

UPPER CANADA HERALD, KINGSTON, JULY 1, 1828.

No European intelligence of importance.

JUDGE WILLIS.—We have commenced publishing the address of Mr. Justice Willis relative to the power and Constitution of the Court of King's Bench in this Province. The opinion advanced by Mr. Willis appears to be the result of deep research and great deliberation, but unfortunately it does not accord with the views of the Provincial Executive, and therefore the learned gentleman has been dismissed from office. This high handed measure plainly shows, that Judges who hold their appointments during pleasure, may not give an opinion contrary to the will of the Executive, without incurring the risk of being dismissed. The news of Mr. Willis' dismissal was conveyed to Kingston by Mr. Henry Sherwood, who was also the bearer of a Commission from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, conferring upon C. A. HAERMAN, Esq. the temporary appointment of Judge of the King's Bench.

It appears by the latest York papers that Mr. Justice Sherwood continued to reside alone in the Court of King's Bench. He had refused to give any opinion to the legality of the Court, and on Monday the 22d ult. (says the Freeman) "Dr. Baldwin read in open Court a protest against the proceedings of Mr. Sherwood, on the part of himself, Mr. Rolph and Mr. R. Baldwin, stating that after mature consideration, they concurred in opinion with Judge Willis, that the Court was illegally constituted and ought not to proceed with business—before the Chief Justice left the Province, a memorial was submitted to His Excellency to prevent him from granting a permission that would interfere with the due administration of justice by leaving the Bench without a casting voice; but that His Excellency paid no attention to it—which protest we will publish verbatim next week. But Mr. Sherwood still declined an opinion, and the gentlemen thus protesting, threw off their gowns and left the Court."

Extracts from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamations, dated the 24th and 25th of June 1828.

WHEREAS WE have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province which stands prorogued to the nineteenth day of July now next ensuing.

NOW KNOW YE that WE do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Councils, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance, on the nineteenth day of July now next ensuing.

AND WE DO hereby summon and call together our Assembly, in and for our said Province, to meet on the twelfth day of August now next ensuing.

AND WE DO hereby further declare, that with the advice of our Executive Council, that with the assent of the Councils, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, we have this day given orders for the issue of writs in due form for Summons, and calling together an Assembly, in and for the said Province, which writs are to bear date the 24th day of June, instant, and to be returnable the 12th day of August now next ensuing.

The partisans of Earl Dalhousie, in Montreal, about one hundred and thirty in number, gave His Excellency a farewell dinner on the 19th ult. During the evening several toasts were given, a few speeches made, the noble Earl flattered, and Sir James McIntosh, Mr. Stanley, the Canadian Agents, &c. abused. The toast declared in the House of Commons by Sir J. McIntosh, namely, that "the Legislative Council is nothing better than the tool of the Government," and "the Councils all creatures of the Governor," excited the ire of the Hon. John Richardson, who offered to swear that the Governor General had never asked him for a vote. This meagre assemblage of "respectable persons," on such an occasion and in the populous city of Montreal, speaks volumes as to the popularity of His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

It will be seen that the Provincial Parliament is dissolved, and writs for a new Election have been issued, returnable on the 12th day of August next. We are informed that the Election for the Town of Kingston will take place on Monday the 14th inst.

The Assizes this year will be held as follows: Eastern District, 28th July. Bathurst do. 5th August. Midland do. 1st September. Newcastle do. 22nd do. Western do. 5th August. Gore do. 28th July. Niagara do. 1st Sept. 22d do. Home do. 15th August.

It is said that Mr. Justice Sherwood will take the Midland, Newcastle, London, Western and Home Districts, and Mr. Hagerman the Districts of Niagara, Gore, Bathurst, Hagerman, and the Eastern District.

SIR JAMES KEMPT.—His Excellency Sir James Kempt, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived here on Wednesday last, and returned to Prescott yesterday morning. His Excellency, Colonel Fenwick, & Colonel Lewis, are the Commissioners appointed for inspecting the public works in this Province. They have examined the Rideau Canal, and will probably proceed to the upper Posts on the return of His Excellency from Prescott.

The Naturalization Bill passed during the last session of the Provincial Parliament, has been assented to by His Majesty, and a question of great importance to the inhabitants of Upper Canada thereby happily settled.

On Wednesday last we received "THE BATHURST INDEPENDENT EXAMINER," printed and published at Perth, Bathurst District, by Mr. John Stewart. The Examiner promises to be a useful publication, and we hope it may prove a source of pleasure and profit to the proprietor.

We should be much pleased to find that the attention of our Townsmen was turned to the proposal submitted in this day's paper, of forming a Company for supplying Kingston, winter and summer, with pure lake water. An intelligent inhabitant, we understand, has looked into the scheme, and finds that it is not only very practicable but may be effected at comparatively small amount of expense; and should there be sufficient zeal and public spirit to give an impulse to the plan it may be easily accomplished. It would give us great satisfaction to find that some public steps were taken to obtain the same of the Householders on the question. For our own part, we would gladly contribute our mite of influence and aid in carrying so healthful and valuable a convenience into operation.

VIOLENT GALE.—We are informed that on Friday last, the village of Belleville was visited with a violent gale which unroofed seven or eight houses, killed one man, and done other damage to a considerable extent.

Several articles intended for this day's paper necessarily postponed.

"It" (says a writer in the Chronicle, under the assumed name of "Fair Play") "the Upper Canada Herald be open for the defence of those who are attacked in its columns, the Editor will oblige by giving the above article an insertion." Had "Fair Play" sent his communication to the Herald Office, it would have been necessary for an "It"—and notwithstanding his unfair play towards us, we shall "oblige" him next week.

JOHN WATKINS,

OFFERS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement he has met with for several years past, and begs leave to inform them, that he has this season received by the ship Montreal, from Liverpool, sixty casks and cases of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which has been selected from the first manufacturing houses in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, &c. among which are as follows:—

Tea Kettles, Saucepans, 56, 28, 14 and 7 lbs. weight, Ditto, in sets, 4 lbs. down to 1 oz. Saddle Trees, Bitts, Buckles, Tin'd, Japan'd and Plated; Girth, Roller and Straining Web, and every article in the Saddlery line; Stamp'd Brass Curtain Pins, Commodore Knobs, Turn Buckles, Bed Screws, &c. Horn Lantern Leaves, Rivets, Saucepan Handles and Ears, Teapot Knobs, Candlestick Springs and every article used by Timmen; Carpenter's and Cooper's Axes and Adzes, Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Britannia Metal Table and Tea Spoons, Ditto Iron Tin'd, Britannia Metal and Iron Tin'd Ladles, Pocket and Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Kent, Lath, and Shoe Hammers, Flemish Tacks, Locks of all sorts, Round and Flat Bolts, Screws, Butt Hand HL Hinges, Coffin Furniture, Steelyards, assortment of Files, White-wash, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tea Trays, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Dinner, Table, Sleigh and Cow Bells, Mouse and Rat Traps, Tin'd and Japan'd Halter Chains, Smith's and Hand Bellows, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO— 12 Tons English & Swedes Iron, 5 " " Hoop Iron, 1 in. to 3 1/2 in. wide, 3 " cast crawley & Hoop L. steel, 2 Tons Shot 1, 2, 3, 4—B and BB, 30 Boxes Tin IO and IX, 50 " Sheet Iron, 20 Bds. double Sheet Iron, 50 Casks wrought nails assorted, 30 " cut assorted, 20 " Spikes 3 to 7 inches, 50 Bds. Iron wire ass'd 4 to 26 wire gauge, Bake Pans, Belly Pots, Powder, Sheet and Bar copper, Sheet and Bar Lead, Anvils, Vices, Bellows Pipes, Tea Irons, ACRAMAN'S PATENT CHAIN CABLES, From 1/2 inch to 11-16 in.

ANCHORS of all sizes, English and American Window Glass, dry White and Red Lead, do. mixed with Oil, dry Colours for Painters use, boil'd and raw Linseed Oil, White and tar'd Cordage, Pitch, Rosin, and Oakum, 100 doz. FOLLANSBEE'S Grass and Cradle STETHES, 50 Philadelphia MILLSAWS, 10 Doz. Aime's patent Canal Shovels, Grindstones, Wagon and Cart Boxes, Trace and Log Chains, Frying Pans, 4 Casks of manufactured Tin Ware, 6 Filtering Stones.

The above articles having all been received, will be sold, wholesale or retail, for cash, or short approved credit, on the most moderate terms. J. WATKINS, Kingston, June 14, 1828.

N.B.—Country Merchants are respectfully informed that the above goods having been purchased on the most advantageous terms, enables him to offer them (any articles of Shelf Goods,) as low as they can be purchased in Montreal. Iron, Steel &c. at a trifling difference from the Montreal prices. J. W.

Runaway Apprentice! EDWARD A LEE, an indentured Apprentice to the Printing Business, ran away from the Subscriber, on the 17th inst. having better than four years to serve. As his father, Patrick Lee, (who sometimes calls himself Fitzgerald,) is said to be teaching school at New York, it is supposed this boy has headed that way. He is about 17 years old, sandy hair, round visage, freckled, low sized and squat, large teeth, thin set. All persons in British America, are hereby forbid to harbour the said runaway and it is hoped that the Printers in the United States will scout such an unprincipled young vagabond from their society. F. COLLINS, York, June 14. Ed. Can. Freeman.

NOTICE.—Whereas Albert my Husband has left my bed and board without any just cause this is therefore to let the public know that business will in future be carried on in my name. SARAH WILLIAMS, Camden, 3rd June, 1828.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual meeting of the Midland District Medical Society, for 1828, will be holden at Walker's Hotel, Kingston, on Tuesday, the 8th of July at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. E. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretary, Kingston, 24 June, 1828.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Mary left my bed and board on Monday the 16th instant, without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. MARTEN SHOEMAN, Fredericksburgh, 20 May, 1828.

A Few dozens of Dr. Harall's Anti Drunkenness Medicine or cure for Intemperance, for sale at LESSLIE & SONS, Where certificates of its efficacy may be seen, Kingston, June, 1828.

MARINE INSURANCE. THE Subscriber will effect INSURANCE on Cargoes Shipped in Steam Boats at this Port, privileged to be reshipped at Prescott in Durham Boats for Montreal. JOHN G. PARKER, Agent Protection Insurance Com. Kingston, April 14th, 1828.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, for Cash or short approved Credit, 40 kegs Rappee Snuff, 10 Crates Crockery, 20 kegs Tobacco, 50 Barrels Whisky, 40 Chests and Boxes Hyson skin, Twany, and Young Hyson Tea. H. SMITH, Kingston, May 20, 1828.

RAGS, JUNK, &c.—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Cotton and Linen Rags, Old Junk, &c. ROBERT F. HOPE, Opposite the Old King's Head, Kingston, March 18, 1828.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers in general, for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in business in Kingston—and respectfully informs them that he has received from the manufactures in England, a very general and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS—the whole of which he will be enabled to sell uncommonly low, having been purchased on the most reasonable terms, and selected by a very experienced person in the trade; the goods are of the very best of very fine fashionable fashions—A few cases of very fine fashionable STRAW BONNETS—also an assortment of Liquors, Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, Spirits, Port, Maderia & Foyal Wines, Teas, Sugars, Crockery, &c. &c. Country Merchants will be supplied at the Montreal prices.

STORAGE, FORWARDING and COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The Subscriber having established himself in the above business, will immediately attend to the discharge of the several duties in this line, with that promptitude and care, which a long experience, both in the United States and the Canadas, has made him competent.

On the completion of the Oswego Canal he will be connected with one or more lines of Boats, plying between this port and Albany, which, together with a good understanding, at least, with the owners of Steam Boats and Schooners on Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, will enable him to forward property to any part of the Union or the Canadas with as much facility and on as reasonable terms as any of his competitors.

WILLIAM BAYARD SMITH, Oswego, June 9, 1828. He will make advances on all consignments.

NOTICE.—As a regular supply of clear and cold water is very much wanted in this Town, which could be furnished at comparatively small expense,—by applying the power of a Steam Engine in raising water to a suitable elevation, and as the same Engine might be applied 3 parts of the time in Grinding or Sawing—a Gentleman proposes to furnish an Engine of suitable Horse Power for said purposes and allow its value to stand as stock in the undertaking—should any Gentlemen be disposed to forward this valuable public measure, they will be pleased to communicate their views to us at the U. C. Herald Office.

TO BE LET, from the 1st of July next, for one two or more years as may be agreed upon that well known Tavern stand situated in the Village of Waterloo formerly occupied by SAMUEL PURDY and now owned by the Subscriber who will close with a solvent Tenant as soon as the value is offered. EDWARD O'RIELY, Kingston, June 17th, 1828.

N. B. There is fourteen Acres of land in a good state of cultivation that will be let with the House as it may suit the Tenant.

VALUABLE WILD LANDS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale, a large quantity of rich and Valuable Wild Land—situated in the Townships of Loughborough, Marlborough, Huntington, Rowdon, Reach, North and South Crosby, Edwardsburg, Portland and Elmly, in Lots of 1 or 200 acres to accommodate purchasers—the greater part of them are near flourishing Towns, and will be sold extremely low for cash.—For particulars enquire of JOHN R. BARTLETT, One mile from Kingston, June 9, 1828.

FOR SALE—Lot No. 522, in Grave-street in the Town of Kingston, with the two story Stone House and out buildings thereon, now occupied by Dr. Geddes; Also the N. E. half of Lot No. 304, same Street, with the buildings thereon, now occupied by Francois Huot. Apply to Marshall S. Bidwell, Esquire. JOS. O'CLAIR, Kingston, June 23, 1828.

TAKE NOTICE.—The term of the subscriber's lease is nearly expired, which makes his remaining long at the OLD KINGS HEAD uncertain; he therefore desires all those indebted to him, to clear off his demands by payment, and he hereby promises to do the same to all, to whom he is indebted. Mark well my friends this friendly call, To you addressed, one and all; If you a friend wish to retain, You must not in his debt remain. GEO. MILLWARD, Kingston, 23rd June, 1828.

WHEREAS the Co-partnership lately subsisting between I. R. and C. DEWSTOE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to the concern are requested to pay; and those having demands are requested to send their accounts for payment to C. Dewstoe, who will in future carry on the business, he hopes by an unremitting attention to merit a share of public patronage. I. R. DEWSTOE, C. DEWSTOE, Kingston, June 30th, 1828.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a few Barrels of one HOG PORK, which he purposes selling low for Cash. THOMAS WILSON, Kingston, 24th June, 1828.

THE Cabinet Makers of Upper Canada.—The subscriber has for sale 20,000 feet Curly Maple, Cherry and Walnut Boards, Scantling, &c. JAMES JOHNSON, 12 Miles West of Ancaster, June 3, 1828.

The Colonial Advocate, the Upper Canada Herald and the Farmers Journal, will each insert the above advertisement twice, and render their accounts to this office for payment.—Gore Gazette.

THOMAS STORROW BROWN, No. 49, St. Paul Street, Montreal, requests the attention of the Upper Canada Trade, to his Extensive Stock of fresh imported HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

THE Trustees of the Lancasterian School House are requested to attend at the School room on Friday next at 12 o'clock. ROBT. RICHARDSON, Secy & Treasr. July 1st, 1828.

THE KINGSTON FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL WAS opened yesterday, in a part of the house occupied by Mr. Arnold, Front Street, under the direction of the Misses Radcliffe. Kingston, April 1, 1828.

his Lordship of the testimony of a charge of an unwith other biling man whom monitor is enough to move to witness the va men of distinc of the first talc and—in the balanc worth, not station, and true distinction; respect; when office state, respective ment, is a suf- moral degradation, independent and When the conncx- tional piety, pub- lished; he is con- fided (he his con- fidence what it may) superiority which attempt of Monitor. of Mr. Ryerson to services trumpeted finds an ample re- of doing good. Monitor, or a host of never disturb his ment's detention in- tence.—The Lord rered by the slight- ing of an Ass or neither identity but I, in common as a young man think, closely, above all who much of the moral ties—to have rec- so many of that of Indians as he later diadem than wear—and if one the dignified up- pass from the use- tive and useful men. present; and as ure to a generous nether pain, neith- othy production. But as he has Mr. Ryerson the enter my services Mr. Ryerson and of his cowardly if Monitor dares to do, he may ex- As he has fur- readers will know I'll be meddling." "The you braw a not his folly de- if Monitor in- in the same tone self sufficiency sideration from TIGATOR.

and we certainly do, like Hazael in the Bible, shudder at the thoughts of such wickedness; but we know not what we should have done; we were the temptation thrown in our way. We, therefore, pray that we may not be led into temptation, especially such as has already proved the destruction of thousands, nay, of millions of immortal beings. There have been ministers and members of the church of England, at every period of her existence, whose knowledge, talents and lives have illumined the literary, moral, and religious world, I gladly admit; and these, like Daniel and his friends in Babylon, are the very witnesses, who have borne testimony to the lethargy and vices which prevailed in their age and nation. It is a well known fact, that the union of church and state in England, called many of the Bishops and Clergy from their spiritual duties, lessened their usefulness, and had a tendency to corrupt their lives. "Is it not a shame above all shames," says Mr. Tindal, an early reformer and a monstrous truth, that no man should be found able to govern a worldly Kingdom, save Bishops and Prelates, that are taken out of the world, and appointed to preach the Kingdom of God! To preach God's word is too much for half a man, and to minister a temporal kingdom is too much for half a man also. Either other require a whole man. One, therefore cannot well do both. And ever since lordship and lordship hath come up (said the apostolic Bishop Latimer) preaching hath come down, contrary to the Apostles' times. And now they lord and preach not; ever since the prelates have been made lords and nobles, the plough standeth; there is no work done; the people starve. The prelates are otherwise occupied (than in preaching); some in King's matters; some are commissioners, some, of the privy council; some to furnish the court; some are lords in parliament; some are presidents and commissioners of the mints. Well, well! Is this their duty? Is this their office? Is this their calling? Should we have the ministers of church controllers of the mints? Is this a good office for a priest that hath the care of souls? Is this his charge? I would here ask one question. I would fain know how com- pletely the devil at home in his parish, while he comprellth the mint?" "Our Bishops have so much wit," said the pious Bishop Hooper) they can rule and serve, as they say in both states; in the church, and also in the civil policy; when one of them is more than any man is able to satisfy, let him do always his best diligence. They know that the pri- vate church had no such bishops as are now a days." Now that the example of the prelates and the union of church and state had a tendency, and actually did spread the contagion of religious corruption through the whole body of the clergy, will appear very evident from the following observations of the well known Bishop Burnett: "I have la- mented, during my whole life, that I saw so little firm zeal among our clergy. I saw much though the clergy of the church of Rome, though it is both ill directed and ill conduct- ed, saw much zeal likewise throughout the foreign churches. The Dissenters have a great deal of zeal among them; but the main body of our clergy has always appeared dull and lifeless to me; and instead of animating one another, they lay one another to sleep.— unless a better spirit possesses the clergy, arguments, and what is more, laws and cus- toms will not preserve the church." (1) I may here observe that there has in general been no reformation, except for the worse, in the clergy of the church of England, from the days of the evangelical Burnet to the present time. To prove this, a host of evi- dence might be produced; but I will content myself with saying, in your own words (ser. p. 14) "that the church of England has remain- ed for many centuries."

has, both in a civil and religious point of view, been a source of weakness to the government, and of discord and corruption amongst its clerical and lay subjects. Therefore, sir, every friend of religion or government ought to be labouring, as you say the Methodists are, "to separate religion from the state." But of this thy opinion! show thy faith by thy works—I have one more fact to appeal to, under this head of my argument, namely, to the effect of the estab- lishment under Constantine. I do this with Quebec, in his late circular letter, has refer- ed to this, as a principal argument in favour of establishments. It is doubtless the best that could have been produced, or his lord- ship would not have laid so much stress upon it; and, if it is found to have given a demon- stration, not of the good effects, but of the corrupting persecuting tendency of religious establishments, his lordship's argument doubly confutes itself; and what patriot or christian will not arouse and oppose, with all his energy, the introduction of such a heterogeneous union in this Province? I con- sider the numerous historians, who all con- cur in the same thing, I will, for the sake of brevity, only introduce the indispu- table testimony of the discerning and judi- cious bishop Newton, and the impartial & learned Dr. Mosheim. The former says "though the establishment of christianity by Constantine, added much to the temporal prosperity, yet it contributed little to the spiritual graces and virtues of christians. It enlarged their revenues, and increased their endowments; but it proved the fatal means of corrupting the doctrine and relaxing the discipline of the church. It was attended with this pecu- liar disadvantage, that many gave to them the name of christians, but were not christians; many became christians for the sake of the leaves and fishes, and pre- vailed to be of the religion, only because it was the religion of the Emperor. Eusebius, who was a contemporary writer, reckons that the dissimulation and hypocrisy often frau- dently entering into the church, and bor- rowing the name of christians, without the reality.—The spirit of persecution presently revived; and no sooner were christians deli- vered from the fury of heathen adversaries, than they began to quarrel among them- selves, and to persecute one another. The Constantinianists, even in the time of Con- stantine, led the way, by excommunicating and banishing the Arians. The latter, under the favour of Constantius and Valens, more- over retorted the injury, and were guilty of many horrible outrages cruelties towards the former. Such, more or less, hath been the condition of the church ever since; and, generally speaking, those have fallen a sacri- fice to others, some of the best and wisest men, to some of the worst and most ignorant." (3)

Dr. Mosheim, speaking of the same period, says, "The number of immoral and unchari- table Christians began to increase, that the examples of real piety and virtue became ex- tremely rare. When the terrors of persecu- tion were totally dispelled; when the church, secured from the efforts of its enemies, en- joyed the sweets of prosperity and peace; when the most of the Bishops exhibited to their flocks the contagious examples of ar- rogance, luxury, effeminacy, animosity and strife, with other vices too numerous to mention; when the inferior rulers and doctors of the church fell into slothful and opprobrious neg- ligence of the duties of their respective sta- tions, and employed in vain wrangling and disputes, that zeal and attention that were due to the culture of piety, and to the in- struction of their people, and when to com- plete the enormity of this horrid detail, mul- titudes were drawn into the profession of Christianity, not by the power of conviction and argument, but by the prospect of gain and the fear of punishment; then it was, indeed, no wonder, that the church was in- fested with shoals of profane Christians, and that the virtuous few, were in a manner, oppressed and overwhelmed with the superi- orities of the wicked and licentious. It is true, that the same rigorous penitence, which had taken place before Constantine the Great, continued now in full force against flagrant transgressors; but when the reign of corruption becomes universal, the vigour of the laws yields to its sway, and a weak execu- tion defeats the purposes of the most salutary discipline. Such was now unhappily the case; the age was sinking daily from one period of corruption to another; the great and the powerful sinned with impunity; and the obscure and the indigent felt alone the severity of the laws." (4)

Such is the chief corner stone in his Lordship's Ecclesiastical building, and who does not see, that it is built upon the sand, which the current of truth speedily washes away, and sweeps into deserved ruin. Would not every friend of his country and of religion, have been justified, nay would it not have been his duty, to raise his voice, however feeble, it might have been, against those an- tichristian invasions on the apostolic purity and simplicity of Christ's holy religion, in the days of Constantine and his successors? Equally bound is every patriotic christian, to oppose similar encroachments and corrup- tions, at the present time, and in this Pro- vince. May God give every christian, and well wisher to his country wisdom, and firmness and zeal to do so!

Having briefly shown the evil tendency of Ecclesiastical establishments, in regard both to the civil and religious interests of the government and its subjects, I shall in my next, endeavour to show that the church of England is not exclusively established by law in Canada; and, afterwards, that, according to your own principle, she ought not to be established in this country. I shall then be prepared to make some observations on your contemplated University, and show its tendency, according to the principles of the present Charter.

I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir, Your Humble Servt. E. RYERSON. Cobourg, 14th May, 1828.

MARRIED. At Hallowell on Friday, the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Macaulay, Mr. Charles Hughes of Hallowell to Miss Charlotte Tims of Amherst Island.