

gates of the city closed, we climbed over the walls much to the amusement of the populace; but we could not think of the respectability of the merchants to shew us the best kind of silk goods. The next day, the gates being still closed, we again scaled the walls, after which the gates were politely opened to let us out. The shipping in the harbour daily increased; of one class of junks (from 100 to 300 tons), I am confident that there were at least 3000 lying there, and there were also some immense junks of 500 tons, and 400 people on board. We sailed from the Shanghai river on the 5th of January, and came in sight of Shanghai on the 8th. Here there are six Imperial junks in the Japan trade which make, each of them, five voyages in three years. At Shanghai, at full and change of the moon, the tide rises only eight or nine feet; here, at so short a distance, it rises 24 feet. The town walls are too high to be scaled. From the hills near the town the views are most enchanting. There is an immense extent of low land, intersected by canals, and dotted over with innumerable villages. The country around is all in the highest state of cultivation. Shanghai is not a small town, though yet not equal to Shanghai, but its celebrity is owing to its being the emporium of the Japan trade. The suburbs are as large and as well built as the city itself, which is surrounded by a wall and deep moat. Altogether it is a very pretty place, and nothing can equal the beauty and regularity of the surrounding cultivation. Ophthalmia was here a very prevalent complaint. Let it be remembered, that the preceding description of Shanghai and its environs was written in the depth of winter, but on those shores peas and beans blossom in the valleys and lowlands at the end of January, while the hills around are covered by snow.

REPEAL.

The repeal pack has been let loose upon the country, and all the welkin rings with their clamour—hunting and howling the island through, from end to end, for "a national confederation." Starting from the old treason kennel, the Corn-Exchange, the famished dogs of misrule have scoured the country—northward to Belfast, westward to Tuam, and southward to "the city of the violated treaty." Tom Steele in Belfast, John O'Connell in Tuam, and the "conquering hero" (as the temperance band of St. John's parish humourously call him)—the father of repeal himself in Limerick. What have they done? Hair-brained Tom adjoined his demonstration by proclamation before it took place. The father of his country first took flight and then took coach, and fairly fled from Limerick town at six o'clock in the morning, leaving his demonstration to make itself as best it might. Mr. John O'Connell, the hopeful son of a hopeful father, was the only one of the triumvirate who, in the language of the eloquent Tom Reynolds, "fairly did his do." He made a speech to a miserable abortion of a mob, having put a Mr. Bodkin in the chair; and thus in Tuam repeal "did its quietus make with a bare bodkin." Never was failure more complete—no men—no money—nothing.

Orators indeed were plenty enough, though O'Connell fled from Limerick and Tom Steele was corked up in Belfast, yet with all their frothing and foaming and bellowing, they have failed to move the people the smallest calculable fraction of an inch—

The country gives the proof and precedent of biddam beggars, who, with roaring voices, Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers, Inforce their charity.

The missionaries of repeal have spared no art of Irish oratory: they mix their lunatic bans and prayers in most admired disorder; they swear and swagger, talk fine and talk loud, speak compliments and speak curses indiscriminately, but all with the same result. Matters remain still just where they were.

We have not the smallest desire to weary our readers by criticising at length the oratory of the *Misters* Lynch, Kelly, Toole, Dooley, &c. &c., who severally displayed their talents and feelings on the occasion; suffice it to say, that their effusions exhibited just so much of fury, insanity, and buffoonery, as would suffice to make the proudest mortal think humbly of the human species for the rest of his life. If the miserable disasters of the repeal campaign be not enough to cure O'Connell of "colonelling" we know not what will. Let him, once for all, do as the Irish peasantry manifestly have done—put repeal out of his head; and with whatever pain, let him bid adieu to the false but glorious visions of endless votes of money from a grateful house of Irish Commons, and pensions *ad infinitum* for all his "seed, breed, and generation." The drama of repeal has had its run—the author has had his night—the novelty is over—the attraction no more—and even the Roscius of Irish politics, with all his veteran powers, cannot revive it.

Father of your country—beat about the bush no longer—make one direct farwell appeal to the pockets of the people—do not point forward to shadows, but back towards realities. Show them the emancipation bill. Throw your necessities on their gratitude, not on their pity—and ask them, in the name of charity, will they let you starve. They will not. Take whatever they can give you—let the curtain fall forever on the tried actor—by heard and seen no more—your mission is ended.—*Dublin Wanderer, Oct. 8.*

THREAT TO ASSASSINATE MR. GOWAN.

On the 9th of October, the "Free-man's Journal," a "patriot" paper, published at Lockport, in the state of New York, contained amongst other infamous and exciting paragraphs, the following direct threat to assassinate Mr. Gowan of Brockville. "The following extract is by Ogilvie R. Gowan, the Grand Master in British North America, of the ferocious sworn opponents of Liberty, the Orangemen. 'The haughty Leader of this foul and increasing creed, feels his ambition mount in the whirl of affairs; but still, his sagacity assists his fears, for what may happen, when the cold weather sets in. But their (the Orangemen's) fears teach them wisdom; their troubles only prove them slaves in soul. For the slaves in power are ever tyrannical and cruel, and the stronger becomes their fears, the fiercer is their cry *we blood! blood! BLOOD!!!* Think they the free spirit of man can be crushed by cruelty, or scourged into quiescence! They murdered Col. Van Egmond in the dungeon, his blood is unforgetting! Most others be scourged and murdered in their gloomy bastilles? We tell them,

"Just men's groans will burst all ceremony—
Even a living grave."

We bid them beware! The arm of the Patriot is not yet withered, nor his energies palsied. Beware! Let all the slaves in soul beware; but especially we say, let the haughty leader who chains his thousands to the chariot wheels of tyrannical Britain, beware!"—*Statesman.*

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Three days later from Europe.
The Great Western arrived at New York on the 6th instant, from Bristol, being her last trip for the season. We copy the following summary of the news from the Boston Daily Advertiser and other papers.

Boston Nov. 15.

On Sunday evening arrived at New York the steam ship Great Western, in a little more than 15 days from Bristol, bringing London papers of the evening of October 24. We have received our files of London papers and letters to that date and Paris papers to the 19th. They do not contain any news of much importance.

Among the passengers by the Great Western are Mr. Derrick, the messenger who carried to England the treaty ratified by our Government, and who has doubtless brought back the same treaty with the ratification of the British Government (which took place on the 18th Oct.) unless it was received by the Caledonia, also Mr. Pageot the French Minister Plenipotentiary to our Government with his family; the Hon. Virgil Maxcy, late American Minister in Belgium; Professor Longfellow of Cambridge, and more than a hundred other passengers.

The preliminaries of the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge—the eldest daughter of the Queen's uncle—with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the eldest son of the reigning Duke George V., had been arranged at an early date.

The King of Hanover has issued a royal ordinance giving his consent to the marriage of the Prince Royal with the Princess Alexandrina Maria, of Saxe-Altenburg.

Queen Victoria with her household were about to proceed to the Pavilion at Brighton at an earlier period than was originally proposed. The proposed residence at Claremont had been dispensed with in consequence of several fatal cases of typhus fever having occurred recently in the immediate neighbourhood. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, with other personages of the Court would leave Windsor by the 1st or 2d of November, and proceed by the Great Western Railway to London, and thence by the Brighton Railway to the Royal residence at Brighton.

FRAUDS ON THE CUSTOMS.

We have to announce the sudden termination of the investigation into the charges of fraud and peculation brought against the officers of the landing department of the customs at least so far as the Board of Customs is concerned, it having been intimated to this body by the Treasury, that it was the intention of Government at once to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate, not only the truth of the present charges, but to fully analyze the whole constitution of this important revenue establishment. It appears that this early termination of the labours of the commissioners has been brought about in consequence of it having reached the ears of the Secretary of State that it was the intention of the board to suspend no less than seven other landing waiters men of unimpeachable character and of many years service, upon the bare charge of having given credit or accommodation to importers, and this too, upon the statement of a man whose conduct has been bad for years.

It was asserted that the negotiation on the subject of postage between France and England had resulted in an arrangement that the rate of postage between London and Paris should be 10d sterling or twenty sous.

Marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge.—The preliminaries for the marriage of her Royal Highness the

Princess Augusta of Cambridge (the eldest daughter of her Majesty's illustrious uncle, the Duke of Cambridge) have been finally arranged, and the nuptial ceremony will take place at no distant period. The future husband of the Princess, is his highness the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the eldest son of the reigning Duke, George V. It is expected that the ceremony will take place on the Continent. The bridegroom elect was born on the 17th of October, 1819, consequently his Royal Highness has just entered his 24th year. The Princess Augusta of Cambridge is in her 21st year.

BRITISH ARMY.—According to late Parliamentary returns there are 14,000 Scotchmen in the army, and 42,000 Irish. The remainder being natives of England and Wales.

The Late American Robbery.—*Warrington.* Joseph Hall, the man charged with stealing a large sum of money in America, was on Wednesday brought up for further examination. The charge against the prisoner was that of having stolen a bag of gold, containing between 1200 and 1300 dollars, consisting of 70 doubloons of Mexico, Bogoto, and Chili, and quarter eagles of the United States coinage, the property of Mr. Thomas Montfort, an English emigrant, sojourning at the South Boston Hotel, Boston State of Massachusetts. Mr. Nelson had a handbill, containing an account of the robbery with a description of the supposed thief who was believed to be the prisoner, which had been sent to England.

It had been ascertained that the prisoner had changed some doubloons and purchased a watch in Liverpool since his arrival, and it was stated that if he were remanded, evidence would be forthcoming to show that he stole the doubloons from the prosecutor, and that the Texan notes found in his possession were the produce of another robbery. The prisoner was then remanded until Monday fortnight, and an application to admit him to bail was refused by the Magistrates.

Third Outbreak of the Liverpool Great Fire.—*Liverpool Oct. 19.*—Last evening about half past six, the inhabitants of this town were again much alarmed at the report, that the property saved from the late great fire in the Waterloo Road had ignited and was burning with great fury. Shortly after that part of the town was illuminated, the fire bells were rung and the engines proceeded to the spot; on arriving at the scene of the disaster the report was found to be true, large quantities of tar-pentine and cotton, having again taken fire, the flames ascending in immense volumes.

The fire is yet (10 o'clock this morning) smouldering. It is now three weeks since the first outbreak.

About the time of the above fire two others broke out, one in Fleet and one in Leeds street, but they were both speedily subdued.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—The 67th Regiment arrived here yesterday from Montreal, in the steamer *Canada*. They immediately embarked on board the transport *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, number 26. We learn that she will sail to-morrow, in company with the transport *Tanjore* which has on board a part of the 7th Hussars. The brig *Tyne*, transport, number 25, sailed yesterday with a part of the 7th Hussars.

The New Tariff in Sheffield. On Friday last there was considerable excitement in Fagate, in consequence of Mr. Challenger having exhibited for sale a large quantity of American beef and pork which he quickly sold from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 per lb. We tasted some of the pork yesterday. There was no mistake as to the quality. We wish our working population had plenty of it. In the course of Saturday some of the butchers, in opposition, ticketed their meat from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 per lb; but what we saw looked seraggy. Perhaps it was of foreign growth starved on the passage, instead of killed-before starting. *Sheffield Iris.*

THE LOYALIST.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Nov. 17, 1842.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

The state of the manufacturing districts in England, during the past year, is a subject which should command the attention, and call forth the sympathy of the statesman, the patriot, and the philanthropist. While thousands of the nobility and gentry are revelling in luxury—whose whole lives seem to be devoted to no useful purpose, and who seem to have no other care but how they may enjoy themselves; and who study nothing but the invention of absurd and unheard of modes of spending their immense incomes, and gratifying their vitiated tastes—at the same time, there are millions of the lower classes, who know not, when they lay down at night on their humble beds, where their next meal is to come from! We are well aware that some of our contemporaries may think this a strange avowal to emanate from us, because they accuse the *Conservative party* of being opposed to reform, and upholders of abuses; of legislating for the rich and neglecting the poor. These assertions we deny, it is because we believe the Conservative

party are the *real* friends of the people—and we judge from actions more than words—that we advocate their cause, we believe them to be actuated by feelings of pure philanthropy and benevolence

alike opposed to oppression on the one hand, and to licentiousness on the other. We are not disposed to deny the utility, and patriotism of some of the measures carried during the administration of Earl Grey—we mean the Emancipation of Slavery, which, though not perhaps effected in the best possible manner, will ever redound to their honour;—the Reform Bill &c.; but it should be remembered, that several of Earl Grey's Ministers, are now staunch Conservatives! The Tories having advanced moderately to meet the spirit of the age, while the Whigs have degenerated into Radicals, alias Republicans; they would assimilate our institutions to those which have been so often tried in all stages of civilization—in all ages of the world—and which have always failed:—to the institutions of which George Washington prophesied in the following terms:—"Among men of reflection, few will be found, I believe, who are not beginning to think that our system is better in *theory* than in *practice*; and that, notwithstanding the boasted virtue of America, it is more than probable that we shall exhibit the last melancholy proof, that mankind are incompetent to their own government without the means of coercion in the Sovereign." And it is because the Radical party would add yet another proof, by making our beloved Britain a Republic, that we are opposed to them:—we are friendly towards rational reform, but enemies to licentiousness.

But let us return to a consideration of the present state of the working classes in England, and consider from whence their present distressing condition has arisen. There is no doubt but the tariff has a great and immediate influence on the working men of all classes—agriculturalists and mechanics, as well as manufacturers. In our commercial treaties with other nations, if we agree to receive their goods duty free, or by paying a small per centage; we may expect they will reciprocate—in fact, it would become incumbent on them to do so, or acknowledge their hostility:—this would immediately give employment to the manufacturing class. But the chief cause of the late distress is one, which, though it at first appears intricate, becomes quite plain when we examine it. About a century ago, the wages paid the working classes averaged about the same as at present, while provisions were not more than one third as high as they lately were. This can be accounted for in the following manner:—the long and expensive wars to which the nation was subjected, increased her national debt to an enormous amount. To pay the interest of this sum, an increase of revenue became necessary. Now the question arose 'how shall this revenue be levied?' The great William Pitt was in favour of a direct tax on property, and though he effected his measure during the war, on the return of peace it was abolished; and for a number of years heavy duties were imposed on foreign provisions; and, strange as it may appear, these duties were popular with the English agriculturists, they regarding it as a protective measure on the produce of Britain! They did not consider that other nations would retaliate, and impose duties on British goods, which must immediately operate unfavourably towards our manufacturers; but such was the case. They did not consider that as the price of provisions rose, rents and tithes would rise in the same proportion; and that instead of the *bonus* going into their own pockets, it would find its way into the pockets of the land-owner, and the holder of tithes—yet such was the case. They did not consider that they would be unable to pocket the *bonus* going into their own pockets, it would find its way into the pockets of the land-owner, and the holder of tithes—yet such was the case. They did not consider that they would be unable to pocket the *bonus* going into their own pockets, it would find its way into the pockets of the land-owner, and the holder of tithes—yet such was the case.

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we glory in him; and for this should every Conservative, and true British patriot feel proud to acknowledge him as their leader.

But though we are of opinion, that by pursuing this course, the condition of the lower orders in Britain may be ameliorated—their distresses, perhaps, entirely removed—yet, we think there is another course more effectual, or rather one that would effect a more lasting cure for the disease; we mean EMIGRATION.

Let the British Ministry and the Colonial Governments cordially co-operate in this all important measure. Let the former unship the guns, and fit out some of the ships of war which are rotting at their moorings, to convey emigrants to their destination; let them also see that they are properly clothed. And let the latter provide employment for such as are destitute, and let those who have the means of settling, have land gratis. By these simple means the North American Colonies alone, could receive 50,000 a year, besides such as came in the ordinary manner; and the trifling outlay by government, would be soon repaid by the increase of trade, and consequently, the increase of revenue.

Not only people her extensive Colonies with a hardy and loyal race; but while the colonists supplied her with wheat, pork, timber, and other commodities, she would be continually creating and enlarging the market for her manufactures.

We hope to see our House of Assembly take this subject into their serious consideration, during the ensuing session; and we feel confident the present British Ministry, anxious as they are to alleviate the distresses of their fellow subjects, and guard against the like recurring, will cordially accede to any well matured plan our Provincial authorities may lay before them.

ORANGEISM.

We published last week the declaration of the Orangemen of Canada, together with the qualifications required of a candidate for admittance; we intend for the future to devote a portion of our paper for the defence of this calumniated body; and though the present article must necessarily be brief, from the crowded state of our columns, yet we will lay down a few propositions which in our future numbers, we will be ever ready to defend. Firstly then, Orangeism is so intimately connected with Protestantism, that while the former cannot exist without the latter, if Orangeism should fall, Protestantism would be in danger; therefore we may consider it the bulwark of the Protestant faith. Secondly, though Orangemen do not pretend to exclusive loyalty, yet no man can become an Orangeman unless he is a loyalist; therefore we may consider them a body of men, whose services the Government can command at any instant in a case of emergency. Thirdly, that Orangeism is founded alike on Constitutional Liberty and charity for those who differ from them in religious views; and that while other Protestants may be tolerant, Orangemen, if they act up to their declaration, qualification, and rules, must be so; and that there is but little, if any thing, in Orangeism a *loyal Roman Catholic* could not subscribe to, saving the determination to support the Protestant succession, as established by Act of Parliament in the year 1688. Fourthly, that however Orangemen may have acted in other countries, they cannot be charged in this Province—as a body—of showing an intolerant spirit, or doing any thing to wound the feelings of those who are prejudiced against them; and that this rapidly increasing body—both in numbers and respectability—in this City, are determined to act according to their rules, and prove themselves to be a loyal, orderly, benevolent, and tolerant portion of the community. Fifthly, that whatever acts of the Legislature may be enacted against this institution, they cannot wrest from them the birth-right of every true-born Briton, guaranteed to us by our glorious Constitution, viz:—the power to unite together for mutual protection, or to petition our representatives in parliament. Sixthly, that Orangeism has a tendency to unite the different denominations of Protestants throughout the British Empire, into one great body, and to do away with that bickering and uncharitableness for each other, which, unhappily has too often existed; and that it not only has this tendency, but in all probability will become the means of doing so. Seventhly, that as the Society increases in numbers, so will it increase in wealth, and being founded on benevolent motives will doubtless at no very distant day, accomplish much towards the amelioration of mankind, by diffusing useful knowledge, &c.

We may, perhaps, lay down other propositions at a future date, but at present, let those suffice; and we challenge the opponents, or the calumniators of Orange, to the discussion; knowing that the oftener gold goes through the fire, the brighter it appears. If no one dares enter the lists with us on this subject, we shall at a future period take up the question ourselves, and prove what we have here asserted.

Our readers will perceive, by an extract in another column, from the *Kingston Statesman*, that during the late outbreak in Canada, the rebels threatened Col. Gowan, Grand Master of the Orange Institution, with assassination! And, what was the reason given? Why, because "he chains his thousands to the chariot wheels of tyrannical Britain!"—This was an honest avowal, and one which many others would do well to imitate; the real foundation of all hostility, towards Orangeism, is because they are notorious for their loyalty.

Post Office Department.—By circulars published in the Royal Gazette, we perceive that the patronage of this department is to be vested for the future in the Lieutenant Governor; this is as it should be; and we hope to see some improvements take place. Should the British Ministry surrender the revenue arising from this department for the benefit of the province, which we think will happen ere long—we hope our Legislature will immediately abolish the postage on newspapers, and not oblige the reading community to pay 2s. 6d., a year for each Colonial paper, while English papers are carried from one end of British North America to the other postage free!

While writing on this subject, as the power is in the hand of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, we would express a hope, that Mr. Howe the Deputy Post Master, may not be removed from this City—unless a better situation is offered him—for a gentleman more attentive to his business, or more obliging to those with whom he has to deal, cannot be found.—We speak from experience.

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Highly Important Discovery!!!—The *Mirror* of Saturday last comes out with a most astounding discovery:—in an article headed "Our affairs in India!" it discovers "the utter incapacity of Lord Ellenborough for the important office he fills." And then asserts in round terms that, "It appears to us—indeed it is absolutely the fact, that to the almost incredible imbecility of that individual, are to be attributed all the reverses that have recently befallen us in the Indies." It then insinuates, after a long rignarole on "aristocrats, responsibility, &c." that the "blundering gentleman," should be treated like "Admiral Byng, who was shot on his own quarter deck!"

Now we would advise the Editor of the *Mirror*—whoever he may be—to write when he is sober, and when his senses are perfectly collected; if he had done so, he must surely have known that our late reverses in India were the results of a foolish and unholly campaign, conceived by the Radical Lord Palmerston; planned by the Radical Apostate Lord Auckland; and carried into effect by the imbecile Whig General, Elphinstone! He would also have known, that all of our reverses in India of any importance, happened before the arrival of Lord Ellenborough in that country, and that since his arrival, the Khyber Pass has been forced by General Pollock, and the siege of Jellalabad raised by Sir Robert Sale! He would also probably have known, that at the time the last advices left India, our armies were under marching orders for Cabul, and that in all probability they have retaken that capital ere this, and avenged the massacre of the Khoord of Cabul!

We would also tender this piece of advice to the *sapient* Editor—that at a time like the present, when the people of Great Britain are heartily sick of Radical mismanagement, if he is a Radical, let him not, for lack of fair and honest means to defend his rotten cause, attempt to defame the characters of Conservatives, by charging upon them the misdeeds of their opponents, for if he does, we will surely hold him up to the scorn and contumely of every honest man. We would also tender him another piece of advice:—before he attempts to edit a newspaper, he should read the history of his country. Had he done so he must have known that instead of Admiral Byng being shot at

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR
We desire, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Church in this city, to assuage the grief of the separate charge to have been preferred, to express affection with the manner discharged your Ministerial the period for which you office in this Parish.

The pious zeal and ability these duties have been have experienced the benefit and feel assured that the Church has been promoted we regret the loss of your among us, we rejoice in your to a separate charge, as you carry with you our affections for your own and Mrs. perity and happiness.

We know that in briefly sincerely expressing the regret for your character as a Minister of the Gospel, we shall better commend, than by adopting in of personal compliments.

We are, Dear Sir, Your Faithful Signed by—John Ward, gins, Robert F. H. Sears, Wm. H. Str. Thayer, and 145 of others.

To the Rev. William Scott, Rector of the Parishes and Springfield.

ANSWER.
I am unable adequately feelings upon receiving a numerous and respectful the Parishioners of this—and the first scene of my

Chatham "on his own quarter was shot at Portsmouth, on the Monarque, a vessel laid up in while his own flag-ship was place!

As a refutation of the charge, we refer our readers to the London Times, and be found on the first page of number.

SUPREME COURT.—Several have been disposed of. One of these was an action Mr. Hatchford and Brothers, Collector of liquors in possession of which being lodged in the Market House, was do that building was burnt, when the building was on fire, the Defendant, the property to be removed, on these grounds was founded.—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

In consequence of the late the Attorney General, the we mentioned in our last, state till to day; from the state of the evidence which will be brought forward, be very difficult for the jury decision; excepting burnt by some person.

This recklessnes in a lamentable falling off this community; we were committed for perjury in giving evidence on a

The Lecture season at the Institute was opened on evening. The Hon. W. delivered an excellent dress, in the course of urged upon the young Institute in particular, deep thought and study of science and general knowledge are useful, or worthy of the intellectual beings, and all manner, to the numerous be derived from such men who visit them with attending minds.

On Friday (10 morning) Rev. Mr. Wishart will lecture.—*Observer.*

SCOTTISH CHURCH Bazaar in another observed that the St. Andrew's Society of the Highland Societies of the celebrate their National Wednesday evening, a Charity Ball at the St. Andrew's society, the purpose. It will doubtless be patronized by Scotsmen, and be graced by a large portion of the Bazaar of the City. The custom of the St. Andrew's be omitted this year.—*Id.*

It affords us sincere fish the unmeted flattery, sent by a large body of to the Rev. WILLIAM Scott his retiring from the Church in this City, with gentlemen's appropriate and—*Churist.*

ADDRESS
REVEREND AND DEAR SIR
We desire, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Church in this city, to assuage the grief of the separate charge to have been preferred, to express affection with the manner discharged your Ministerial the period for which you office in this Parish.

The pious zeal and ability these duties have been have experienced the benefit and feel assured that the Church has been promoted we regret the loss of your among us, we rejoice in your to a separate charge, as you carry with you our affections for your own and Mrs. perity and happiness.

We know that in briefly sincerely expressing the regret for your character as a Minister of the Gospel, we shall better commend, than by adopting in of personal compliments.

We are, Dear Sir, Your Faithful Signed by—John Ward, gins, Robert F. H. Sears, Wm. H. Str. Thayer, and 145 of others.

To the Rev. William Scott, Rector of the Parishes and Springfield.

ANSWER.
I am unable adequately feelings upon receiving a numerous and respectful the Parishioners of this—and the first scene of my