COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1846.

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Poetry.

PASSING UNDER THE ROD.

["It was the custom of the Jews to select the tenth of their sheep after this manner. The lambs were separated from the dams, and enclosed in a sheep-cote, with only one narrow way out; the dams were at the corrance. On opening the gate, the lambs hastened to join the dams, and a man placed at the entrance with a rod dipped in ochre, touched every tenth lamb, and so marked it with his rod, saying—Lar mars he noty." Hence says God by his propact, "I will cause you to pass under the rod."]

I saw the young bride, in her beauty and pride Bedecked in her snowy array,
And the bright flush of joy mantled high on her cheek,
And the future looked blooming and gay;
And with woman's devotion she laid her fond heart

At the shrine of idolatrous love, And she anchored her hopes to this perishing earth, By the chain which her tenderness wove.
But I saw when those heart-strings were bleeding and torn, And the chain had been severed in two,
She had changed her white robes for the sables of grief,
And her bloom to the paleness of wo;

Yet the Healer was there, pouring balm on her beart,

And wiping the tears from her eyes, And he strengthened the chain he had broken in twain, And fastened it brm to the skies. There had whispered a voice—'twas the voice of her God,
"I love thee, I love thee!—pass under the rod!"

I saw the young mother in tenderness bend O'er the couch of her slumbering boy,
And she kissed the soft lips as they murmured her name, While the dreamer lay smiling in joy.

O, sweet as the rose-bud encircled with dew, When its fragrance is flung on the air, So fresh and so bright to the mother he seemed, As he lay in his innocence there!
But I saw, when she gazed on the same lovely form,

Pale as marble, and silent, and cold, But paler and colder her beautiful boy, Yet the Healer was there, who had smitten her heart, And taken her treasure away;
To allure her to heaven he has placed it on high, And the mourner will sweetly obey!

There had whispered a voice—'(was the voice of her God,
"I love thee, I love thee!—pass under the rod!

I saw when a father and mother had leaned On the arms of a dear cherished son, And the star in the future grew bright in their gaze, As they saw the proud place he had won; And the fast-coming evening of life promised fair,

And the star-light of love glimmered bright at the end, And the whispers of tancy were sweet;
But I saw when they stood bending low o'er the grave, Where their heart's deavest hope had been la And the star bad gove down in the darkness of night,
And joy from their bosoms had fled. Yet the Healer was there, and his arms were around,

And he led them with tenderest case, And he shewed them a star in the bright upper world— "I was their star shining brilliantly there! They had each heard a voice—'twas the voice of their God, "I love thee, I love thee!—pass under the rod!

MRS. M. S. B. DANA.

THE BISHOP'S DAUGHTER.* (From a Correspondent of The Church.)

This work is a consummate specimen of the art and mystery of book-making, albeit it is singularly interesting and profitable in its contents. The whole Story of the Bishop's Daughier might, without curtailing its fair proportions, be contained in about two dozen of pages, while the remaining 351 are nearly altogether taken up with anecdotes of personages who have rendered themselves famous in various walks of life. Nor do those anecdotes grow out of the tale which gives a name to the book; they are merely strung together at random, in much the same manner that advertisements on the most opposite subjects are arranged in the columns of a newspaper. We fancy that the author has passed a long life in ministering But as regards the Bishop's Daughier, we will first give the pathetic and beautifully written chapter in which she becomes an orphan, then trace her progress, currenie calamo, and afterwards proceed to the anec-

A BISHOP'S DYING HOURS.

"It was evening in Oakbury Palace. An air of portion of that noble pile. Its inmates spoke in whispers-moved on the very tiptoe of cautious quietness -listened at intervals with aching ears for the faintest summons from the sick chamber above—and then its account. He whose well-timed instructions had had been widely spread and richly merited for learning, various, accurate, and profound, -was then wrestling with his last enemy.

His hands were raised in prayer; his lips moved rapidly; and over his countenance was spread that dark, grey, indescribable hue, which is the sure precursor of dissolution. One form bent over his couch no womanish fears terminate-his daughter Sybyl.

" Dearest,' said the prelate, fondly gazing on her, through the waters I will be with thee: and the floods of a dying father richly rest upon thee; thee,—the most dutiful and affectionate of daughters!' He laid his thin shrunk hand upon her head as she knelt beside him, and in trembling tones gave her his fervent benediction. The agonized girl wept bitterly. 'Command yourself, my dear child, for a few moments; and listen to me while my mind remains calm and clear. Bury me with no pomp-no show-no pageantry-no escutcheons. Decent sepulture is all that befits the servant of the sanctuary. Another word, and I have done. Remember, Sybyl, when a poor clergyman applies to you for aid-when the interests of the Church require at your hands effort or self-denial-when your opinion in society is appealed to-wherever your example may have influence, -remember at all timesunder all circumstances-amid all difficulties, -that the instructions, prayers, and blessings of a chief shepherd have been your's,-remember that you are a Bishop's daughter.'

'Father, you will never be forgotten,' was the scarcely audible reply.

"'I understand you. And now, Sybyl, read to me once more my favourite psalm. With it let me take my final farewell of time and sorrow.' With singular self-command she complied.

" 'Again, and for the last time,' he murmured. "She recommenced her painful task. As she dwelt on that matchless promise which has cheered the heart of many a dying saint, - Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me, -her father pressed her hand firmly. Again she turned to look at him; a sigh—a smile—and he

The County Herald of the following Friday contained in conspicuous type the following paragraph: "At the Palace, on Monday last, after protracted sufferings, borne with exemplary resignation, the Right

* Church Depository, Toronto: pp. 375: 9s. 4d.

shop Russell. The deceased prelate was a man of minster School.

place on Tuesday last. The funeral obsequies were of the plainest and simplest description; but the attendance was large, and the sorrow of his Lordship's clergy deep and general. We grieve to learn that his Lordship's debts are heavy; and that there will be little or no provision for his afflicted daughter, Miss Chenevix.

" The calls at the palace fell off asionishingly."

the friends of those in prosperity are too often like the summer verdure of the trees, which vanishes before the chill blasts of winter. Immediately after the death of her tather, Sybyl wrote two persons who were under heavy obligations to him, and in a few days received two cold formal answers, containing mach good advice, but no langible offers of assistance. Under this disappointment her spirit grew strong, and where the fact that the few holy in sufficient to pay his debts, and she perfect choice of the sard consumer the spirit grew strong, and when her father's executors informed her that his property was wholly insufficient to pay his debts, and she perfect choice of the said Conference was to the solid them, and such as the saw that a life of dependence was before her, she resolved and firmly told them that she would never result her feelble executions outil the whole of the debt was paid off. Influenced by this noble feeling, she refrosed to keep a large sum of money, of which she could not legally be deprived; is highly useful to the professing Christians, whether within the point of the flowers of the firm and the service of translation is capable of the said conference was to take and holy fire to go along, that it may, be the dath of her tather. Sybyl wrote two persons who were under heavy obligations to him, and in a few days received two cold formal answers, containing much point and popind dissenters; but do the two persons who were the said to the said conference, even such of our better the dath of the employment of the exercises and vivacity; quickness and delight; the best and the conference was to the said to not the employment of the exercises, and a delight in the profession to this project, the outward work, is the effect of the exercise of the said Conference was to tot discussed the employment of the employment of the exercises

drawings in Regent-street, which he was suce, from the boldness of our line and originality of design, were from the easel of Miss Chenevix. Another had recognized her style in a striking series of papers in early hour in the morning, hurrying to the house of business of a celebrated modiste in Albemarle-street. Another had bought at a bazaar some very beautiful embroidery, which she instantly recognized as having how a decienced in hor present about 2,000 clerky. The reports having accident, and cannot arready for the wishes to translate of which easily spends itself in smaller portions, and does that the society afford relief until its coffers when he wishes to translate of which design, were replenished.

The Venerable of Which could the society afford relief until its coffers when he wishes to translate of which diversion; but when it roos with vigourousness, and a full stream, and break down every obstacle, with diversion; but when it roos with vigourousness, and a full stream, and break down every obstacle, with diversion; but when it roos with vigourousness, and a full stream, and break down every obstacle, which seems to the one-fourth of as many minutes.

Object to it, resist it, theoretically, and practically, the first and a full stream, and break down every obstacle, with diversion; but when it roos with vigourousness, and a full stream, and to such compositions, and to creep into holes, but ranslations from Latin, remembers what expression in Latin is equivalent to it. Whereas have do full stream, and stays not to be tempted with little avocations, and to creep into holes, but ranslations from Latin, remembers what expression in Latin is equivalent to it. Whereas have every stored in the one-fourth of as many minutes.

Characteristic forms, when the vishes to translate one that the society afford relief until its coffers what design into Latin, remembers what expression in Latin, and spends its elf in substraction in the connection in the normal proposition in the normal proposition in the normal p been designed in her presence by Sybyl. The reports been designed in her presence by Sybyl. The reports differed in detail; but all agreed in this, that she was differed in detail; but all agreed in this, that she was not be, either Church, sacraments or safety. What

At length the rumour reached Oakbury, that Miss

dred pounds, and was just about to pay a second instalment, when the banker with whom she had deposited her hard-earned gains, failed. For the next

store for her though of a different description.

the expense of principle, separated from her the friend abuse the sacraments or decrees of the Church, or the without long and minute attention: the study of them

Reverend Richard Chenevix, D.D., Lord Bishop of duced to the greatest distress, when a small legacy was this Diocese. His Lordship held the see of Dovedale left to her by a Clergyman whom her father had proupwards of fourteen years, and succeeded the late Bi- tected from the tyranny of bigger boys when at West-

"The colls at the polece fell off astonishingly."

Poor Miss Chenevix! she soon found that the proposed to the rendering separately into their baptism, for in proportion to cur love of unity signs of frieudship made, before poverty threw its signs of frieudship made, before poverty threw its fessions of friendship made, before poverty threw its dark shadow over her, were hollow and heartless; that dark shadow over her, were hollow and heartless; that the friends of those in prosperity are too often like the provements to students of every age, according to provements to students of every age, according to provements to students of the finds laid before the meets.

St. Mary, Leeds, 40%, to meet 40%; and to the parish of and truth is our abhorrence of the sins of schism and falsehood. It is our abhorrence of the sins of schism and falsehood. It is our abhorrence of the sins of schism and falsehood. It is our abhorrence of the sins of schism and falsehood. It is our abhorrence of the sins of schism and falsehood in the finds laid before the meets.

In every action of religion, God expects such a damning sins of schism and heavily by the falsehood. It is our abhorrence of the sins of schism and falsehood. It is our abhorrence of the sins of schism and falsehood in the finds laid before the meets.

From the scalence, whether larger or smaller, the falsehood in the finds laid before the meets.

From the scalence which was able to the parish of the scalence, whether larger or smaller, the falsehood. It is our abhorrence of the altar of incense.

From the scalence, whether larger or smaller, the falsehood in the finds laid before the meets.

From the scalence of the sins of schism and truth is our abhorrence of the sins of schism and truth is our abhorrence of the altar of incense.

From the scalence, whether larger or smaller, the falsehood in the finds laid before the meets.

From the scalence of the sins of schism and truth is our abhorrence of the sins of schism and truth is our abhorrence of the altar of incense.

From the scalence, whether larger or smaller, the dark shadow over the scalence of t essions of friendship made, before poverty threw its and truth is our abhorrence of the sins of schism and or the embers of the altar of incense.

a few remembrances of her father which were pura few remembrances of her father which were pura few remembrances of her father which were purbecause of the Church of Christ, without which there
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are a few remembrances of her father which the father w a few remembrances of her father which were purchased for her at the sale, and a small annuity becaused for her at the sale, and a small annuity bequeathed by her mother.

Five years elapsed; rumour was rife in the interim. Some lover of art had bought three water-coloured drawings in Regent-street, which he was suce, from the was suce and little glow-was and little glow-

was connected with the cancelling of certain claims. bear the test of either Scripture or common sense.— sends hely showers of refreshments. At length she arrived; how strange a change had the And our great surprise is, that such men as Mr. Newmervening years produced. All trace of the gay, man, who has professed so strongly to hold it, can have ight-hearted gill, had vanished. She, whose conver- so farally rejected it, and joined a sect whose existence them we will transcribe a few of the most interesting.

These instances were well selected.—

tice at the present period, when all seem to be looking

INTO ROME.

three weeks existence was a blank to poor Sybyl by arts of subtlety and arms, by violence and persethey pierced with cold themselves: contrariwise, the relapsed into a profound and painful reverie. Sorrow, That spirit which had heretofore borne up so gallantly cuting all that are not of their minds, to a Church in labouring man can abide in the field all the long day, deep and undissembled sorrow, was visibly stamped in the gale of adversity, seemed now to bend hopeless which you are to be a subject to the king, so long as when the north wind blows, with few clothes on him, in every countenance. A great spirit was passing to under the stress of sorrow. Effort and occupation of it pleases the pope; in which you may be absolved and never grieved with cold: he hath his health, feeds any kind were irksome to her. Appetite failed .- from your vows made to God, your oaths to the king, savourly on brown bread, thin drink, and a poor supformed the mind of one sovereign, and whose counsels

Symptoms of low nervous fever appeared, and it seemed your promises to men, your duty to your parents in per: yea, many poor beggars run from door to door with a suite of the state of the seemed your promises to men, your duty to your parents in per: yea, many poor beggars run from door to door had been the guiding-star of another,—whose fame as if death was about to place his seal on the labours some cases; a Church in which men pray to saints in with few clothes on them and torn, dining with a piece and sorrows of the Bishop's Daughter. But life's the same form of words in which they pray to God, as of bread under a bedge when they can get it, and at struggle was not yet to cease, she rallied slowly but you may see in the offices of saints, and particularly night lapping themselves in a little straw, not once in steadily, and at length recovered. A new trial was in of our lady; a Church in which men are taught by a week filling their bellies; yet they look more lusty. able manners and pleasing exterior, one in every way Christ, or him or her whose image it is, and in which cheer. And what can be the cause of this, but that well suited to win a lady's heart. He admired her for they usually picture God the Father, and the Holy God blesseth the one which is content with his poor poverty, and at length proposed, at the same time of against the doctrine and practice of the Primitive than he is worthy; and the other, which thinks so fering, as a proof of the strength and sincerity of his Church, against the express doctrine of scripture, highly of himself, that nothing is good enough for the hour of separation is at hand. Strengthen youragainst the express determined against the express determined to the strength and sheeting of the hour of separation is at hand. Strengthen youragainst the honour of a divine attribute; I mean the him, taking no care but how to cherish himself most self for its arrival. I am not alone. 'When thou goest and to pay all her father's debts. After a severe immensity and spirituality of the divine nature. You tenderly, God does not bless him, nor those things struggle between her regard for Mr. Thornington, the are gone to a Church that pretends to be infallible, on which his pleasure is set. they shall not overflow thee.' Sybyl, may the blessing desire of seeing the first wish of her heart realized, and and yet is infinitely deceived in many particulars, and the high-toned principles implanted in her breast by yet endures no contradiction, and is impatient her her venerable father, she at length declined the flatter- children should inquire into anything her priests obing offer. There was one great deficiency in her trude. You are gone from receiving the whole sacrasuitor's character; his religious views were not such ment to receive it but half, from Christ's institution as a pious Churchwoman could approve of, and Sybyl to a human invention, from Scripture to uncertain tra- should be sensibly conducted; it requires that a clasthought that if there was not unity of feeling in this ditions, and from ancient traditions to new pretences, sical teacher should be fully acquainted with modern all-important matter, true happiness never could exist. from prayers which you understood to prayers which history and modern literature, no less than with those "When you leave the Church," said she, "then, you understand not, from confidence to God to rely of Greece and Rome. What is, or perhaps what used be it remembered, you leave the ministers and sacra- upon creatures, from entire dependence upon inward to be, called a mere scholar, cannot possibly commuments of Christ behind you. You may indeed ap- acts to a dangerous temptation of resting too much nicate to his pupils the main advantages of a classipoint other ministers, and institute other sacraments; upon outward ministries, in the external work of sa- cal education. The knowledge of the past is valuaout let it be observed, these ministers are not the craments and of sacramentals. You are gone from a ble because without it our knowledge of the present ambassadors of Christ; nor are the sacraments which Church whose worshipping is simple, Christian, and and of the future must be scanty; but if the knowthey administer the sacraments of Christ; for the apostolical, to a Church where men's consciences are ledge of the past be confined wholly to itself, if instead binding on the party in whose name it is made. But contained in Leviticus, &c. You are gone from a than laborious trifling, and they who declaim against teachers of dissent are not ambassadors of Christ, Church where you were exhorted to read the Word it may be fully forgiven. because they have never been sent by him; and with of God, the Holy Scriptures, from whence you found To select one instance of this perversion, what can respect to the benefit to be derived from sacraments instruction, institution, comfort, reproof, a treasure of be more absurd than the practice of what is called administered by them, their disciples must not look to all excellences, to a Church that seals up that foun- constructing Greek and Latin continued as it often is God; for this obvious reason—because God is not tain from you, and gives you drink by drops out of even with pupils of an advanced age? The study bound but by covenants of his own making." Holding such cisterns as they first make, and then stain, and of Greek and Latin, considered as mere languages, is such views, Sybyl could not conscientiously assent to then reach out; and if it be told you that some men of importance mainly as it enables us to understand marry one, who, though amiable in disposition, had abuse Scripture, it is true, for if your priests had not and employ well that language in which we commonself-excommunicated himself from the pale of the abused Scripture they could not thus have abused ly think and speak and write. It does this because you; but there is no necessity they should, and you Greek and Latin are specimens of language at once The refusal to benefit herself in a worldly sense at need not, unless you list, any more than you need to highly perfect and incapable of being understood

LUKEWARMNESS AND ZEAL.

stant incentive of his duty; and though sometimes his to language, and excluding every excellence. hand is drawn back by violence or need, and his pray- The exercise of translation on the other hand,

Here is our ground; and though thinking about it dial regions of clouds, and stays not till it dwells at

SIN PREVENTS ENJOYMENT. (By Bishop Pilkington.)

dented that noble brow. Her address had become dented that noble brow. Her address had become of popes, and their usurped and antichristian suprebrustine and decided; and there was a calmness and macy. What spiritual act is there to connect one ting of God and his duty; that it will not let the corn consist of a series of simple propositions connected in that case. that the author has passed a long life in ministering on actual sternness, the holy things of the Church, and that during its coldness in her manner, bordering on actual sternness, with one another only by the most inartificial conjunction. What spraw are the colones of the Prothe holy things of the Church, and that during its course he was brought into contact with many of the leading men in Church and State, concerning whom he has treasured up the little incidents have the pages of his work. Many of his work with one another only by the most inartificial conjunctions. In translating the tragedians, the words should be principally Saxon, but mixed with many of the pope between the death of one and the election of the proposed and the his successor, who does not become pope in with one another only by the most inartificial conjunctions. In translating the tragedians, the words should be principally Saxon, but mixed with many of the pope between the death of one and the election of the proposed and drink to feed thee; it doth not queuch, but which it was painful to witness in one so young.

Another change, too, was visible. She, who was formerly so careless about money matters, now subtance the pope between the death of one and the election of the proposed and drink to feed thee; it doth not queuch, but with one another only by the most inartificial conjunction.

Another change, too, was visible. She, who was formerly so careless about; thy clothes will not keep thee increase thy appetite. God will not bless any thing thou goest about; thy clothes will not keep thee principally Saxon, but mixed with many of the pope between the death of one and the leading drink to feed thee; it doth not queuch, but it was painful to witness in one so young.

Another change, too, was visible. She, who was formerly so careless about; the leading men in Church and State, concerning whom the pope between the death of one and the leading the tragedians, the words should be principally Saxon, but mixed with the pope between the leading one and drink to feed thee; it doth not queuch, but it was painful to witness, and of the great American Jurist, Mr. Story, you with the leading near the leading one and drink to feed t the pages of his work. Many of those incidents have already been copied into The Cherch from English journals, and been borne on the wings of the post-office throughout the provinces, but there are still office throughout the provinces, but there are still of the case of a British Colony, there many which would have the stamp of novelty to those persons who have not read the work itself, and from persons who have not read the work itself, and from the style and language of the chroniclers; Thus decision may be) to the case of a British Colony, there shall be blotted from the book of God. This is the man nothing shall do good. What a wonderful thing cydides in that of Bacon or Hooker, while Demosther many to have not read the work itself, and from the style and language of the chroniclers; Thus decision may be) to the case of a British Colony, there shall be blotted from the book of God. This is the man nothing shall do good. What a wonderful thing cydides in that of Bacon or Hooker, while Demosther many to be be the case of a British Colony, there was a style constitution of the chroniclers; Thus decision may be) to the case of a British Colony, there was a style constitution of the chroniclers; Thus decision may be) to the case of a British Colony, there was a style constitution of the chroniclers; Thus decision may be) to the case of a British Colony, there was a style constitution of the chroniclers; Thus decision may be) to the case of a British Colony, there was a style constitution of the chroniclers; Thus and language of the chroniclers; Thus and la solemn and unwonted silence reigned through every dint of unremitting labour, she had saved a few hun- JEREMY TAYLOR TO A LADY SEDUCED ble when they come abroad; they cannot abide the wind to blow on them; yea, and always the more tenderly they keep themselves, hurting or not helping You are now gone to a Church that protects itself the poor, by the just punishment of God the more are She became acquainted with a gentleman of the principles which shore out so the manners and pleasing exterior, one in every way well suited to win a lady's heart. He admired her for overety, and at length roposed, at the same time of overety, and at length roposed at the same time of overety, and at length roposed, at the same time of overety, and at length roposed, at the same time of overety, and at length roposed, at the same time of overety, and at length roposed, at the same time of overety, and at length roposed, at the same time of overety, and at length roposed, at the same time of overety, and at length roposed, at the same time of the same time. The deficit of our lady on the vectors in the same of the crossiderable number of unsided power to saints, and at length during that period were confirmed. It and at length during that period were confirmed. It and at length during that p with a solicitude which no fatigue could weary, and the noble principles which shone out so brightly in her the unaided cases of pa

HOW TO TEACH THE CLASSICS. (By the late Dr. Arnold.)

All this supposes, indeed, that classical instruction

His Lordship's habits of extensive hospitality and boundless charity were such as to prevent his dying rich. But he is understood to have bequeathed a very handsome provision to his affectionate daughter and sole surviving relative.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find boundless charity were such as to prevent his dying rich. But he is understood to have bequeathed a very handsome provision to his affectionate daughter and sole surviving relative.

"The calls at the palace were numerous."

"The subsequent Friday again brought the Herald, but also gave her the means of doing many kind and benevolent actions. It was too late; the parish of Badminton, near Bristol, for the districts of St. Paul's and Bishopon, cannot to express with equal brevity, clearness, and force, in our own lausuage the thought which the original author has so admining, and stack and easy in his progress, hath not boundless charity were such as to prevent his dying it after many days."

Shortly after this time another and much larger change, though we do, and if we do, we have left God; and which the original to extemporaneous English composition; a problem how it after many days."

Shortly after this time another and much larger change, though we do, and if we do, we have left God; and which the original our own lausuage the thought which the original author has sold and sold on the sold and sold conditional cannot the parish of Badminton, near Bristol, for the districts of English composition; a problem how to extense and stack and easy in his progress, hath not only appeared to extemporaneous English composition; a problem how to extense with equal brevity, clearness, and force, in our words and bring the change the thought which the original author has sold and sold on the parish of Badminton, near Bristol, for the districts of English composition; a problem how to extend the will be of. For religion cannot the parish of sold and sold on the parish of Badminton, near Bristol, for the districts of English composition; and The subsequent Friday again brought the Heraus, and beneficial accustoms us to a tame and involved arrangement of the district of Colebrook and with it information of a totally different complexion: the district of Colebrook our words, and to the substitution of foreign idioms annexation to the latter. "The interment of our late respected Bishop took or The Interment of Our late respected Bishop took or The Interment of Our late respected Bishop took or The Interment of Our late respected Bishop took or The Interment of Our late respected Bishop took or The Interment of Our late respected Bishop took or The I

Another point may be mentioned, in which the tropolis. Cheneviz was about to revisit it, and that this visit for years, we can find no other bond of union that will the foot of the throne, where Mercy sits, and thence translation of the Greek and Roman writers is most useful in improving a boy's knowledge of his own language. In the choice of his words and in the style of his sentences, he should be taught to follow the analogy required by the age and character of the had become reserved and silent. Care seemed to have been bosy with her. Its furrows had prematurely indented that noble brow. Her address had become by the dented that noble brow. Her address had become of popes, and their usurped and antichristian supre-

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF ADDI-TIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS PLACES.

The general board of this society, of which her Majesty Queen Victoria is patron, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York are the presidents, held a meeting on

dering on the metropolis, and forming in reality a part of it, the population at the census in 1841 amounted to 301,840, and it is now computed to exceed 315,000 souls. In many of these parishes the population has increased Majesty would be advised to assent to it, without raising lately with unexampled rapidity. In Bermondsey there were in 1831, 25,000, there are now 35,000. In Lambeth, within the same period, the population has increased from of her Majesty's subjects in New Brunswick, and that the of her Majesty's subjects in New Brunswick, and that the 57,600 to 120,000, and the number of houses in 10 years (to 1841) from 13,953 to 18,384; and all the spiritual provision which the Church is able to afford in this district may be stated thus—viz., for a population of 315, 100 souls there are 31 churches and licensed chapels, being at the rate of one for every 10 127 souls with account. they administer the sacraments of Christ; for the essence of an ambassador's office is that he should be essence of an ambassador's office is that he should be commissioned by the party whom he represents and in the days of the Jewish religion (for the ceremonial of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the Church of Rome is a great book in folio),—whose name he acts; and the essence of a covenant, of the party whom he represent form, it has failed to produce any advantage commensurate with the expenditure incurred for tally isolated from them and so disguised by vague in the days of the Jewish religion (for the ceremonial of the party whom he represents and in the days of the Jewish religion (for the ceremonial of the party whom he represents and in the care of the party whom he represents and in the care of the party whom he represents and in the care of the party whom he represents and in the care of the party whom he represents and in the care of the party whom he r

> directed their secretary to inform his lordship that, "Rejoicing greatly in the success which has attended his
> ments of it are indispensable. lordship's efforts on behalf of that destitute district, they will be most auxious to contribute according to their means, with a due regard to other claims, to the further-

in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 3001, to meet 7001. necessary than is to be acquired during a pupilage in early the expense of principle, separated from her the friend with whom she lived. Mrs. Hungerford was one of the numerous class of persons, who think that the ability to sustain a good establishment is the thing the numerous class of persons, who think that the ability to sustain a good establishment is the thing ability to sustain a good establishment is the thing especially to be regarded in marriages, and that relieve the persons, but not by good people and modest of the new by evil persons, but not by good people and modest of the new church at Heaton Mersey; to the parish of Seabergh, and that relieve the points which render language clear and such institutions in England have been originally founded or progressively moulded or progressively m especially to be regarded in marriages, and that rengious opinions are altogether of secondary importance; gious opinions

which we admire in them may be produced without a church at Ramsgill, in the same parish; towards the (From Bp. Jeremy Taylor.)

Somewhat different instrument. Every lesson in Greek and Latin may and ought to be made a lesson in English; the translation of every sentence in English; the translation english every sentence in English; the translation english every sentence in English every sentence in English every sentence in English every sen shop Russell. The deceased prelate was a man of commanding intellect and unblemished character. His Lordship's habits of extensive hospitality and His Lordship

Fresh grants, for two years, were voted as follows:wealth which had so unexpectedly flowed in upon her.

(To be continued.)

THE BOND OF UNION.

(From the Church Chronicle.)

The Bond of the church Chronicle.)

The continued of the church Chronicle. parish of Alfreton, 75l., to meet 10l. for the employment of a second curate; in the district parish of St. Thomas, Let no one think that we take too strong and melancholy a view of the conduct of the unfortunate men

Let no one think that we take too strong and melancholy a view of the conduct of the unfortunate men

meaning by translation the expression of an entire sentence of lancholy a view of the conduct of the unfortunate men

meaning by translation the expression of an entire sentence of lancholy a view of the conduct of the unfortunate men

parts omitted by necessities and just compliances; yet length of St. Margarett West in
parts of Christopurch, parish of St. Margarett West in
parts of Christopurch, parish of St. Margarett West in
parts of Christopurch, parish of St. Margarett West in-

differed in detail; but all agreed in this, that she was leading a life of self-denial and incessant exertion; that leading a life of self-denial and incessant exertion; the leading a life of self-denial and incessant exertion; the leading a life of self-denial and incessant exertion; the leading a life of self-denial and incessant exertion; the leading a life of self-denial and incessant exertion; the life of self-denial and incessant exertion is a life of self-denial and incessan

NEW BRUNSWICK.

KING'S COLLEGE. Despatch from Lord Stanley to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing-street, 12th Nov., 1845.

also cancelled a few over that amount both principal and interest. These instances were well selected.—
Those who were in needy circumstances—those who had sustained heavy losses—the widow who was struggling for her fatherless children—a family of orphans who "had none to help them;" all these met with instantaneous consideration.

Time passed rapidly with Sybyl while engaged in rescuing her father's memory from the obloquy of unsecuring her father father shall be more givened to suit the individual differences of the different wing to suit the individual differences of the different wing to suit the individual differences of the different wing to suit the individual differences of the different wing to suit the individual differences of the different wing to s not really arise in the present case. It is not the fact, that the Charter of King's College is a Royal Charter, in the proper sense of that term. It was not granted by the Crown in the unaided exercise of the Royal Prerogative, but on the anthority of the Provincial Act of 1823, (4 Geo. IV., cap. 3), which enabled the Trustees of the College to surrender their Chartest Links. Misery Kingley Thursday at their chambers, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the
chair, when a large amount of business, which had accumulated during the summer recess, was disposed of, and
the recommendations of several sub-committees which
had been held during that period were confirmed. It

> to this must be added a large number of applications (nearly 100), many of which had been withdrawn in consequence of this inability of the committee to meet immesequence of this inability of the committee to meet immediate wants, and would be renewed if it should become known that the resources were happily placed at their disposal sufficient to enable them to meet the urgent wants of the overburdened pastors of the Church.
>
> The first of this (of indeed on any subject) can be passed without the consent of the Crown, so can no royal grant, changing the basis of this institution, be properly issued without the concurrence of the Legislative Council and Assembly. Between those Houses and the Crown a virtual if not a farmal converse to the legislative from the contract of the consent of the Crown, so can no royal grant, changing the basis of this institution, be properly issued without the concurrence of the Legislative Council and Assembly. Between those Houses and the Crown are represented in the consent of the Crown, so can no royal grant, changing the basis of this institution, be properly issued. A special application had also been made from the Lord Bishop of Winchester on behalf of the borough of Southwark, in which his lordship states "That in eight parishes in the diocese of Winchester (including the archiepiscopal peculiar of Newington), immediately borough or even to propound extreme and at best but question—the restriction of the result from the concern to the result from the concern and concurrence with each other. In such a state of things, it would be at once impolitic and unjust to insist or even to propound extreme and at best but question—the result from the resu

> structor were to be provided for from 3000 to 4000 souls, good,—a monument dissuading and discouraging similar 35 more would be required." In reply to the above communication, the committee the changes actually proposed in the Charter, it is there-

> ance of his lordship's views and recommendations. They had already adopted this course with regard to Bethnal agreen, where a considerable number of grants for the support of additional curates have been made from the society's funds." y's funds."
> The following grants were then voted:—To Woodville, of such questions, a far deeper familiarity with them is

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 education. of men unanimous in the desire to promote public educa-tion among the wealthier classes of society on Christian tion among the weather classes of society on Christian principles. Their range of inquiry should be as unlimited as is the object itself. Yet there is happily one principle on which, amidst all the discussions before me, a general agreement prevails, and by that principle therefore the Commissioners ought to be bound. It is, that King's College should be open, so far as its advantages, emoluments and honours are concerned to every denomination ments and honours are concerned, to every denomination of Christians; but that, according to the original design, the public worship performed within its walls should be that of the Church of England, and that the Chair of Theology should be occupied by a Clerk in Holy Orders of that Church, of which of course therefore all graduates in divinity must be members. These reservations in favour of the Church of England are made in no spirit to which the members of any other Church could even plansibly chieft. Thus record plausibly object. They proceed on no claim of ascendancy or superiority. Their object is simply to retain dancy or superiority. Their object is simply to retain for the Anglican Church the advantage actually enjoyed by every other body of Christians in New Brunswick,—of having one place of public education in which young men may be trained up as Ministers of the Gospel.

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 a 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 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; 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 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 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. 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.

who have subscribed so liberally.

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

in mourning. All the shops and places of business were closed on the day of the funeral, and continued so even 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

140 Collections..... ... £406 3 113 T. W. BIRCHALL, 25th Feb., 1846. The Treasurer has received from the Brock District Branch the sum of £77 16s. 5d.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1846.

First Page. Poetry.—Passing under the Rod.	THE OUTSIDE. Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—The First Sur
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.	day in Lent. Gotthied; or the little Hermi Chap. XII.—Conclusion. Good.will and Good works to a men. Baptism. Bishop Latimer and his family.

To the ancient observance of the season of LENT, 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 decires. 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 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 Contheir 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

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, 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 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, The subscriber, one of the Building Committee for erecting a Church in the Township of Mountain, Eastern while the Almighty God and his work, the future state District, begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, and to express his thanks to the benevolent persons iovs or inextinguishable to receipt of the receipt of European 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

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 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 the new Church at London, in this Diocese, for Wedwe have again been called by the authoritative voice nesday the 25th instant, should have been received by nesday 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 completeness 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 even a superstition in the thought of benefit from cert,—it is not said of sacred music only,—in aid of 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-

condemnation of the heart's devotion to such vanities, 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 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-nony 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 eport of the American Secretary of State, has commanded ach 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 attention. Nevertheless, it is in the power of hasty and intemperate 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	ve statement is
Proposed Alterat	ions of Duties on America	an Produce.
	Previous Duty.	Poduced
Bacon	14s. per cwt	Free
Beel, fresh	8«. do	do
Saited do.	8s. do.	da
Hay	16s. per load	do.
Hides	2d. per lb	do.
True	8d. per cwt	do
UIK *********** ****	8d. do.	do ·
Candles, Tallow	10s. do.	5s. do.
Cheese	10s. 6d. do	5s. do 19110
CIOCHS STREETS	o per centum	O non non4
Tuilly recessions and the section	14s per cwt	79 nor out
Toba	Us. do.	15e do
nuish Corn "	footy Duty	The state of the state of
Rice	6s. per cwt	1s. do
Callow	6s. per cwt	ls per out
There are many oth	er articles manufactured	h- 11
an artisan which may	be exported to England,	by the Ameri-
rovided this new tari	Fig. f. U.	with advantage,

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 nmended 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 Bitish 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 Parlia-

ent, 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

operation 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 the produce of the control of the 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 cueers 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.

He have the method left to preserve the integrity of the Republic, to resist the insidious attacks of foreign cabinets upon her liberties, to preserve them from a return to the Spanish yoke which they 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 the harm. If he choose the latter, nothing can be a fine that this was the only method left to preserve the integrity of the Republic, to resist the insidious attacks of foreign cabinets upon her liberties, to preserve them from a return to the Spanish yoke which they so nobly threw off, and to retain their position among the nations of the carbon and the insidious attacks of foreign cabinets upon her liberties, to preserve them from a return to the Spanish yoke which they so nobly threw off, and to retain their position among the nations of the carbon and the insidious attacks of foreign cabinets upon her liberties, to preserve them from a return to the Spanish yoke which they so nobly threw off, and to retain their position among the national and the insidious attacks of foreign cabinets upon her liberties, to preserve them from a return to the Spanish yoke which they so nobly threw off, and to retain their position among the national and the insidious attacks of foreign cabinets upon her liberties, to preserve them from a return to the Spanish yoke which they so nobly threw off, and to retain their position among the national and the insidious attacks of foreign cabinets upon her liberties, to preserve them from a return to the Spanish yoke which they so nobly threw off, and to retai

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 do sold 58.

53 and upwards do 4s.
With respect to all other restrictions, I shall follow the scale that affects the wheat. 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 spirit, much more the letter, of the series of such as a son to educate, or who take a destant and state the law of series of this at passant who emigrated from an agricultural to a manual trivial and unimportant; but nothing, surely, can be required from an agricultural to a manual trivial and unimportant; but nothing, surely, can be required from an agricultural to a manual trivial an

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-

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 year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution, by the active cothe 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 assured that we will not help you. Such is in truth and fact the summary of this most remarkable speech, stripped of all honour, shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to those friendly phrases, and all those cautious forms of expression, 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 32s of 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 proposes—

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 tha

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 University 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

however flings a ject of the Ch sion of The to their tentions

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in it for to Ministers) No; he is yesterday. Burns ma-we do not affairs of is, that the settlers ki Supplant, To enal next point a delegate Presbyteri

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towards the and entertair mal-adminis * The Mir Its testimony Church how li agitation agai phraseology i which we hav principles will

sired to object to the present constitution of the University, was to shew the grounds of his dissatisfaction with the Act of 1837, which formed that constitution, or with the way in which that Act is carried out. Even if he had done this, he would have travelled out of the record, for the resolution, which he was moving, declared approval of the existing state of things except in the points designated by the word exclusively. But however I must not be unjust to the gentleman, for after a few flings at the Bi-hop and the Council, he enters on the real object of his motion. He accordingly gives the Methodists, or the Christian Guardian, or both, a lecture on their very im-Proper conduct in desiring to incorporate their religious principles with their system of education, and preferring a Christian

ollege for themselves to participating in a godless University. On the arguments which follow against what is called "the iniquitous scheme of partition," it is unnecessary for me at present to offer any remarks, as every thing which was advanced proved (although the speaker probably neither intended nor knew it,) that in his opinion the existing state of things, by which the country has one large National Institution open to all, is much preferable to that which would result from a division of the formal state.

ationally, he has given in favour of their institution, as it at present exists. The passage in which he describes the benefi-cial influence of "a great provincial institution" on the feelings of "the young men educated together," so faithfully pourtrays the present state of things in the institution, that it is impossible that its warmest friend could have more effectually de-

"The Episcopalian," says this unconscious champion of the cause which he came forward to assail-"the Episcopalian coming in contact there with the Presbyterian, would find that a man may be a Presbyterian and not be a blockhead; or he may be a Congregationalist and not be a firebrand; or a Bap-tist and not be a monster: so each would discover that a man may be an Episcopalian, and not be a bigot."

as at present constituted!

Amongst those who obtained honours at the examination

at term for the degree of B.A., there were a Roman Catholic and a Congregationalist; and of the medalmen (being in all three), one was a Congregationalist. At the recent Terminal Examination, the only junior sophisters who obtained the honours of a first class in classics, were a Presbyterian and a Congregationalist—the only freshman a Presbyterian. In mathematics, the first amongst the junior sophisters was a Congregationalist—the first amongst the freshmen a Presbyterian.— In logic the first was a Methodist, and in Biblical literature! the first amongst the freshmen was a Presbyterian! There is one point of difference, indeed, between the present state of things, and that which Mr. Fyfe imagines in his reformed University—that both the professors and students of King's College can appreciate, and have recognized, what it does not appear that he supposed possible to exist—the ability of a Roman Catholic.

But although the authorities of King's College are bound to thank him for his arguments, they probably are not equally satisfied with his facts. Will the Rev. gentleman prove what he has asserted that "£4500 were taken out of the College Treasury for the purpose of building what they call a cathe Treasury for the purpose of building what they call a catuedral, without any security for its re payment, and on that very day, the College Council had to borrow £4000 to help themout of their pecuniary embarrassment?" I have made minute enquiry on the subject, and I have no hesitation in declaring that the statements which he made on this subject are contrary to fact. The slander has, I believe, been often repeated, but the number of times a felsehood is told cannot convert it into the number of times a falsehood is told cannot convert it into truth. Will the Reverend gentleman produce his authority for saying that the now Bishop of Toronto "obtained a charter compelling all to sign the 39 Articles?"

I have examined that charter with the greatest care, and find that the acceptance is really written.

The only parties required, by the original charter, as obtained by the now Bishop of Toronto, to sign the 39 articles were the members of Council (and even not all of these, for the Chancellor, the highest officer of the University might be a member of any denomination) and those taking degrees in Divinity. As far as that charter is concerned, it left perfect liberty to the members of any religion or of none to be either ors or Scholars, or to take any degrees in Arts, Medithe case should be universally known and cannot be too strong-

no religious test or qualification required or appointed for Pro-fessors, Scholars, or Graduates in any faculty except that of Divinity. Nay more, there was an express provision with re-gard to the latter two classes that there never should be any such test

do not deserve even the notice of a denial of their tru

From the Christian Guardian, of Feb. 11. s Dr. Burns? Is he an old settler in the country, itinerating in it for twenty or thirty years, (like many of the Wesleyan Ministers) understanding well the condition of the country and familiar with the sentiments and feelings of the community? No; he is an entire stranger in the colony and but a man of yesterday. Wemay almost say the same for the Banner. Dr. Burns may know what to do and what to advise for Scotland, but we do not consider him qualified to offer a safe opinion on the

we do not consider him qualified to oner a safe opinion affairs of a colony of which he knows comparatively nothing. A common fault with the class called respectable emigrants, is, that they come to the colony inflated with big ideas of their To enable our readers properly to appreciate the meeting, we next point to the bodies represented on the platform. Not one of the old and large denominations of the Upper Province had a delegate there.

a delegate there. The Episcopalian, Wesleyan Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic denominations,—including about four-fifths of the people of Upper Canada,—had no hand in the preliminary meetings, or in the "great meeting" itself. Not a single clergyman of either of these Churches, or a single large with the catholic control of the control of layman who could be regarded as a representative of his body,

was on the platform. The ministructure of these Churches, or a single but that he distrusts the sincerity of Dr. Burns and others who represented their religious bodies, or only themselves, is also exceedingly problematical. The latter we think is the most corpressed by the Mirror. however, that the ministers did represent their respective denominations, are the smaller and younger religious bodies to have their opinion embodied in statutes, in opposition to the will and desire of the oldest and largest churches of the province.

The plan of the meeting would be a denominational disad-They acted merely as individuals. Supposing, t, however, weigh a straw in the balance of the platform. be a glorious denominational advantage to the Free Church, the Congregationalists, and the Baptists. That was the weighty consideration which moved the platform to elo-quence and a part of the audience to noisy applause. Embryo Quence and a part of the audience to noisy appraise. Embryo Colleges of three denominations are now in Toronto, which would be immediately benefitted by the adoption of the plan proposed. We wish our brethren to have equal advantage with other classes.

from the time that the first settlement was formed, or the first clearance made by the U. E. Loyalists' age. The object of the meeting was to get up popular excitement in order to frustrate the plan on which the government, it is understood, proposes to settle the long agitated question. But we do not expect the movers will succeed in their object. We would rather agree with, than differ from, the speakers on the King's College question. But if they have fallen into an illiberal and eral and exclusive spirit in contending against an illiberal and exclusive system, the fault is not ours that the liberal ranks We can no more countenance and assist Presbyterian illiberality than Episcopalian. We wish for a settlenent of the question which, as far as possible, may suit the on should the spirit of concession should the state of all parties. In the spirit of concessions sion should the different parties meet, and on the broad ground of reasonable compromise should the long litigation finish. party must not be expected to yield all, and another nothing; but every party should cheerfully consent to concede somethi

with other classes. We think, however, that they ought to

ed the moral and religious interests of the country, alm

(From the Mirror.)*

We had resolved to observe a total neutrality on the exciting question of the University of King's College which has for so long a period been kept before the public mind; and had the discussion of the University of King's College which has for so long a period been kept before the public mind; and had the discussion of the subject continued to be carried through in that fair and liberal spirit which should, by all denominations of our community, be inflexibly adhered to, in the agitation of a great provincial reform, the advantages of which should extend to every Canadian subject of the British Crown, we should not have do to every Canadian subject of the British Crown, we should not have deviated from our prescribed course. But with every desire to lend a ready hand in the impulsion of the public mind towards the attainment of a salutary redress of existing evils, and the attainment of a salutary redress of existing evils. mal-administration of the funds of King's College, by its pre-

It The Mirror is a Journal in the interest of the Church of Rome. Church how little they are interested in the maintenance of the present agriculture, the constraint of the maintenance of the present agriculture of against the University. There are certain peculiarities of which we have not taken the liberty to interfere, but of which our price of the constraint of the the we have not taken the liberty to interfere, but of which our ciples will not, of course, allow us to approve.—[ED. CHURCH.]

grant, Grammar schools, chart, charter, and despatches, is as sent executive functionaries, we must candidly confess that we Jessop, Johnston, Leboutillier, G. Macdonell, J. A. Macdon unprofitable as it is flat. What Mr. Fyfe had to do, if he de-sired to object to the present constitution of the University,

Being desirous of forming for ourselves a fair estimate of the present position of the case, we attended the meeting held on Tuesday evening, in the chapel of the Rev. J. Roaf's congregation. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Adam Ferguson; and on the platform we observed a goodly number of the ministers of the dissenting religious denominations in the city.— The prestige of the demonstration was remarkably clerical; the orator of the night, before whom all the minor agitators seemed to sink into insignificance, or to quail with timid apprehension, was the Rev. Dr. Burns, the Provincial champion of the Free Church of Scotland. A few laymen were indeed stuck up; by way of interspersion, we suppose to give eclat to the demonstration in newspaper columns. With the exception however, of Mr. J. Leslie, we have no hesitation in declaring that a more naked display of theatrical supernumeraries we never before witnessed. It was impossible to have attended this meeting, and to leave the house with any other conviction than that the *clerical* agitators were the grand leaders of the all, is much preferable to that which would result from a division of the funds.

The authorities of King's College have reason to be thankful to their acute opponent for the evidence which, however unintentionally and produce the careful of the work in which they are embarked.

There was one thing in Mr. Jennings' speech which gave weight to his words; every person present believed in his sincerity. He is well known to be a benevolent, amiable, and open-hearted man. On this occasion, poor man, his patience was put to a severe test; for we think we never listened to a more severe castigation than was administered to him by the Gentle man who spoke after him, the Rev. Dr. Burns, to whom

was deputed the proposal of the 3d resolution.

Dr. Burns was indeed the orator of the night, before whose Herculean powers all the others seemed to vanish into utter invisibleness. He rose with all the conscious ease, though not His stentorian lungs expanded and contracted with the force Why, this is a most accurate description of King's College, of a hot blast pair of bellows in an iron smelting house. His voice was at first low and solemnly terrific; his enunciation slow and appallingly admonitory. He reminded us of a first class locomotive, just emerging from the station house, when its panting terrors admonish the bystanders to keep clear of The Rev. gentleman wheeled and gyrated, first taking in tow one class of passengers, and then another, till the whole were regularly linked. Poor Mr. Jennings! He the whole were regularly linked. Poor Mr. Jennings! He had crossed the Doctor's rails; and the Doctor ran into him without mercy. Mr. Jennings bore his misfortune with Christian meekness. The Dr. smote him first on the right cheek. then on the left; and there he sat like "patience smiling at

Yes, verily, and we believe he was the mar plot of the night.— For the life of us we cannot let it out of our head but that Dr. Burns played the honest man on this occasion, (by mistake, perhaps:) for a more unmitigated display of thorough bigotry, perflaps:) for a more unmitigated display of thorough orgony, purblind arrogance, and clerical intolerance, we never had the honour of witnessing. It would be difficult to say whether the spirit of "Protestant ascendancy," or of the "Blue Laws of Connecticut," or the righteents Pharisee, was predominant in

nis speech. They were all there.

The Rev. Dr. propounded that King's College must be Procestant. This made it quite evident to our mind that under the new regime, it would soon be minus a King. Though we have no great leaning towards the only Roman Catholic Professor at present in King's College, we must confess we should not like to see him ungowned because of his adherence to the religion of his fathers. Much less should we desire to see him, or any other man, of whatever creed or colour, shut out of the portals of the University, to satisfy the intolerant cravings of a bigot such as Dr. Burns. Nor should we exclude from the Law Chair of this seat of learning, any gentleman of adequate abilities, though he chanced "to breathe the air of a Court of Chancery," notwithstanding Dr. Burn's declared doubts as to whether his evangelical lungs could imbibe that polluted atmosphere and "preach the pure doctrines of the Gospel." Never did we listen to a more wanton insult than the Rev. agitator cast upon the legal profession. We doubt much whether the Rev. Doctor will report this part of his speech; we are determined, however, that it shall not be overlooked.

Now there is no concealing one fact; Dr. Burns is the head and front of the present movement against King's College.— All the other movers in the agitation are mere cyphers—mere plastic pieces of dead clay, which, in the grasp of his lion hands, or too often enforced.

Such was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was subjects have hitherto stood neutral in the movement.

They must stand neutral no longer. The alarm has been sounded. Let them do their duty. Shall we have a University sounded. open to all religious denominations, or shall we have one in which the doctrine of Protestant exclusiveness is to shut the

state that a Charter was denounced as unjust it will be turned into an engine of insufferable oppression. do not stop to argue the merits of the details of Dr. Burn's of not deserve even the notice of a denial of their truth.

In your next number, Sir, with your permission, I shall proposes to place the appointments to chairs in the hands of an elective projected curves.

In your next number, Sir, with your permission, I shall propably continue my observations on the Meeting and on the body, consisting of delegates chosen by the masses of the people; and that the mayors of the towns of Kingston, Toronto, wilton. London, &c. &c., with other individuals, are to be Hamilton, London, &c. &c., with other individuals, are to be of the body, who are to nominate the Professors to fill the chairs.

with it have some pretensions to the character of gentleme and probably to that of scholarship. Keep it then out of the paws of pedants and bigots. A Stuart may be had; but a Cromwell is worse, We detest the slave to the doctrine of Cromwell is worse, passive obedience; but we shrink from the touch of the purita nical conventicler, who "waits upon the Lord" for his orders to fire the faggots of fanatic intolerance.

(From the Montreal Pilot.)

The Globe and Examiner have replied at some length to the that they come to the colony inflated with big ideas of their n wisdom and importance, and imagine the natives and old to be admitted that Dr. Burns' speech has not been fairly resettlers know just nothing at all. They come to teach and supplant, rather than to learn and conform. publish to the world the sentiments expressed by the Rev

We must confess that we think it deeply to be regretted that an individual occupying such a prominent position in the Free Church as Dr. Burns, should have delivered a speech at a public meeting which will not bear the light. What we infer from was on the platform. The ministers who delivered speeches for the meeting were of the Baptist, Free Church, United Secsion, and Congregational bodies. Whether these Ministers think that there is serious ground for the apprehension expressed by the Mirror. No matter how liberal may be the Toronto so disposed we have no doubt that he could make such amendments and reforms under the present charter, as would College; and if the people should succeed in obtaining the most liberal bill that the most sanguine could desire, and such men as Dr. Burns should be entrusted with its working, we shall have matters ten times worse than they are at present.

> one of the most extreme sections, will narrow the dispute to this one point, it will be very easy to meet him upon it. He the stream, when a gun was discharged at him from, as he be already confesses that "the charter cannot be called an illibe- lieved, a wood shed attached to the residence before mentioned;

to have stood thus :- [Patriot.

"I shall merely repeat - to prevent mistakes - with reference to the present constitution and management of King's College

that both theoretically and practically there is no test or religious qualification for Professors, Scholars, or Graduates in justi any Faculty-and that those who give and those who receive instruction within its walls are not limited to any one denomination, but that in the former grade the Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the Church of Scotland are represented, —in the latter, not merely those, but the Free Church, the Congregationalists, Methodists, and probably other denominationsnor is there any restriction whatsoever as to the attendance of any one, who is not a member of the Church of England, on any religious duties."

EARL CATHCART AND THE GOVERNMENT. - In the Pilot of Friday last, we find the following words: "We shall not blame him for acting under the advice of the Ministry which SNOW.—At last and containing the following words: "SNOW.—At last and containing the following words: "We shall not blame him for acting under the advice of the Ministry which

Association of the state of the

Berthelot, Boutillier, Cameron, Chauveau, Cauclion, Chabot, De Witt, Dessaulnier, Drummond, Jobin, Leslie, Lemoine, Lantier, Lafontaine, J. S. Macdonell, Morin, Nelson, Price, Powell, Harmanus Smith, Thompson, and Carl. Powell, Harmanus Smith, Thompson, and Tache. -26.

Moderates .- Christie, Franchere, Laterriere, Laurin, Laste, D. E. Macdonell, Methot, Roblin, and Rousseau .- 9. It will be seen from the above, that the whole house co of 84 Members; of whom 49 are supporters of "the Ministry bequeathed by Lord Metcalfe," 26 only are in declared hostility to that "Ministry," and 9 are what may be termed moderates, or gentlemen who declare they have independent opinions, irespective of whatever party may be in power; that they will unite in no "vote of want of confidence" for mere party purposes, or, in other words, that the softening of asper poses, or, in other words, that the softening of asperitles, the moderation of conflicting passions, and the working out of good measures, shall be the distinguishing features of their Legislative career. Thus, then, it will appear, that as between the two parties, the actual Ministerial majority is 23. While if every man of the "Moderates" should join the "Opposition," a vote of want of confidence, there would still remain a Ministerial" majority of 14. Under such circumstances, the reader may pay as much attention to the Editor of the Pilot's breaking up within a few weeks as he pleases? - Brockville

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS .- We learn by private advices from Quebec that the greatest activity prevails in preparing the defences of the garrison. Workmen are engaged in deepening the ditches of the Citadel, and the artillery in mounting guns and conveying ammunition to the different service magazines. The artillery are constantly practising with both shot

two years further, the enrolment of the three troops of Provincial Disgoons, and the Coloured Corps in Upper Canada.—Ib.

DONATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE QUEBEC SUFFERERS.—It appears that out of £149,246 7s. Id. received since the fires up to the 31st day of January last, Great Britain has contributed the munificent sum of £103,083 11s. 10d., making about £3,824 per week for every week since the last fire took place. Besides this, she has given shoes for 13,507 persons, a pair of new blankets for 6,395 persons, and of old ones for 200 persons; she has given 5,250 great coats, 8,150 blue Guernsey frocks. She has also given enough blue pilot cloth to make a complete suit of clothes for 2756 perblue pilot cloth to make a complete suit of clothes for 2750 persons, teckoning that each person would require five yards of stuff.

There are besides a sufficient number of counterpanes for 3,200 beds, and sheets for 2,346. And there are complete suits of made clothing, all new, for 500 men. If any proof were resultance of the countries of the

mute, and the ladies of the Hotel Dieu some time since, advertised that they were prepared to commute Fief Nazareth or Griffintown. The Seigneurs of Fief Lagauchetière have also given the same notice, and in our advertising columns will be found a notice from the proprietors of that Seigniory, and also from the Seigneur of Fief Closse; these last two "Fiefs" form a large strip of the St. Lawrence Suburbs,—fronting on Craig Street, bounded on one side by the Main Street, St. Lawrence, Suburbs, and on the other side by Germain Street, and extending beyond the limits of the city. It is now in the power of every landed proprietor within the city, to extinguish the Seignorial rights on his property at once, and, if he does not now avail himself of it, he must blame himself and not the Seignoris. A limited time is offered to those who desire to hold their property free of all dues in Free and Common Soccage, or Seignors. A timited time is offered to those who desire to hold their property free of all dues in Free and Common Soccage, or Fee Simple; and, after the expiration of that time, the present rates will be increased, and, in addition to this, they will be required to pay on the augmented value of their properties. As no part of the city is more rapidly improving than this Suburb, we advise all that care for a clear title, to lose no time in

door in the face of every Catholic? We ask the question in sober seriousness. We call upon our fellow subjects in Eastern Lometans, Atheists, and Sectarians of every description were admissable under it to be Professors, Scholars, or Graduates in Arts, Law and Medicine.

Enough has been said to shew that the Rev'd, gentleman's assertion about the exclusiveness of the original Charter is as incapable of proof as the historical fiction, by which he represents Sir George Murray as "denouncing this same Charter whilst he was Governor." But I have done with this gentleman for the present. The assertions of a person, who could unhesitatingly state that a Charter was denounced as unjust. Roman Catholic faith. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Seminary by purchase from the original grantees. The only exceptions, inconsiderable in point of extent, but important from position, are the Fief Nazareth, granted in aid of a community of religious ladies; the Fief Closse, a strip of ground running parallel, as above described, to the St. Lawrence Main Street, granted to a Town Major for his valiant defence of the Hotel Dieu against the Indians; and the Fief Lagauchetière, granted to a superior officer of that name for a similar service. This last, though but of small frontage, extends for some miles into the rear, into which was then the unexplored forest.

The commutation of all these Fiefs is under the control of

Mr. Weekes, and will be effected on a uniform principle, and at rates which will be highly advantageous to those who immediately set about this necessary work .- Montreal Gazette.

vantage from it. For the ten years now to the total number of emigrants arrived at Quebec was 121,170.

But in 1829 the influence of the Canada Land Company be sided with ability and dignity until his elevation to the Bench But in 1829 the influence of the Canada Land Company be gan to be felt in the British islands. The exertions the Company had made to render Canada known, in 1829 produced fruit, and if the Company had done nothing for Canada upon fruit, and if the Company had done nothing for Canada upon its own soil, the benefits it has been the means of procuring for its own soil, the benefits it to the leating order. 2,612 arrived via the United States .- Montreal Herald.

We regret to learn that a diabolical attempt was recently made to take the life of Colonel Kerby, Collector of Customs at Fort Erie. It appears that the Colonel was standing on If the movement party, of which the Pilot is the organ of one of the most extreme sections, will narrow the dispute to ral one," and consequently we have no doubt when he has had a great number of shot entered his clothing, the thickness of an opportunity of reading the excellent letters of our correspondent M. A., he will be convinced that it is much more liberal than any arrangement which Dr. Burns and his coadjutors would agree in preparing.

Very appropriately to this matter, M. A. has just called our convergence of the property of the last paragraph in his complete the last paragraph in his comp attention to an omission in printing the last paragraph in his second letter, which ought to have been entirely in italics, and was arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party, but was discharged by the magistrates who investigated the matter. It the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murderous attempt to

as on the Canadian side, to take their trial for attempting to destroy the steam Ferry-boat which plies between Fort Erie have been made to destroy this vessel-two by boring holes through the bottom, and three by placing large quantities of gunpowder in the fire wood. A strict watch is now kept on ard day and night, and the owners take the precaution to split up the fire-wood into such small pieces that it is impossible any combustible matter can be placed therein without discovery; so that persons having to cross the Ferry need not be

ground, whatever they may have gained since last session.—
And to prove this, we shall here quote the names, so as to exhibit more clearly, the actual state of parties in the Provincial Assembly, as they at present stand.

MINISTERIAL.—Wessrs. Boulton, Brooke, Chalmers, Cummings, Colville, Duggan, Draper, Dunlop, Dickson, Daly, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Guillet, Hale, Hall,

DeBleury, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Guillet, Hale, Hall,

Brantford, 20th Feb., 1846. MR. EDITOR, -SIR, -Last evening I attended a Lecture elivered by the Rev. J. C. Usher, before the Mechanics' Instiute and the inhabitants of this town, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a very respectable though select assembly, particularly of ladies, which does great

I assure you I was highly delighted and entertained by the Lecture,—its excellence I cannot fully extol; neither can I say which I admired most—the oratorical rhetoric of the Lecrer, the deep research into the science, or the information

mmunicated, with its moral tendency.

Now, Sir, in giving this short and simple testimony of my probation, I hope the public at large will avail themselves of ery such opportunity that may offer for their intellectual I am, Sir, with respect, Your most obedient,

-Brantford Courier. We cut the following from a late English paper:

Basil Montagu, Esq., the accountant in Bankruptcy, is to tire on a pension, and Mr. Richard Clarke, the chancellor's cretary of bankrupts, is to succeed him. The salary is

Mr. Clarke is, we believe, a Canadian, and was long resident and much esteemed in Montreal. His numerous friends here will be glad to hear of his prosperity.— Montreal Herald.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday evening last, a poor man named Mulligan, employed by the Corporation as a wood-cutter, while descending the Hall steps with wood for the use of the police, fell and broke his leg a little above the ancle. ans and conveying ammunition to the different service magatines. The artillery are constantly practising with both shot
and shells.—Montreal Courier.

A General Order, published this week, authorizes for

The healthy state of the 82nd regiment, since they have been stationed in Toronto, is worthy of notice. In the course of three years' service in Jamaica, the 82nd buried 6 officers and 244 men. The two years' service in Toronto of the head quarters of the 82nd will terminate in May next, and during their stay here they have not buried a single man. pecied the regiment will move to Kingston at the opening of the navigation. They carry with them the best wishes of the inhabitants for their future welfare; and that, wherever stationed, they may enjoy health and comfort to the full extent ugh they have done here .- British Colonist.

FIRE AT THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY. - A disastrous made clothing, all new, for 500 men. If any proof were required to convince all parties of the population of Lower Canada, of the affectionate feeling with which they are regarded by the Government of Great Beitain, and by their fellow subjects in that part of the empire, we should think it would be furnished by this statement. We have no desire to mix political feeling with such a subject as this, but we think that we may be allowed to say, that there are some politicians whose hatred to England is very thinly disguised, who must blush for their past injustice, when they remember the contributions for the relief of the sufferers at the Quebec Fires.—Montreal Herald.

The Frudal Tenure.—A good deal has been said and written against the Feudal Tenure, and particularly where it exists in cities. The gentlemen of the Seminary, by the Ordinance passed by the Special Council, were compelled to commute, and the ladies of the Hotel Dieu some time since, advertised that they were prepared to commute Fief Nazareth or

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(To the Editor of the Loyalist.) JUDGE BOTSFORD.

[Upon the retirement of Judge Botsford from the Bench we Lipon the retirement of Judge Botsford from the Bench we naturally wished to give a brief sketch of his life, and public career, and for that purpose applied to a gentleman whom we knew possessed the requisite knowledge of him, and his family, to furnish us with data. In reply to our application we received the following sketch, which we conceive to be so able and impartially written that we publish it as it is, having at the same time. the same time much pleasure in endorsing the opinions therein expressed; particularly that which deprecates the system of allowing old and meritorious officers to retire without any or their declining years. It can scarcely be necessary provision for their declining years. It can scarcely be necessary to add that the writer of the following is in no way related to Judge Botsford, and cannot possibly have any pecuniary interest in what he advocates.]—Ed. Loyalist.

Judge Botsford is the son of one of those who left all but Do.

a Briton's heart and Loyalty in a rebel land. Accompanied by the forefathers of the Millidges and Chandlers, his father and himself came to Annapolis, then the capital of Nova Scotia, about the year 1782. They had all been persons of standing and influence at New Haven, where they possessed very extensive and advantage in the property. A few years after his averaged as sive and valuable property. A few years after his arrival at Annapolis, Mr. Botsford (the father) removed to Fort Cumberland, and shortly afterwards purchased the Westcock pro-perty, which has remained the family seat ever since. His talents and high character pointed him out as the most suitable person to fill the Speaker's chair in the first General Assembly EMIGRATION—Although a large emigration had been directed to North America for a great many years, it was not until 1829 that Canada may be said to have derived much adultil 1829 that Canada until 1829 that Canada may be said to have derived blue at the death, which took place in 1813. In the next session after vantage from it. For the ten years from 1819 to 1829 the

its own soil, the benefits it has been the means of procuring for it in Britain, and from Britain entitle it to the lasting gratitude of this Colony. We have now before us returns of the emigration arrived in this country since 1929, carefully compiled by Mr. Buchanan, Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec (a gentleman whose intelligence, zeal, and patient perseverance, eminently qualify him for the situation he holds), and we learn that in the five years subsequent to 1829, the emieminently quality him for the situation he noise), and we learn from them, that in the five years subsequent to 1829, the emigration from the British Isles was 165,793. But we learn from other sources, that in the three years from 1829 to 1832, the properties of the work of the results of t the emigrants arrived reached the high number of 51,746, but the emigrants arrived reached the high number of 1,746, but the emigrants are not 1,746, but the emigrants are the Cholera of that year was of so fatal a character on the St.

Lawrence, that the numbers in 1833 fell to 22,062. In fact

November 1832 fell to 22,062 in fact

November 1832 fell to emigration has not fully recovered the shock yet. Nor is there any probability that it will be what it might have been had it improvements in past years have been effected. Many other not been for the Cholera of 1832 and 1834, for the reason that important services we might also enumerate, which are remembered only by the comparatively few who knew Judge Botsford years set in upon it, it did not cease but took a new direction, as one of the most active and zealous members of our Legisland has continued in it since. It is also the fact that the rebellions of 1837-38 operated materially in checking the amend-ment which had begun to shew itself in 1836. In 1838 the ment which had begun to shew itself in 1830. In 1830 the number was only 3,266, and in 1839, 7,500. But since 1840 shores, and marked his entrance on public life. This is surely umper was only 0,200, and in 1303, 1,300 the period of navi-migration has again recovered, and during the period of navi-sation for 1845 now closed, it amounted to 27,354, of whom ence in his power, yet that influence has never been exercised in favor of those towards whom he was bound by the ties of relationship and affection. Let those who speak so loudly and so often of a phantom which they have designated as a "family compact," bear in mind the fact, that although the father of a numerous family, Judge Botsford has no son who fills any pub-

ic situation attended with any remuneration.

Since his elevation to the Bench, the subject of our memoir has not of course appeared in a character which affords any scope for editorial comment, and it is almost needess to remark, that the same high sense of duty and justice distinguished him in this capacity, which had shewn itself in his previous career. Well knowing that the effectual prosperity and wealth of his adopted country must depend upon its agricultural resources, Judge Botsford has ever been foremost among those who have drawn attention to this important subject; perhaps it is as much to the excellent model which his own estate affords, as to discharged by the magistrates who investigated the matter. It is to be hoped, however, that every exertion will be used to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murderous attempt to Two persons have been held to bail, on the American as well as on the Caradian index to the careful on the caradian index to write the history of our Province; for from the time that it has been the caradian index to write the history of our Province; for from the time

that it has been distinguished by its present name, to that of his elevation, he has borne a conspicuous part in almost every public act which is worthy of record. This is a task which for and Black Rock. It appears that no less than five attempts and Black Rock. It appears that no less than five attempts the present at least we must leave to other hands, and briefly his adopted country the Religion, the institutions, and the liberties of his forefathers. His benevolence, generosity and hospitality are too well known to need any praise which our pencould bestow; indeed no words could add much to the character of one who is emphatically a gentleman and a Christian.

After spending half a century in the active service of his snow.—At last, and certainly not least, we have got a fall Botsford is induced to resign a situation which requires the blame him for acting under the advice of the Ministry which has been bequeathed to him by Lord Metcalfe, so long as that Ministry is able to hold together, which we predict will not be many weeks"

What foundation other than "the wish," which is generally father to "the thought," the writer in the Pilot may have had for the preceding prediction, we know not. Certain it is that "the Ministry bequeathed by Lord Metcalfe," have not lost ground, whatever they may have gained since last session.—And to prove this, we shall here quote the names, so as to ex-

One after another we have followed them to their long home, not indeed to the sepulchres where their fathers are gathered, for they sleep beneath the sod on which the foe and the stranger tread; how little, though, need they reck of their resting-place, who are worthy to be numbered among "England's dead!" He of whom we now speak stands almost alone, nor can we expect his sojourn with us to be but for a little while.

We cannot conclude this short memoir without expressing a confident hope that while he yet remains with us some mark of British gratitude may be shown towards one who was among the first, and is now nearly the last of those whom we distinguish as "the British Loyalists."

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the request of several parties, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has connexion with the LAND and AGENCY business he has been for some years engaged in here; and the long experience he has more confidence, to offer his services to those who may be pleased to avail themselves of them, in disposing of Lands, Real Estate, Merchandize, Produce, &c. &c. Stocks of Bankrupt and other Estates, &c. &c.

SHAW ARMOUR, One after another we have followed them to their long home,

CHURCH SOCIETY. THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will take place at the Society's House, King Street, Toronto, on Thursday the 5th March,

1846, at 3 o'clock, P. M. W. H. RIPLEY. 18th Feb., 1846.

The next meeting of this Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday the 5th of March next.

Held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday the 5th of March next.

Held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday the 5th of March next.

Esq., or to the Subscriber. held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday the 5th of March next. SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary.
Mohawk Parsonage, 2d Feb. 1846.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings, -well watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 mile Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 11 mile from Newmarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm. For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON,

Solicitor and Land Agent.
450-3m February 26, 1846.

OWEN, MILLER, & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS.

AVING disposed of their Establishment in Kingston, with the intention of increasing their business in Toronto, take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the liberal and distinguished patronage conferred on them for the liberal and distinguished patronage conterred on them during the last five years; and they respectfully solicit a continuance for their successor, FREDERICK KEYLER, who, from his long experience in their Establishment, enables them to state he will merit the same generous support.

N.B .- The present Firm will continue the Business until 1st April, 1846; at which period a variety of New and Second-hand Carriages, Waggons, &c.

Will be on hand for Sale, up to the 23d of said Month. Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

**W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particular Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention. Toronto, January 14, 1846.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.; District. Township. Lot.Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 Con. Acres. E. half 11 W. 17, W. 127 Cartwright ... Broken lots 18 & 19 Camden East .. N. half 29 half N. half 22, half 23 Broken lots 39 & 40 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South E. half 14 E. half 19 Part N. half 2 Broken lots 10 & 11 ... 8} (Town of) \$5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 3 & 4, " W. half lot 2 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lo Oughborough 13 & 24 foore E. half 17 lurray ... N. E. ‡ 32 do. ... 32 & 34 do. ... N. ½ 7, W. half 12 16 orth Croshy E. half N. half South half 14 W. half 14 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 11, 18 & 19 5, & \$ 18 Part 4 do. S. half 13 E. half 35 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply, if by letter, free f postage, to

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Ger in England and Canada; are offered for sale by the under

Township.

FRANCIS M. HILL

Lot.

22, 24, 25, 26, 28 Part 25 7, 11 W. half 11 W. half Nassagaweya ... W. half 23 lome ... Scott ... 27 3 200
Colborne ... Smith ... 11, W. side of 3 — 200
Nestern ... Sombra ... Com'r. Road 3 — 200
Do ... N. half 10 6 100
Bathurst ... South Sherbrooke ... Part 21 2 76
Wellington ... Woolwich ... Elock No. 3. on the Grand River, containing 30:0 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots
River, containing 30:0 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots
For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of boostage,—to

Township of Kingston.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 26:
W. W. Street, Esq.; Rev. F. A. O'Meara (Feb. 9); Rev. F. S. Neve, rem.; C. N. Maniy, Esq.; J. L. Hughes, Esq.; Rossage,—to

Mr. Justice Jones; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. E. Boswell, rem.;
J. Covernton, Esq.

Cobourg, 5th February, 1846,

TO LET.

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store under the Commodiant of the Co derneath fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store

PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the Conoung Harbour will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday, the second day of February next. the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing

By order of the President. W. H. KITTSON, Harbour Company's Office, Cobourg, 27th Dec, 1845.

The above Meeting is POSTPONED until Saturday, the 7th March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon

By order of the Board. W. H. KITTSON.

31st January, 1846. F. LEWIS.

Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer, BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the D public in general, for the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYAN-CING business, at the most moderate charges, and with the

greatest exactness.

In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to undertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT HIS OFFICE,

On Monday, the Second day of March next, WILD LANDS, CLEARED FARMS, HOUSES

TOWN LOTS, &c. &c. which will be continued on the first Monday in every month throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the

properties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846.

ANNUALS FOR 1846. Blessington
The Poet's Gallery of Beauty, by E. Finden, with

Nature's Gems, or American Wild Flowers in their
Native Haunts, by Emma C. Embury, the plates coloured after nature 1 16 3 The Rose 0 7 6 ALSO:

A great variety of other Handsomely Bound Books, Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour Boxes, &c. &c. H. & W. ROWSELL. King Street. Toronto, January 14, 1846. OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY,

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. HUGH SCOBIE

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most Experienced Workmen are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and those imported direct from England. An experienced Parisian Hand has been engaged, and an

entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest patterns pur-chased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, in a style to command universal approbation.

Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of Law and Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any

Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in a very superior manner.

All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and at the lowest possible price. Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845.

EDUCATION. M RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER!

Music

Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

Mrs. Ryerson hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentle Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) Murch, 1845. BIRTHS. At Toronto, on the 17th inst., Mrs. F. Lewis, of a son.

At Kingston, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Henry Smith, Jr., Esq., M.P.P., of a son. At London, on the 1st Feb., Mrs. William W. Street of a At Brookeville, near Simcoe, Talbot District, on the 1st inst., the lady of John G. Williams, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Litchfield, on Feb. 3, by the Rev. F. S. Neve, Mr. James McLean, to Miss Isabella Stickler. At Clarendon, Feb. 11th, Mr. Thomas Elliot, to Miss Margaret Corrigan, second daughter of Thomas Corrigan, Esq., Mayor of the Municipality of Clarendon.

DIED. At Brookeville, near Simcoe, on Thursday the 19th inst., Maria, the very estimable and beloved wife of John G. Williams, Esq.
On the 18th inst., in the 70th year of her age, Catharine,

wife of Mr. John Grass, an old and respected inhabitant of the

FRANCIS M. HILL.

439-tf

J. Covernton, Esq. T. Champion, Esq., The Rev. M. Richey's Letter will appear in our next.

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pay some respect to the wishes of those who have faithfully,

for the general good.

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

XXIX.-THE FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT. S. M.

The Collect.

Loun, who for our sake didst fast forty days and forty nights; live us grace to use such abstinence, that, our flesh being subdued to see Spirit, we may ever obey Thy godly motions in rightcous sed true holiness, to Thy honour and glory, who livest and reignest ith the Father and the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end.

I. For us the Son of Man Did fast, a and suffer b here:

O Son of God, "in time of need," Thy "grace to help" bring near !c

May none of all Thy saints Receive that grace "in vain"! d
Let ev'ry heart, made dead to sin, From "hurtful lusts" abstain :e

" Abstain from fleshly lusts That war against the soul"; f By grace subdue the carnal mind, And "ev'ry thought" controul g

When press'd by Satan's wile,
We'll look in faith to THEE!
Like THEE, h we'll draw THE SPIRIT'S sword,
And make the Tempter flee.

Thou, Lord, hast led the way,
And waged successful strife;
And now, through Thee, our Help, our Guide,
We keep the way of life.

Through THEE escaped from wrath, We cast no look behind: i GOMORGAH'S cursed plains we shun;
GOD'S MOUNT OF GRACE j we find!

Hebrews II. 18.
Hebrews II. 18.
Hebrews IV. 15, 16.
The Epistle (2 Cor. vt. 1.)
Rom. vi. 11, 12, 13; and viii. 12, 13.
1 Peter ii. 14, and Gal. v. 17, 24.
Collect, and 2 Cor. x. 5.
4, 7, 10); Eph. g Collect, and 2 Cor. x. 5.
i The Gospel, (Matt. iv. 4, 7, 10); Eph. vi, 17.
i Errst Morn. Less. (Gen. xix. 17, 24); Ps. xi. 6; Is. 1, 10.
Gen. xix. 17, with Hebrews xii. 22; 2 Peter, ii. 9.

GOTTFRIED; OR, THE LITTLE HERMIT. CHAP. XII.-CONCLUSION. JOY AFTER SORROW.

cave. "Make haste and get up!" he cried: "the fried has brought with him what is infinitely more prewind is as favourable as we could possibly desire. - cious-the knowledge of God, trust in Christ, and Let us embark at once, and set sail." They both love to God and man. These are the true pearls hurried out; but Gottfried begged a few minutes' de- spoken of in the gospel: these it is that we should lay. Before leaving the island, he wished once more all desire. I candidly confess that Gottfried's histoto thank God for the blessings he had showered upon ry has strengthened me in many respects, and especihim for the last three years, and also for the sufferings ally in my confidence in God; a great gain for me, it had pleased Him to make him endure. He knelt to which not all the corals of the ocean are, in my down, and when he arose he was ready to bid a last opinion to be compared. Yes, my dear friends, grace farewell to his abode.

brought with him for this purpose. Gottfried asked, dations are unshaken." wonderingly, what he was going to do with this tree,

ded with joy. The happy hearts on shore were not less powerfully and stood with outstretched arms, addressing ardent be blessed long after his death. prayers to heaven for his safe return. The villagers, young and old, were collecting from all parts, calling out, "They have indeed found him, and are bringing him home!" and, on his landing, they welcomed him with loud acclamations of joy. But his mother's delight is not to be described; she could only press her she had mourned as dead.

but the younger ones had quite forgotten their brother; and his strange appearance at first intimidated them. But a little encouragement from their parents soon made them more friendly; and, in a short time, about him. From every side, men and women, young excites pity-the latter contempt; for he whose afmen and girls, pressed near to shake him by the hand, fections are wholly those of his own fireside is unwor-

the villagers would not consent to it. "We are also friend confirms it in no ordinary degree:anxious to hear the marvellous things that have hap- Upon the 4th of April, 1823, I was pacing as usu- rence of his will I now possess. I had neglected every

midst of his friends, neighbours, and acquaintances, castle man; was stationed at the helm all the time: all of whom took so lively an interest in all that hap- and that several years had elapsed since the alleged pened to him. They then separated, and Gottfried, piracy took place. The witness added, that the pisurrounded by his family, once more reached his home. rates departed with their booty, and he did not see After so long an absence, he could not look on that any of them till three years afterwards, when he pointthreshold without shedding tears of joy. On entering, ed out to a police officer the prisoner at the bar as what was their astonishment to find the table spread one of them, whilst he was entering the harbour of with a feast, which the generous Thomas had prepar- Kingston (Jamaica) in a boat. ed against their return; so that on this day at least | The only other witness was the police officer who the fond mother might be free of all care and expense. had seized poor Buche on the allegation of the sailor, Gottfried sat down between his happy parents; Tho- so that the latter was the sole witness to the crime mas was placed on their right and Peter on their left: charged-a crime which Mr. Buche indignantly dethen came Elizabeth, Frederick and the younger nied on his trial, stating that, if an extension of time children. Many dishes were served which Gottfried had been allowed him, he could have proved that he had almost forgotten. What especially delighted was of respectable connexions in Guadaloupe, where him, who for so long a period had seen no fruit but he possessed a competency which placed him far bethe cone of the fir-tree, was the sight of baskets full youd the necessity of following the infamous and perof rosy apples, and mellow pears, plums, and brown ilous profession of a pirate; adding that it would be nuts, but, above all, red and white grapes. "These seen from Lloyd's lists that no ship of the name stadelicious fruits," said he, "are only to be found ted by the crown witness had left Leith at the time among the habitations of mankind. Without human alleged. fellow creatures."

fried, in his turn opened the parcel, and took out his rush baskets. As he had preserved them in his cave, they had fortunately escaped the fire; and, before quitting the island, he had wrapped them up secretly in his old things. He placed the baskets on the table, and took off the covers, while all were astonished which they contained. "O, ho!" cried Thomas, "these are indeed treasures! These pearls are worth are of remarkable size and beauty. Well, my dear friends, you are now relieved from your difficulties, and will be able to discharge the debts you have contracted in purchasing your little property, and, besides, have it in your power to leave something to your children."

"Not so," exclaimed Christopher; "you and Peter, my brave comrades, have both, as brothers, partaken the danger of the voyage: it is but just that you should also partake the profits. Without your ed our dear Gottfried, nor have now been in possession of these pearls and corals. I will divide them into three parts, of which you shall take your choice, commencing with Thomas. The remaining third shall be for me, my wife and children."

Towards the end of dinner, two of the countrymen, who had refused to accompany Gottfried's father to the rocky island, had, without invitation, entered the "Really," said one of them (he who had asked £10 as a reward for going), "we should have made more than ten pounds by it: I could tear my hair with vexation to think I did'nt go." "O," said the other, 'It would have been worth more than a hundred Sir, yours, &c. &c. pounds to us; and that was well worth risking one's life for." "Begone," said Thomas; "neither of you are worthy of any thing; covetous and cowardly souls, who would move neither hand nor foot without being paid for it, even though it were to save a fellow-creature's life. Go, you deserve to depart empty-handed."

"As for me," continued Thomas, "I will not accept these pearls. Gottfried has six brothers and sisters, and his parents are not rich. I should think it a sin to take a single pearl from them. I am sufficiently rich; but Peter must receive his destined portion-he is actually in want; and the courage with which he braved an imminent danger merits a good recompence." Peter received the valuable reward offered him. In the excess of their gratitude, Gottfried's parents again pressed Thomas to take his portion of the pearls. "Do not press me about it," Next morning, by daybreak, Peter came to the answered: "I care little for these riches; but Gottand divine mercy are more difficult to measure and to They proceeded to the shore. Thomas had alrea- fathom than the sea from which these pearls have dy cut down a small tir-tree, and ornamented it with been taken. Let our confidence, then, in him, be as blue, white, red, and yellow ribbons, which he had fixed as the coral rocks on the sea-shore, whose foun-

Gottfried once more mixed in human society.so prettily adorned with ribbons. "At our depar- Whatever he had learned by meditation in his lonely ture," answered Thomas, "I promised your anxious island, he now put in practice. He dressed himself

> GOOD-WILL AND GOOD WORKS TO ALL MEN.

I remember a poor patriot in Renfrewshire (Scotland), whose anxiety as to the National Debt made dear Gottfried to her heart, whom for three long years him neglect his own debts until he found himself within the walls of a gaol. Now, weak and improvi-The joy of Elizabeth and Frederick was excessive; dent though that man was, he seemed to me a more respectable and even amiable member of society than "The wretch, concentrated all in self,"

whose sympathies, oyster-like, never extend beyond they became so familiar, that they began to gambol the limits of his own shell. The former character bidding him welcome, and congratulating him on his thy of society, and should have Spitzbergen for his happy return. Gottfried was quite overcome. "O abode. There are few men, however obscure, who on hearing that Thomas was about to become a memmy God!" thought he, "I cannot imagine greater have not had opportunities of rendering signal service ber of the Church. She said afterwards to her pasjoy than this, excepting, indeed, that which we shall to some of their fellow-creatures, even at little cost tor, "Never, never did I pray so fervently as at the experience when the spirits of the blest shall receive of time or money, provided the service was prompt, us into heaven with a like degree of love and friend- prudent, and hearty. Almost every man's life will be found, on a review, to afford proofs more or less better soothed the parents. The child recovered; Gottfried's mother was very anxious to hear his ad-Gottfried's mother was very anxious to hear his adventures, and wished to bring him to the house; but veritable anecdote, communicated to the writer by a said Thomas, "proved the happy instrument, in the

pened to him," they exclaimed; and they led him be- al the Glasgow Exchange rooms, when my eyes got a religious duty in early life. Recalled to a sense of neath a lime-tree, which grew in the centre of the vil- glimpse of some Jamaica gazettes on the side-table; what I owed to my Saviour, I was in due time baplage, so that every one might see and hear him, where, and remembering that piracies were then prevalent in tized, having made myself acquainted with the sacraas soon as he was seated on a bench, they entreated the West Indies, I glanced over them till I met with ments. I was confirmed by the Bishop; I have a he would relate his history to them. They all crowd- a case which arrested my attention. One Henrique pew in the Church, for which I pay regularly in aded around him, and every eye was fixed on him .- Buche had been recently tried in Jamaica for piracy, The gentle and affable manners of the young hermit, on the testimony of a person who swore that he was together with his handsome, smiling countenance, a mariner in the ship Malcolm, belonging to James so to live as not to be afraid to die." "Is it wrong pleased them infinitely. They whispered among Strang and Company, merchants in Leith (Scotland); then, in me," said Eliza, "that I should impute the themselves, and some of them even said aloud, "The that they sailed from that harbour on the 9th of Nov. hermits we have always heard of were old and wrinkled 1819, and upon the 30th of December following. with long beards and bald heads; but this one has a whilst in the Bay of Honduras, they were boarded by blooming countenance and rosy cheeks; his curly hair pirates; that these plundered the ship of a great vafalls softly on his shoulders; and his long brown riety of stores, of which the witness specified the dress, though coarse, is exceedingly becoming." weights, quantities, and qualities, with a minuteness Gottfried, after he had finished his narrative, ex- which seemed to be quite incredible, as he confessedly pressed his joy at finding himself once more in the took no notes of them at the time; was a mere fore-

industry, the country surrounding our villages would In reply, the prosecutor stated that the prisoner had be as barren as the island on which I lived. Where- been already allowed time sufficient to produce eviever I look, I find new motives for rejoicing and thank- dence of his alleged status in Guadaloupe; and that, ing God, who has placed me once more among my as to the inference drawn from the silence of Lloyd's lists, it was well known to the jury that these lists, After dinner, Gottfried went and brought a parcel, though correct as to the port of London, were far containing his old clothes, which he had placed in a from being so as to distant ports like Leith. He

present, could not conceive his meaning: his brothers | death, on the single, unsupported and incredible tesmiled: Thomas shook his head; and Peter said to timony of an obscure seaman and common informer, him, "Gottfried, what are you doing? Surely you of whom no one seemed to know any thing, and who, might have left these old rags in the island." Gott- probably, had been stimulated by the hope of bloodmoney, then given freely for such disclosures.

Animated by these feelings and fears, I instantly stepped to the side bar of the Exchange rooms, and soon discovered incontestible evidence that poor Buche had been convicted, condemned, and I feared hanged, on the testimony of a perjured man. The Leith at the immense quantity of beautiful pearls and coral shipping lists proved that no vessel of the name stated forward their names without delay. The price will be had left Leith on the day in question, or during the whole of the month. I also found from the Directory many hundred pieces of gold; and the branches of that there was no company of ship-owners, or of ony coral are also very valuable, for many among them profession, of the firm sworn to in Leith or Edinburgh during the whole of the year in question. These facts I instantly communicated to Lord Bathurst, as | minister for the colonies, with a view to the rescue of ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC. Buche, if happily his execution had not taken place, or at all events for the seizure and punishment of his perjured enemy. And great was my delight when, in with the sanction of the hon. and RIGHT REVEREND the course of post, his Lordship's Chief Secretary wrote me thus:-

"SIR,-I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., succour and friendship we should never have recover- and to express his thanks for the information which you so properly conveyed to him respecting Henrique Buche, who had been convicted at Jamaica as concerned with others in acts of piracy.

"It will, I am persuaded, be satisfactory to you to be informed that the Governor of Jamaica, in officially reporting the trial and conviction of these unfortunate persons, has stated the circumstances which induced him to grant a respite to Henrique Buche, in room, hoping, no doubt, to come in for some nice bits. order that the necessary inquiries might be made to establish the truth of the particulars which he stated in his defence. I have therefore to acquaint you that your letter will be transmitted to the Governor, with the other documents which apply to this case .- I am,

"(Signed) B. WILMOT. "To G ____ B ____, Esq., Glasgow."

Sixteen years afterwards, in the course of my travels, I visited Jamaica, and was introduced to the gentleman who had been foreman on the grand jury in the case of Buche. He remembered it, and frankly owned that he thought the evidence was not sufficient to convict, though it seemed to him prima facie enough to entitle the grand jury to send the case to a petty jury. Perhaps he was not singular in that opinion; but I saw with regret that he still felt a lurking suspicion of Buche. I found also that, such had been the power of prejudice against the innocent and much injured Buche, that, soon after his liberation, he found t necessary to quit Jamaica, and return to his native island; otherwise I should probably have had the pleasure of seeing the man whom, though unknown o me, and distant some thousands of miles, I had aided in saving from an ignominious death, by a very small expenditure of time and trouble.

It now only remains for me to close my friend's anecdote with what seems its proper moral-" That each of us should be prompt to help the other, and all of us to help humanity at large."

> BAPTISM. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

"Oh, Thomas, I am glad you are come; the good doctor has been here, and said that our dear Mary cannot survive the night. It is the ninth day of the scarlet fever; see how stiffened are her little limbs; we may lose this sweet innocent babe, but while there is life, hope will dwell in the mother's heart. Do mother to hoist this signal of our good fortune, if we like the other young lads of the village, wove baskets consent to have her christened; go to the Rev. Mr. were happy enough to find you. O, how happy she with his father, and went to fish with his godfather, B., ask him to come quickly and baptize our child." will be when she perceives from afar this joyous to- Thomas. He became a pattern of virtue, and was Such was the expression of Eliza to her husband, on jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London ken!" He fastened the little tree to the mast-head; the delight, the support, and ornament of his family. his entrance. The infant lay on the lap of its mother. and, when they had all partaken of a hasty breakfast prepared by Peter, they entered the boat, and set sail.

The instance. The limitary on the lap of its mother, making, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning, as well as all other branches of his by unremitting attention to business, to meaning attention to business. The passage was a happy one; and, when Gottfried at length perceived his father's house, his heart boun-Yes, I shall go; my determination is made, she at family, and as a zealous protector of the village poor, least shall die a Christian." He hastened to the he was invaluable. During his life he enjoyed the worthy Rector, who happily was at home, and made affected. All the family were assembled on the beach, general esteem of all; and his memory continued to him acquainted with the object and urgency of his visit, Mr. B. inquired whether he had been baptized. Thomas replied he had not, that he hitherto had been indifferent to its performance, but he could no longer defer what he now considered so sacred a duty.

"It is your desire, then, to be baptized, and made a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church?"-Such is my wish-I should like to be made better acquainted with her peculiar doctrines, the nature of sacraments, and the full extent of my profession or promises, before I present myself at the font." The kind pastor told Thomas to call on him at his leisure, that he would put books and tracts in his hands, which, with the Prayer-book and such explanations as from time to time he would give, would prepare him for the ceremony. Thomas thanked him, and said he would joyfully avail himself of his kind offer.

The Rev. Mr. B. accompanied Thomas to his house, and Mary was baptized. Great was the joy of Eliza baptism of my sweet Mary." From the moment the infant was baptised, a perceptible alteration for the hands of the Almighty, of exciting in me that revevance, attend punctually every church service, observe strictly the requirements of the rubric, and endeavour recovery of our darling Mary to the Sacrament of bap-

BISHOP LATIMER AND HIS FAMILY.

In a sermon preached by Latimer before Edward VI., March 8, 1549, he gives the following account of his family:-"My father was a yeoman, and had no lands of his own; only he had a farm of three or four pounds by the year at the uttermost; and hereupon he tilled so much, as kept half-a-dozen men. He the premises. had walk for an hundred sheep, and my mother milked thirty kyne. He was able and did find the king an harness, with himself and his horse, while he came to the place where he did receive the king's wages. I can remember that I buckled his harness when he went to Blackheath field. He kept me at school, or else I had not been able to preach before the King's Majesty now. He married my sisters with 51, or 20 obles, a-piece; so that he brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He kept hospitality for his poor neighbours, and some alms he gave to the poor; and all this he did of the said farm; where he that now hath it, payeth 16l. by the year, or more, and is not able to do anything for his prince, for himself, or for his children; or give a cup of drink to the poor." -Mulcolm's Anecdoies.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. fd., first insertion, and 74d. each subsequer nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. E. at insertion, and Is. eac subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and Id. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable firm corner of the room. "Look here," said he, smiling, "see what I have brought from the island with me." His parent, anything but pleased with the look of this

PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

It is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pronounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to Proofs, £1 0 0

Prints, 0 12 6
The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received H. & W. ROWSELL,

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JUST PUBLISHED,

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King Street, Toronto. Nov. 6, 1845.

REGISTER BOOKS OR BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, BURIALS.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street. FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN HOLMAN,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings in great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant ortment of VESTINGS.

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NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Ma-And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes. 385-tf

> RICHARD SCORE, NO. 1, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B. - UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders : also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

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AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

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All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED Toronto, July, 1845. JOHN HART.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind supporthe has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, 30. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, wherehe intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuage of malic natrouses. Foronto, 25th May, 1842.

NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province gistered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recovery of our darling Mary to the Sacrament of bapism, and the happiness we now enjoy to your blessed union with the only true Church."

R. C.

BISHOP I ATHER AND HIS FAMILY. authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

> Farm for Sale. JOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, it the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber of

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills, BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River

Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-ING, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the emainder can be paid in four equal annual instalmen NOTICE.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well dapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York Toronto, May, 1844.

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Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. 282-1y

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Toronto Anvil 1844 DR. J. A. COWLES,

SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG Cobourg, 1845.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. July 14, 1842.

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BANK STOCK A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

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For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. [423tf Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Bries, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844.

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Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq. ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845.



THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and

Lewiston, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Niagara at 9 o'clock, Toronto, November 20, 1845. WOOL.

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S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

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July 5, 1843.

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