

which he belongs, and should be restrained. If you could ever again stigmatize as "jackanapes," "humane men," from whom you have received "nothing but politeness," an appeal to a certain jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in this Province for a revision of your eccentricities, would result probably in an impeachment of your understanding far more grave than of your valour.

The publication of this Correspondence ought to console His Excellency's Staff for the public insult they have received, by the conviction it must establish in every impartial mind, that their assent is not at all a responsible agent—particularly as he would himself say, when under "excitement."

The style and tone of Captain Brownrigg's letters are in strong contrast with those of his opponent, uniting the polish and courtesy of an educated gentleman with the decision of a soldier, and worthy in these respects of the distinguished Corps to which he belongs.

We have learned that the indefatigable friend of Kingston and indeed of this District, Mr. Atcheon, remains in England for the purpose of fully completing the affairs of the Loan and Trust Company, so that it may immediately go into active operation. He is expected to leave England on the 19th, and may therefore be expected early in July. We may with confidence anticipate that some favorable results will arise to this part of Canada from Mr. Atcheon's perseverance and industry.

We have seen a copy of a pamphlet which he has printed, containing some most important statistical details for the information of the Colonial Office, and which, whilst it makes that department better acquainted with our extensive facilities for the profitable employment of Capital, cannot fail to induce the large Capitalists of England to look to Canada for a safe and extensive investment of it.

Mr. Cartwright may be expected by the next Packet.

Our readers will see by an advertisement in another column that the Hon. S. B. Harrison has entered upon the practice of the legal profession in Toronto, in partnership with Mr. Foster, under the firm of Harrison & Foster.

(NOTICE.)
The Rev. Lachlan Taylor, (from the Conference now sitting in Brockville) will preach To-morrow (Sunday, the 9th inst.) in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wellington-street.

Sermons at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.—and 6 o'clock, P. M., in Gaelic.

We purposely abstain from making any remarks upon the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's defence of His Excellency the Governor General. We have carefully read it as far as published, and shall be prepared in due season to say, that it is a cool, clear, judicious, and highly intellectual production.

Errata.—In the communication signed "A Lay member of the Scotch Church," published in our last, there were two or three misprints; instead of "the people often take," read "the people of God take," &c. In another place read true repentance for new repentance.

Strains Fantasia.—In consequence of the improvements which have been made in this vessel, and the wish of many emigrants, and others, to avoid transhipment at Toronto, she will in future run direct to Hamilton, touching at Toronto. This will not interfere with her previous arrangement, as she will leave both this port and Toronto at the time already advertised. The Messrs. Ives have procured part of the large store-houses of Mr. Garratt, for the accommodation of Emigrants waiting for their Steamers.—(Wing.)

It appears by the following extract from the "Dumfriesshire Register" of the 9th ult., that some of the stay sheep from the Church of Scotland are returning to her fold. We have no doubt many more will follow in their steps when true religious principle resumes its seat.

FRESDYTERY OF DUNDEE.
A meeting of this Presbytery was held the new parish church, Dundee, on Wednesday, a party from the Mariners' congregation, with nearly four hundred names attached, and from Mr. Law, the minister of that church, were given in and read. They expressed sorrow and regret for having withdrawn from the Established Church, and desired sincerely to be admitted again to her communion. After holding a conference for some time with Mr. Law, the Presbytery gave the following deliverance:—

"The Presbytery having duly deliberated on the above case, and having, in a friendly conference with the Rev. James Law, learned his views as to his renouncing all connexion with the Free Church, and his reasons for seeking to be re-admitted to the fellowship of the Established Church—and also his determination, through the grace of God, to persevere steadily and perseveringly to adhere thereto, notwithstanding any reproach or obloquy to which he may thereby be exposed—and Mr. Law having in the presence of the Presbytery, subscribed the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church, &c. as required by the law and constitution of said Church, on the ordination or admission of ministers into the church, in testimony of his approbation of its doctrine, discipline, and worship, and his resolution steadfastly to adhere thereto in all time coming—and the Presbytery being well and rightly advised in the whole of this matter, and after prayer by one of the brethren for divine direction, they did, and hereby do, admit the Rev. James Law, lately minister of the new Secession Church, Reform at Dundee, to the communion of the church of Scotland, and to all the privileges of an ordained minister of said church. The Presbytery further did and hereby do admit the communicants lately belonging to Mr. Law's Chapel, Reform street, and who have been refused to be admitted to the communion of the church of Scotland, to such communion, subject always, as all its ministers are, to the constitution and laws of said church; and they are hereby so admitted accordingly."

This part of the proceedings was closed with a earnest, eloquent, and impressive prayer by Dr. Cannon.

After disposing of some routine business, the Presbytery adjourned.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN PAST TIMES.
No. 1.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.
Sir,—It has occurred to me repeatedly, during the present controversy, regarding the Church of Scotland, that owing to various statements, publicly made from time to time concerning the Church of our Fathers in former days, incorrect impressions might be produced on the minds of many Presbyterians in this land, who are not well acquainted with her history.—I shall therefore endeavour to give a brief view of her principles and actions, drawn from the most essential periods of her history.—I desire not to vindicate her declarations, either in ancient or modern times, or to take a party view of them—and shall assert nothing which is not proved by authentic historical evidence. The Church of Scotland is seldom viewed with impartiality; her friends, often regarding her with an ardent, romantic kind of attachment, almost idolize her; they are blind to her faults and blemishes, or do not sacrifice them to their real cause, while her enemies again, see only her faults, which they greatly magnify, and they do not acknowledge what God has wrought in, and by her.

There is a remarkable coincidence between the Church of Scotland and the ancient Jewish Church, both as regards her own history, and also as regards the Lord's dealings with her. She has often been brought into great straits—even unto bonds, and the Lord has often times sent her deliverance; she has also suffered grievously from within, when her foes were those of her own house, and the Lord hath sent her deliverance from these also. She is what her emblem emphatically describes, the bush burning,

but not consumed. There has always been a Godly seed preserved in her, whom the Lord, from time to time raised up to testify against her corruptions, like Jeremiah and Daniel of old, to confess her defections and backslidings, to wrestle for her in times of trial and suffering; and often in answer to their prayers, has He broken the rod of the oppressor. Many have heard of John Welsh, that eminent and much honored Minister of Christ, who lived in the reign of James VI. He was indeed a man of prayer. His wife, who was the daughter of John Knox, not unfrequently found him in his midnight watchings, lying on the ground, weeping and wrestling with the Lord. On one of these occasions, when she found him alone, his spirit almost overwhelmed with anguish, and grief, upon her serious inquiry, he said that the times which were coming on Scotland were heavy and sad, and that for the contempt of the Gospel. Have we not, in our day, much to fear on the same account? On another night, when he had left his bed and retired to a lonely place, his wife, uneasy at his absence, went to seek for him; at last she heard a voice on the midnight solitude, and drawing near to it, could hear these words uttered with great fervency, accompanied with audible expressions of inward anguish—"O God will thou not give me Scotland!—O God will thou not give me Scotland!" His wrestling was not for himself, but for his land and for his people, and he was comforted with the conviction that the Lord would yet be gracious. The last night he was permitted to remain in his own house, he spent in prayer, with tears and groanings; and when at last he retired to rest, he said to his wife—"It shall be well with you, but I shall never preach again in Ayr." Before he awoke, the messenger had arrived who carried him prisoner to Edinburgh Castle.

Although from the beginning of the Reformation in Scotland, patronage was regarded as a manifest encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the Church of Christ, both by judicious and faithful members of the Church of Christ, it was not abolished till the year 1649, 89 years after the Reformation was established, and a sound Confession of Faith approved of; and although reckoning from 1649, to 1711, when patronage was again restored, the Church enjoyed only 62 years freedom from its operation,—if, indeed, during that troubled period, she could be said to enjoy such freedom; yet, it is remarkable, that even under patronage she was signally visited with times of revival and refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The national covenant was at first subscribed by King James and his household, in the year 1580, and by persons of all ranks and conditions in the year 1593; and afterwards Presbyterian Church Government was solemnly ratified by the King and Parliament in the year 1637. Here we must adore the great goodness of God to the poor nation of Scotland, in bowing and inclining the hearts of the whole nation as the heart of one man, to make a national avowal of themselves and their posterity to the Lord, in the most precious and solemn covenant which was ever made between man and his Maker, and which proved a special time of reviving to the work of God throughout the whole land. In this period," says the historian, "the Church of Scotland enjoyed very glorious days of the Son of Man, and was honored with large testimonies from divines of other Churches. For the great pitch of reformation she had attained, she was called Philadelphia, and the morning star of the Reformation."

But these bright times did not long continue; clouds soon arose for King James VI. began to make encroachments upon the Church and her liberties about the years 1597 and 1608; and continuing to do so, there followed a long course of defection in the Church, for about the space of forty years. The King for accomplishing his designs, got several Assemblies convened, wherein in one way or other, he got several covenants approved, and particularly the 5 Articles of Perth: Prelates were set up, unlawful orders exacted of intrants into the ministry,—several superstitious ceremonies with a service book and book of canons, were imposed upon the Church, and many sincerely complied therewith; whereby the Church's beauty was miserably sullied and the land greatly polluted. Yet, during this time of grievous backsliding from a covenanted reformation, it pleased the Lord to raise up several worthies, ministers and professors of religion, to bear testimony to the doctrine, worship, government and discipline of the Church, and to Christ's right of headship over her and her judicatories, &c.; upon which account divers pastors were arraigned before the council, the high commission, and diocesan synods; some were deprived of their churches and benefices, some were banished, and some confined and others imprisoned, and some were sentenced to death. As for those faithful witnesses, who were suffered to live in their own land, several of them went up and down in much affliction, teaching and confirming the people of God, waiting for God's returning in mercy to this oppressed Church and people. Nevertheless, in this dark hour, the Lord gave testimony to His Word in the mouth of his persecuted servants, by accompanying it with more than ordinary power and success. A remarkable instance of that power was given at the solemn communion celebrated at the Kirk of Shotts, 1630, which proved a most remarkable avowal of God through Clydesdale, to the glory of free grace.

There was then, no withering schism in the Church, and these faithful and patient witnesses, after many days, had the joy of seeing their banished brethren in the ministry, again entering affectionally uniting with themselves, in the work of reformation, and even condemning and annulling the very assemblies in which they had formerly consented to change the government and corrupt the worship of the Church.

When the night seemed to be darkest, and corruptions in doctrine and worship were like to advance more and more, the Lord was pleased to pity his distressed Church, and to appear for her relief. Several honest ministers and professors in different parts of the nation were stirred up to present supplications to the council in 1637, against pressing the liturgy and canons upon them. But these being finally refused, a great number of all ranks, nobility, gentry, ministers, &c. convened at Edinburgh in 1638, where, after deliberation and prayer, they resolved upon renewing the national covenant which had almost been buried for forty years before. This covenant was heartily embraced and subscribed by all ranks, with many tears and great joy; so that the whole land, great and small (a very few excepted) did in a few months voluntarily return to their ancient principles. And the Lord did remarkably condescend them with the down-pourings of his spirit, both upon judicatories and the worshipping assemblies of his people, which proved as life from the dead to a poor, withered, backsliding Church.

Nay (which is wonderful) things ripened so fast for reformation, that in 1638 a free and lawful assembly convened at Glasgow. There the General Assembly (withstanding of the former backslidings of the ministry) came to agree with wonderful harmony to condemn and annul the former corrupt assemblies, together with the high Commission Court, the service book, the book of canons, &c. and made sound and other worthy acts for purging the Church, and promoting reformation; yes, the Lord was pleased so to condescend his waiting servants and people, that the covenant reformation was carried on, and at last ratified both by King and Parliament in 1641; which occasioned great joy through all the land, and was followed with much of the Lord's power and presence in his ordinances; so that the land, that formerly was like a wilderness, was now by the Divine blessing, turned into a fruitful field. So true is the Word of God,—"Blessed are all they that wait for him."

A LAY MEMBER OF THE SCOTCH CHURCH.
Kingston, June 6, 1844.

To be Continued.

FOR THE CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.
CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN CAPTAIN BROWNRIIGG,
MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS
EXCELLENCY, AND THE
HON. J. E. IRVING.

(Copy.)
No. I.
Kingston, 24th May, 1844.

Sir,—The following extract from the "Globe" newspaper of the 21st May, 1844, has been published as having formed a part of a speech made by you at a meeting of the Reform Association, viz.—

"We never call the Governor names—the worst thing we have said is that his Staff are an empty headed set of jackanapes, and that no Governor ever had such an inefficient Staff.—My Lord Cardigan would have hunted them all out of his Regiment 'as a pack of old Indians.'"

I have the honor to request that you will inform me by return of Post, if possible, whether you made use of the foregoing expressions attributed to you.

I have the honor,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed,) J. STUDDHOLME BROWNRIIGG,
Capt. and Lieut. Grenadier Guards,
Military Secretary.

To the Hon. J. E. Irving, Esq.,
Newmarket.

(Copy.)
No. II.
Newmarket, May 27th, 1844.

Sir,—Your letter of the 24th inst. I have just received. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that it is difficult to recollect words hastily uttered under excitement caused by the peculiar position of this Province for the last six months, and therefore from political and not a personal feeling. I believe the extract in your letter from my speech as reported in the Globe of the 21st inst. to be correct or nearly so, as most parts of it.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed,) J. E. IRVING.

To Captain Brownrigg,
Military Secretary,
Kingston.

(Copy.)
No. III.
Kingston, 30th May, 1844.

Sir,—I have this day received your letter of the 27th inst. in reply to mine of the 24th.

It is absurd to allude to Provincial politics in connexion with the Governor General's Staff, whose duty as well as whose inclination it is, to treat all with equal courtesy and politeness, as you have yourself experienced, and therefore your attack upon them cannot be said to be a personal one.

Were you not a Lieutenant on the Staff of Her Majesty's Service it is probable that I should have had no notice of the offensive expressions alluded to in my last letter to you, but understanding you to be an Officer in the Army, I am bound to look upon you as a Gentleman, and in that light my communication of the 24th inst. was addressed to you, affording you ample opportunity to apologize for insulting words which you admit were uttered hastily, had you been disposed to avail yourself of it, but as you make no attempt at any apology I conclude I am not to look for any from you, for I can not imagine that you could have expected your letter of the 27th inst. now before me, to be tortured into what any Gentleman would consider a satisfactory explanation.

I regret to be obliged to tell you that you have spoken publicly of the Staff of the Governor General in a very coarse and ungentlemanlike manner, and it matters little to them whether you spoke under excitement of feelings or not: your language was unjustifiable and unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman.

I have,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed,) J. STUDDHOLME BROWNRIIGG,
Capt. and Lieut. Grenadier Guards,
Military Secretary.

To the Hon. J. E. Irving, Esq.,
Newmarket.

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SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Bytown, on Thursday, until noon on Thursday, the 12th June, 1844, for the performance of such works and repairs, and for the construction of the Line of the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, or the period of Three Years, from 1st July, 1844 to 30th June 1847, terminable at any period after the first year.

A Schedule of the Articles, &c., that may be required, and of their estimated prices, can be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, Bytown, and at the Commissariat Office, Bytown, and at the Office of Mr. T. Burrows, Clerk of Works, Kingston Mills, where any further information may be obtained; the Tenders must be given at a per centage above or below the prices stated in said Schedule, and to express, whether for the whole line of the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, or for the Ottawa Canals only, from Carleton to Grenville; or for the Rideau Canal from Bytown to the First Rapids, inclusive; or from the First Rapids inclusive, to Kingston Mills inclusive. The Tenders to state the amount in Currency.

Payment will be made in Advance Drafts on the Commissariat Chest, in Bank Notes at 2s. 4d. Currency per £ Sterling, at the termination of each Quarter.

Two responsible persons will be required as Sureties for the due fulfilment of such contract as may be entered into, whose real signature must be inserted in the Tender.

The person tendering must also give his address, and the names, and places of abode, of two persons, who will be called upon, in case of any default, to answer for the performance of the contract, and to pay the amount of any deficiency.

Commissariat, Rideau Canal,
Bytown, C. W., 3rd June, 1844. 99i

Chronicle, Whig and News to copy till 15th June inclusive.

READ THIS!!
THOSE delinquents who have so long retained the books they drew from the Library of the Mechanics' Institute, are solicited to return them to my house at the Marble Factory, or the Library. They may also rest assured, as applicable to your conduct, can with any degree of truth be levelled at mine, or borne out by anything I have written.

I am,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed,) J. STUDDHOLME BROWNRIIGG,
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A Schedule of the Articles, &c., that may be required, and of their estimated prices, can be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, Bytown, and at the Commissariat Office, Bytown, and at the Office of Mr. T. Burrows, Clerk of Works, Kingston Mills, where any further information may be obtained; the Tenders must be given at a per centage above or below the prices stated in said Schedule, and to express, whether for the whole line of the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, or for the Ottawa Canals only, from Carleton to Grenville; or for the Rideau Canal from Bytown to the First Rapids, inclusive; or from the First Rapids inclusive, to Kingston Mills inclusive. The Tenders to state the amount in Currency.

Payment will be made in Advance Drafts on the Commissariat Chest, in Bank Notes at 2s. 4d. Currency per £ Sterling, at the termination of each Quarter.

Two responsible persons will be required as Sureties for the due fulfilment of such contract as may be entered into, whose real signature must be inserted in the Tender.

The person tendering must also give his address, and the names, and places of abode, of two persons, who will be called upon, in case of any default, to answer for the performance of the contract, and to pay the amount of any deficiency.

Commissariat, Rideau Canal,
Bytown, C. W., 3rd June, 1844. 99i

Chronicle, Whig and News to copy till 15th June inclusive.

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