamaica.—Permanent Barracks at	
	Newcastle	30,0
	Bristol—New Barracks 55,000	15,0
een	London-Improvements Barracks at	party in
703	the Tower 60,000	10,0
-	The contemplated works are a new bettery and site	e at Liv

Newport, in Wales, to cost 19,800L; cells, to cost 5,000L; increased accommodation to new barracks in Manchester district, to cost 25,0001.; a new barrack at Portsmouth, to cost 10,000l.; and new storehouses and offices at Dover, to cost

Address of Mr. Polk, which was also Express'd in a very rapid manner, reaching London the same night.

The London Times assumes a strongly condemnatory tone upon the subject of annexation.

The Morning Chronicle says they are more mortified than Township of the Start of Search.—The Duke de Broglie, has arrived in Township of the commerce of the empire, and disturbing that harmony of action and feeling, between the Imperial and the Colonial Authorities, which every loyal and reflecting subject of Your Manuschild and the United States, form a painful topic of speculation—if speculation can be said to exist where all is hopeless.—Wilmer's Times.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The Duke de Broglie, has arrived in Indiana and the United States, form a painful topic of speculation—if speculation can be said to exist where all is hopeless.—Wilmer's Times.

London, and the conference is now sitting which is to decide the future policy of England and France. It is understood on all hands, that the substitute for the right of search which he oposes, is a blockade of the coast of Africa by the two powers,

General Sir Thomas Saumarez died at his residence at the Petit Marche, in the island of Guernsey, in the 85th year of his age. Sir Thomas served in the first American War, and was present at the several landings on Staten, Long, and York Islands; the battle on the 27th of Angust 1776 on 1776. died at Brighton, in the 66th year of his age.

residence in Cumberland-st., at the age of 86.

The Bishop of Ely expired on Thursday morning 20th ult., at 2 o'clock

The Hon. Miss Fox, only sister of the late Lord Holland, is

The Queen's visit to Ireland, during the summer, appears to

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—A sale of autographs of distinguished persons took place last week in London, some dating

commanded better prices than most of the crowned heads. There were 184 lots sold, and they realized £300. IRELAND.

The Repeal Association still continue their meetings. On St. Patrick's day the meeting was more than usually well attended; all sported shamrocks in their hats, in honour of the day, and Mr. O'Connell was decorated with a monster bunch,

The increase of the grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, is stirring up some agitation, which threatens t A meeting to petition against the grant, has been held at Exeter-hall; one in Liverpool is fixed for Monday week; and several other parts of the country promise to catch the

The rent for the week was announced to be £398 5s. 4d.

FRANCE.

The principal legislative question in the Chamber of Depu ties has been the debate on Duvergier de Hauraune's motion for abolishing vote by ballot. The Chamber came to a decision or Tuesday, when the proposition, with some alterations, was adopted. The effect of this will be that, on divisions, both the ballot and opening may be resorted to. The former is to be eserved for unusual cases, and may be called for at any time by twenty members or more. The concession of this question ally regarded as a symptom of Ministerial weakness, though the settlement of the question is looked upon with general satisfaction by all parties. The Peers were on day occupied with the report of a committee appointed to check gambling on the Stock Exchange. Certain checks are proposed to be adopted, and offenders to be criminally fined. Marshal Bugeaud has left Paris for Algiers.

A new electoral law has been brought forward by the Government, which will have a material effect in narrowing the franchise. It is a supplement, and an essential one, to the reform of the Constitution Bill. The measure for restoring the church property was under

General Araoz, who was arrested some months ago, under pretence of being engaged in one of General Narvaez's pretended conspiracies, and for whose execution, without trial, orders had at one time been given, has been brought before a court-martial

and fully acquitted. SWITZERLAND.

The country had, by the last advices, generally settled down into tranquillity. A proposition for a general amnesty had been submitted to the Diet; and it was resolved that the several cantons should be invited to adopt it. Several of the political prisoners at Lucerne had been set at liberty. The Committee of the Diet was continuing its deliberations on the question of

The Extraordinary Diet having referred the questions of the Free Corps, the Jesuits, and the Annesty to the Committees, the Commissioners had disagreed respecting the competency of the Diet to decree the expulsion of the Jesuits.

PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon letter of the 11th instant gives an account of a serious commotion in the district of Figueras, attended with the loss of many lives and the incendiarism of several houses.-new impost on wines. The details are calculated to leave a bad the condition of the people under the government of Senhor Cabral. The British wine trade had greatly fallen off since the introduction of the new arrangements; and the merchants and persons employed in the trade were of course the sufferers.

GREECE.

deeper confusion. The Coletti Ministry had been defeated on a question of the jury lists by fifty-two to forty-five. The government, however, persists that the measure was not strictly ministerial one; but it does not appear possible for the government to stand. An amnesty has been granted for all nes committed during the elections last year, a measure for which the government takes great credit, though the object of sent line. It is of importance to state, that the charge it is simply to save their own unscrupulous partizans from deserved punishment.

We learn from Constantinople that on the 25th of February Admiral Vansittart and family, £10 by John Arnold Esq., and the had not been brought to a close; and it would not be considered as a corollary to the government, which may a sistent with his duty to produce the correspondence to the By these liberal donations, the Committee has been enaroundly rated his ministers for their gross negligence of improvefortable henceforward for worshipping in it the God of tive. Sir Robert quite agreed with Mr. Roebuck that nothing their Fathers.

The ministers assert their anxiety to promote menace; but while forbearing to do so, he hoped the House the improvement of the condition of the people, and, in order would not infer that her Majesty's Government are not deeply to obtain the necessary information as to what is to be done, sensible of the importance of this subject.

The debates on the sugar duties, and the other matters into the Apostles' doctrine and the Apostles' doct cluded in the budget, occupied the attention of the House of evidence as to the condition of the places which they are called and excellent Dr. Milnor, for so many years Rector of St. George's Church, in this city, is no more. He expired slightly altered to meet the wishes of the East India proprietors, will be formed for the improvement of the government, and for Dr. Wolff arrived at Constantinople on the 22nd, and was to leave for London by the Oriental Steam Company's packet.

Dr. Wolff arrived at Constantinople on the 22nd, and was to leave for London by the Oriental Steam Company's packet.

not but that, in one sense of the word, we may shew charity to all men; we may clothe the naked, we may feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any feed the hungry, we may visit the sick, without any feed the hungry, and the buildings inhabited works of education and benevolence, for he was a liberal of the United States, in which it was alleged with regard to our efforts to suppress the slave trade, that "the slaves, when of every thing tending to promote the welfare, temporal of explosion took place in two magazines, separated from each of the United States, in which it was alleged with regard to our efforts to suppress the slave trade, that "the slaves, when captured, instead of being returned to their homes, are transported to the homes are transported to their homes, are tra other by a ditch at the foot of the old Spanish town, upon which the value in our Saviour's sight; but, be it remembered, and some creatures of the support of what benevolence, and contribute to the support of what over any contribute to the support of what of the support of what the support of what of the support of the s twenty-one persons were in the drawing-room of the director of the port, M. Segretier, whose wife, hearing her child cry, left the apartment; that instant, the portion of the building where

The intelligence brought by the Overland Mail of February 1st, arrived in the metropolis by extraordinary express early on Thursday morning the 6th ult. The news brought is, so far as public events are concerned

little more than the echo of that supplied by its bi-monthly The news from China, which comes down to Dec. 19th, is not of much interest. The dissatisfaction which was excited in Hong Kong by the ordinance of the Governor, had subsided; the Chinese had become reconciled to the regulations, as medified, and were quietly pursuing their avocations.

Colonial.

We request attention to the following important memorial, which has been kindly forwarded to us .- ED

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Petition of the Toronto Board of Trade, MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH, - That in the late session of the Parliament of Canada, an Act, initialed "An Act for graning Provincial Duties of Customs," was passed by the two Chambers of the Legislature, and has since received the sanction of His Excellence the Canada and has since received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General, on behalf of Your Ma-

That the said Act contains provisions by which discrim tive, or differential, customs duties are authorised to be levied on certain goods, in reference to the course of transportation by which they may be be seen to the course of transportation by which they may be brought into this Province; a rate of 5 per centum, ad valorem, being declared payable if "imported by sea," but rates much higher "if imported otherwise than by sea."

That your Petitioners view with serious apprehensions the assumption, on the part of a Colonial Legislature, of the privilege of legislating on subjects involving the commercial relations of any part of Your Majesty's dominions with foreign takes, and that the commercial relations of the commercial relationship in the commercial relationship is the commercial relationship in the commercial relationship is the commercial relati states, and that they consider the power of enacting laws affecting the external trade of Your Majesty's colonies, cannot be exercised by any other authority than Your Majesty's Imperial Parliament, without the state of the st

That your Petitioners have the most unbounded confidence in the wisdom and justice of Your Majesty's Government, and have hailed, with the most heart-felt satisfaction, the recent declarations of Your Majesty's Ministers, in reference to the declarations of Your Majesty's Ministers, in reference to the squadron of the United States already there for that purpose. The right of search in its most obnoxious form is thus given up, but the substitute, inadequate as the ormer system was, promises to be still more inefficient.

Deaths of Distinguished Persons.—Lord Churchill lied at Brighton, in the 66th year of his age.

General Sir Thomas Saumarez died at his residence at the deut enterprise." they rejoice to precise a manifestation of the

his age. Sir Thomas served in the first Andreau was present at the several landings on Staten, Long, and York Islands: the battle on the 27th of August, 1776, on Long Island; the captures of Forts Lee and Washington; and the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, at which last he received two balls in the head.

That your Petitioners have, in all times past, found Majesty, as well as Your Royal Predecessors, ready and anxious Majesty, as well as Your Royal Predecessors, ready and anxious dispersion of the capture of the total control of the control of the capture of the Admiral James Carpenter expired on Sunday 16th., at his sidence in Cumberland-st., at the age of 86. Government, the interests of Your Majesty's colonial subjects

will be at all times wisely and paternally cared for.

That your Petitioners are apprehensive that much unstead ness in the commercial legislation of this colony would ensue, were the power of regulating its external trade to be delegated to the Provincial Legislature; as it is not to be concealed that The Downger Viscountess Lifford died on the 15th ult., at Ashley castle, Warwickshire, the residence of her son, Viscount Lifford.

to the Provincial Legislature; as it is not to be concerned to the commercial interests of the colony are very inadequately represented in the popular branch; nor under any circumstanter represented in the popular branch; nor under any circumstanter. The Dean of Westminster has been appointed to the Bishoprick of Ely.

The Open's right to Ireland doing the Control of the Control of the Ireland doing the Control of the cessarily ignorant of all those important facts which immedia ately bear upon the commercial relations existing or likely to exist between Your Majesty and foreign powers, would be able to direct the course of extraction for the course of extractions. exist between Your Majesty and foreign powers, would be to direct the course of external trade, so as not to involve Your Majesty in serious and continual misunderstandings with such as far back as the time of queen Elizabeth. The autographs of Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, and General Washington, commanded better prices than most of the crowned heads.

Colonial Legislature of Your Majesty assume a similar portaging of the crowned heads. for, in this case, there would be as many distinct tariffs of imposts on foreign importations, as there would be distinct legislative bodies; changing too with lative bodies; changing, too, with every change of party ascendancy; or graduated to meet, not the real and sound interests of the people, so much as the real and sound interests of the people, so much as the real and sound interests of the people. terests of the people, so much as to appease the clamour of ill-

informed or misguided sections of them. That your Petitioners appreciate too strongly the great importance of steadiness in commercial legislation, and es rests of commerce periled by a change in Your Majesty colonial policy, which would unhinge the portals within the commerce of Your Majesty found ts fiscal department, to warrant their desiring to see security, and have enjoyed an unbroken prosperity to which they would otherwise have been utter strangers.

That the despatches of Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed to the Colonies. the commerce of Your Majesty's colonies have so long

for the Colonies, addressed to his Excellency the General of Canada, under dates, "Downing-Street, 28th June 1843." and "28th Canada and C 1843," and "26th September, 1844," are conceived in te which most fully accord with the views and wishes of your titioners, who consider the principles of colonial comments of the colonial col egislation therein prescribed, to be not only strictly compared with the best interests of the colony, but also the most afeguard of colonial dependency. That, apart from the objections entertained by ions entertained by your Petitioners towards the exerc he power of enacting laws relating to the external trade of colony, by the Provincial Legislature, there is involved in the Act of the Parliament of Canada herein referred to, a principal of distinction of distinctive and unjust class legislation, against w Petitioners most respectfully beg leave to protest. In cussion which took place in the Legislative Assembly provisions of this Act, it was freely announced by the supporters of the measure, that the final object of the introduction of differential duties. differential duties on imports, in reference to their course transportation, was the forcing of the carrying trade betwee the United States Atlantic markets and Western Canads, from the present canads and the present canads and the present canads and the present canads are the present canads and the present canads are the present canada and its present course into the navigation of the waters of the Rivel the tolls derivable from this trade. Your Petitioners believed that were there not another argument left to them, by white prove the unsafety of entrusting the regulation of our forse colonial trade to a Provincial Legislature, this one fact we in the eyes of so enlightened and liberal a Government as the

That, if the benefits derived from the existence of public orks, which have works, which have cost the people of this colony so large an amount of money, are to be accompanied by restrictions upon their commerce, which cannot fail to prove ruinous to the trade of Western Countries of the commerce of the contribution of t of Western Canada, then would your Petitioners most hunstate, that it had been well for the country if no such we had ever been originated. To open up lines of traffic thoroughfare for the purpose of facilitating the operations trade, and then to destroy all collateral facilities, under pretext of maintaining one grand line, your Petitioners consider

most unjust course of policy.

That the cities of Montreal and Toronto are each situate about 400 miles from the port of New York, the general in which all goods from the United States are purchased Canada merchants, the present line of conveyance York to Toronto being by inland navigation, viâ the River, the Eric and Oswego Canals, and Lake Ontario rate of freight about 55 cents per cwt., and the time required

varying from four to ten days. That the distance from Montreal to Toronto is about the same as from New York to Toronto, and the rates of freight on these two lines are the same as from New York to Toronto, and the rates of freight on these two lines are the same and the same are th these two lines are generally nearly equal; and consequence the merchants of Western Canada to be obliged to "by sea," the distance, time and charges would be all inc proportionally; the voyage from New York to Montreal wo be little short of that from Liverpool; the coasting navigate along the shores of New England, New Brunswick, Nova Sco and through the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, is not surpa The political affairs of this country seemed getting into in danger by any in the world—one of Your Majesty's steam packets, not long since, in fine weather, ran ashor an island between Boston and Halifax, and, notwithstan every exertion to save her, became a total wreck; the inten per cent.; the period of open waters is at least one and often six weeks (in our half seasons) less than by the prerance is never incurred on goods imported from New York by

the present line of transportation.

That, contending against all these disadvantages your traders. titioners most respectfully submit, that the present tree. Western Canada who purchase limited assortments in the submit of the ted States markets, for cash, or on short credits, wo able to continue to compete in this trade, if forced to bring the goods into the province by the tedious, perilous and expensions of Western Canada, who are an agricultural population, and ultimate sufferers from all these disadvantages.

That the operation of the proposed system of differential da ties would be, if in the nature of human affairs it were practice able, to render the whole trade between the United States Canada; and thus, for the benefit of a very small nun inflict a most serious injury on the great industrial t