Fourth Page.
The Shadow of the Cross.
Garner.—Bp. Andrewes; Archdeacon Jortin; Roger Hutchinson; Lord Archibald Napier.

ney, nothing, from want of harmonious feeling and action, should be done. Well then, it must be remembered that, according to the proposition of Mr. boundless multiplication of seats of learning in this pliedly, made. If persons, entertaining what we must Catholics, Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, Sociolars, Universalists, all conjoined in this motley Caput. How far such heterogeneous materials are likely to coalesce in the general management of the affairs of the University, it requires no gift of sooth-saying to predict. Some ingenious mischief-maker, saying to predict. Some ingenious intschier-maker, and society is seldom long without the benefit of such individuals,—has only to start a controversy upon some religious or political topic, and let it blaze awhile in and out of the scattered Colleges of "all denominations," and we should soon see how the denominations," and we should soon see how the representatives of these denominations will harmonize of the Establishment. But we must not pass over so in University Convocation! If party politics and hastily the Elysian prospect before us,-the Colleges religious prejudice should not, before the conclusion and Halls with which the land will be literally studded. of a couple of terms, be found to bear upon their deli- We have heard of "the eighty thousand greatest living berations, we shall be persuaded that there is some- poets of the day": by and by, no doubt, we shall have thing after all in that theoretical sort of unity, which, eighty thousand living Colleges in the University of it is gravely contended, may exist in perfect consis- Toronto! And eighty thousand living Caputs, too, in tency with the practice of division!

is anti-monarchical: it is just as apparent that it is plank-roads through by-ways and wildernesses, when anti-protestant. In Section xvii. the See of Toronto so rich a harvest of tolls is in prospect! is styled "the Protestant Episcopal See of Toronto," in flagrant contempt of the Queen's Royal Patent .- "Bill," the complicated absurdities of which are best To this, as occurring in a Legislative document brought discerned by their bare recital, stripped of the dignity in by the Queen's Attorney General for Canada West, of that legal phraseology under which it is attempted we would also respectfully call the attention of Her that they should be obscured. We find that the Com-Majesty's Representative. This is as much as assu- mittee of Queen's College are already quarrelling with ring her Majesty that she has quite mistaken the pur- the details of the Bill, - prelude of the war and conport of her Coronation Oath, and is chargeable with fusion that will ensue, should ever the time arrive a great injustice to a large body of her loyal subjects, (which Heaven forefend) when those details shall bein giving to a lawful Bishop of the Church of England come matter of law. We know not that we shall find the title of Bishop of Toronto; whereas, according to it necessary to return again to this subject; but bethe argument of Mr. Baldwin and his coadjutors, the fore we part with it, we shall quote for the edification Romish Bishop has just as much right to that title as and the warning of those who would despoil the Unithe Protestant prelate, and as the former has chosen to versity of King's College and erect upon its ruins the assume the designation which the Queen was pleased motley superstructure of which this "Bill" affords a to confer upon the latter, her Majesty must of course sample, the complaint from the University of Camsurrender her prerogative, and allow this Colonial bridge, against a like reckless spoliation in the days Executive to devise a different title for the See of of Cromwell:—that these republican destroyers had Toronto from what she had been pleased to decide "thrust out one of the eyes of this kingdom; made upon,-dividing, on the principle of course of "equal "eloquence dumb, philosophy sottish; widowed the justice," its honours (and why not its emoluments) "arts; drove the muses from their ancient habitation;

recognition in a public, and what is meant to be a legal "drop honey-dews over all this kingdom, to place in document, of the designation of "Church," which "their room swarms of senseless drones." every offshoot from the National Establishment has thought proper to assume. Not that we are surprised various classes of separatists; because it is part of the spirit of democracy, -while they rail so loudly against all outward distinctions, -to be extremely solicitous of such distinctions themselves, and to arrogate that which they have no lawful right to assume. And so with our religious democracies, we find the term "episcopacy" leagued into the designations of those who are most hostile to its legitimate authority; and the title of "Church" assumed by those societies, whose leading partizans would account it their greatest delight to "level its walls with the dust."

The Christian Guardian,—the organ of the Methodist "Church," as they now term themselves, -seems to exult a good deal in the sort of legalized condemnation which this republican and unchristian Bill pronounces upon the use of her legitimate designation by feels as strongly as do the loyal community at large, the words of the paper in question:-

and shall be no dominant Church in Canada.'

has its sway, or rather its framers their will, there shall has been hurried, or to perish in the attempt. ens and matrons, shall not hold that arrogant title in hope or promise that its gloom could be cleared away. this land at least! That is plainly enough the spirit Our attention, since writing those remarks, has been of the concoctors of this Bill. But political charla- called to a series of letters written about four years tans, be they knaves or fools, cannot, with all their ago on a proposition for the Union of all the Provinces right and truth. They may tell us, as they mean to tain details for its working not dissimilar to what we nickname they please; but that cannot alter the reality | series to-day. or the lawfulness of her proper designation. They

The Collegiate absurdity most prominently deve- for wise purposes, let us believe, -we are made to groan. loped in this "Bill," is, unquestionably, the Extramural Board of Control. For particulars we refer our readers to the first paragraph of Section xvii. of such as are desirous of procuring the publications This complication of executive machinery in the pro- of the "Parker Society," that the Rev. H. J. Grasett, finally disposed of. jected University, surprises us a little after the univer- M.A., Toronto, will in future act as Honorary Secresal admission of the total impracticability of the Com- tary of that Society in this Diocese. Present subscrimon School Bill from the same cause. In the bandy- bers are requested to make known to him their name ing about of Statutes from Convocation to Caput, and and address; and all others desirous of joining the from Caput to Extra-mural Control, it would be hard | Society will be pleased to communicate their intention to say where the legislation is to begin, and where the [post paid] in the same way.

complex control is to end. tures, who shall [hereafter] have an endowed College | valuable publications. in the said University." Of course, the Unitarian professes his belief in the Holy Scriptures, though he Our attention has been called to a communication,

who,—professing at the same time to believe in the Scriptures,—rejects the doctrine of eternal punishment. Others too, equally exceptionable, will affirm that they are believers in the Holy Scriptures, and of course, upon the strength of that affirmation, they can have of the recent after the same time to believe in the Scriptures,—rejects the doctrine of eternal punishment. Others too, equally exceptionable, will affirm that they are believers in the Holy Scriptures, and of course, upon the strength of that affirmation, they can have of the recent which have been considered at two several meetings of the said Board, held on different days, such days to be not less than eight full days exclusive course, upon the strength of that affirmation, they cannot be excluded from the Extra-mural Board of Control. They must have an "endowed College" somewhere, to be sure; but the prefections of the Profeshabete, to be sure; but the prefections of the Profeshabete, to be sure; but the prefections of the Profeshabete, to whom a promise or at least a hold been conveyed that such at a future period should be a conveyed that such at a future period sor of Agriculture will have gone for little, if one or be their privilege; as also, that higher rents might days, such days to be not less than one month from each

should be engaged in Collegiate duties in different parts of the Province,—it may be, scattered over its vast surface from Sandwich to Gaspè,—and of one of two resplts which must flow from such a system, if two resplts which must flow from such a system, if in the same, without any additional allowance for the location elsewhere. It would manifestly be the interest of the interest of the location elsewhere. carried into effect; namely, either a serious neglect extraordinary duties thus imposed. It would be by rest of the Church to fix upon such a scale of rent of duty on the part of the Professors thus suddenly no means inconsistent with the liberal wording of this as would ensure tenants for her lands. called to the seat of the University proper, or the concentration at last of all the power and patronage of the Institution in those resident at the point of its the Institution in those resident at the point of its Professors, Lecturers, &c. the office of porter, tailor, British Government—that, whatever new arrangement of the said University. or cook to the establishment! It is not impossible in regard to the tenure of property may be agreed upor VII. Educational Machinery.

They might, antecedently, fancy that it was such at least as to ensure unanimity in their proceedings when they did come together and unite in deliberation; for it were hard, if after all the expence and toil of the journey, nothing, from want of harmonions feeling and so that the said University passed as hereinbefore and unite in deliberation; form time to time, be established and provided for by any to the foundation allowance should be said University passed as hereinbefore and unite in deliberation; form time to time, be established and provided for by any to the foundation of the said University passed as hereinbefore and unite in deliberation; for it is not fair that no additional allowance should be sufficiently and the means of checking it, as they are not commonly understood.

XXV. And be it enacted, that there shall be, on the foundation of the said University, such and so many and evince for the said University, such and so many foundation of the said University, such and so many and evince for the said University, such and so many for the said University was a naval power. But so long as were than for the originally prescribed duty; but pluralities are, as a general relation of the said University as a naval power. But so long as were than define the means of checking it, as they are not commonly understood.

XXV. And be it enacted, that there shall be, on the foundation of the said University, such and so many for understood.

The United States of America can only become trouble-foundation of the said University was a naval power. But so long as were than for the original form time to time, be foundation of the said University as a naval power. But so long as were than for the original form the original Our readers must, at the same time, recollect the that some of those distinguished furctionaries might the rights and claims of present Lessees will always t were hard, if after all the expence and toil of the jour- it is not fair that no additional allowance should be will invariably insist upon the most rigid fulfilment of

perpetual motion! Who will not henceforward admire We have said that the spirit of this University Bill the sagacity of our Board of Works in constructing

But we dismiss for the present the subject of this equally between the Protestant and Popish prelates. "plucked the reverend and orthodox professors out of Here we see peeping forth again the cloven foot of "the chairs, and silenced them in prison, or their the Union, and the dominancy to which,—our Queen's prerogative at the same time trampled under foot,— "graves; turned religion into rebellion; changed the of whatever Roman Catholic See shall contain the city of apostolical chair into a desk for blasphemy; tore the Toronto within its territorial limits; the Moderator of the we are to be made subject. Can such a government "garland from off the head of learning, to place it on wonder, -when these manifestations are visible of the "the dull brows of disloyal ignorance; made those desire and design to uproot our Protestant Constitu- "ancient and beautiful chapels, the sweet remembrantion and Protestant Ascendancy,-that Orange Lodges "cers and monuments of our forefathers' charity, and should be multiplied, and Orange Processions perpe- "kind fomenters of their children's devotion, to become 'ruinous heaps of dust and stones; and unhived those We have not space just now to comment upon the "numerous swarms of labouring bees, which used to the said University, in connection with such body;

The present condition of our political affairs,-the at the very inconsistent assumption of this title by the lavish expenditure of our Provincial Parliament and Executive,-the accumulated and accumulating debt of which they have been the cause,—the heavy and endurable taxation with which we are threatened, in order to meet this wasteful extravagance and atone for the recklessness of those in power,-the domination of French-radicalism to which we are being unceremoniously handed over,-the withering up from the roots of our Protestant strength, by the spoliation and destruction of her literary and religious institutions, while the rich endowments of Romanism are left untouched,—all these things are beginning to disturb
the most placid and to awaken murmurs and resisthe most placid, and to awaken murmurs and resistance in the most lethargic.

If the tongue of rumour whispers no false tale, the respected Representative of our gracious Sovereign the Church of England in Upper Canada. These are this painful position of our affairs. We trust, however, he will not suddenly or prematurely abandon the "Mention is made in the Bill of the Episcopalian body helm in despair; but, nailing the red-cross flag of our in Canada; not, however, as the Church of England, but as the Protestant Episcopal Church. This is fair to other Canadian Churches. The Bill tells us plainly there is, debut the protestant Episcopal Church. The canadian Churches. The Bill tells us plainly there is, the week it must be—till not a spar or a shred is left. He will find thousands enthusiastically to join in the The Bill tells us plainly a great many other things: noble determination,—to rescue the ark of the Conit reveals, with abundant clearness, that if the Bill stitution from the shoals and breakers into which it

be no monarchy on this continent, and that Queen We stated a few weeks ago what we felt to be the Victoria, out of fairness to other honestly born maid- darkness of our political state, and what alone afforded freaks in legislation, change the inherent character of of British North America, with the exposition of cerdo by and by, that we are not British subjects; but ourselves lately broached. It has been suggested to we shall not, on that account, believe that our allegi- us that, at the present moment, a public good might ance is dissolved: they may, by their legislation, un- be achieved by re-publishing those letters, and accorchurch the Church of England and call it by what dingly we commence with giving the first two of the

We need scarcely, we think, call the attention of may insist upon it, as Peter did to Martin, (see Tale our Conservative contemporaries to these excellent of a Tub) that a brown loaf is a leg of mutton; but Letters; yet we would simply suggest that the widest despite such dogmatical assertions of Mr. Attorney possible circulation of them, in these Colonies and the despite such dogmatical assertions of Mr. Attorney possible circulation of them, in these Colonies and the General Baldwin, seconded as he may be by the Chris- Mother Country, through the medium of the newspaper for the time being and such Bursar, or other officer who tian Guardian, we shall take leave to respect the testi- press, might be, in the end, productive of some amemony of our senses, and call things by their right names. | lioration of the burden of political ills, under which,-

We are requested to announce, for the information

The object of this Society, we believe, is well known; In this Extra-mural Board, we must not overlook namely, to collect and publish the works of the early the liberality of religious diversity provided in its con- Reformers of our Church, and thus to render generally stitution. Not only have we the heads of all known accessible a species of literature which must otherwise "denominations" sharers in that authority, but a pro- be locked up from the great mass of readers. The vision is considerately made for the admission of "the terms of subscription are £1 Sterling per annum, payhead of any other religious body or denomination in able in advance; and this amount has thus far prohead of any other religious body or denomination in Upper Canada, professing belief in the Holy Scriptures, who shall [hereafter] have an endowed College valuable publications.

AX. And be it enacted, that in the event of any amendment being proposed in Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such draft, and such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment being adopted by the Convocation to any such amendment b

exercises the right of putting a very "liberal" con- signed H., in the Port Hope Gazette of the 10th inst., tine Convocation, unless again submitted to the Convocation again submitted to struction upon them; and so does the Universalist, -referring to what the writer says is a common im- Control, as in the first instance.

made for the supernumerary toil and responsibility. all promises or pledges to individuals which on the We crave attention to Section xxx., as promising a part of Government may have been formally, or in-

We request attention to the Advertisement, announcing the proposed publication of a work against the "Universalist" here. "Universalist" heresy, and beg to say that we shall be happy to receive subscriptions at this office in further power of the said University, by any Statute to be passed ance of so good an object. We have seen some spe cimens of the proposed publication,-which is in the form of a Dialogue,—and have formed from them is the sors, Lecturers, Teachers or Members, or of the Officers

sor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, W WICKES, Esq., A. M.—Mr. Wickes is a Scholar o' Trinity College, Cambridge, and was 28th Wrangle

The Rev. S. B. Ardagh acknowledges the receipt of Ten Pounds from His Excellency the Governor Gene ral, towards the completion of the Church at Barrie.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY BILL. [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.] IV. Control by means of an Extra-mural body consisting principally of Lay Members.

XVII. And be it enacted, that there shall be in the of the said University, which shall consist of the Bishop, for the time being, of the Protestant Episcopal See of Toronto, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, or the Bishop for the time being of whatever Protestant Episcopal See in connection with the said Church shall contain the city of Toronto within its terriorial limits; the Bishop for the time being, of the Roman Catholic See of Toronto, or the Bishop for the time being pper Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland; in President of Conference for the time being, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada; and the Moderator, Superintendent, President, o head for the time being, of any other religious body or denomination in Upper Canada, professing belief Holy Scriptures, who shall have an endowed College in any such body or denomination shall have no such Bishop, Moderator, Superintendent, President, or other head, then any person appointed for such purpose by such body or denomination; the Members for the time being, representing the city of Toronto in the Provincial Parliame Members for the time being, representing the different Ridings of the County of York in the Provincial Parliament; the Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada for the time being; the President of the Medical Board for Upper Canada for the time being; and the Mayor of the City of Toronto for the time being, and of twenty others, such twenty others to be in the first place appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, by warrant under his hand and seal; and thereafter as vacancies shall occur in the said Board, by the death, resignation, refusal to act, or incapacity from mental or bodily infirmities, of any of person administering the government of this Province for the time being, by and with the like advice and con-sent of the Executive Council thereof, upon the reconmendation of the said Board of a fit and proper person to

XVIII. And be it enacted, that the said Board of Control shall meet in the said University, when and as often as they may be called together by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being, b warrant under hand and seal, setting forth briefly the object of such meeting, as for the consideration of drafts of proposed statutes, for the recommendation of persons to be appointed examiners, for the recommendation of a candidate to fill the chair of a professorship, or the like, and notice of the issue of which warrant shall be given by the Bursar of the said University for the time by such other officer of the same as any statute of the said University may direct, to every member of such stating the day, place, and hour of such meeting, and the object thereof, as set forth in the warrant by which the side in the city of Toronto, at least two full days before the day appointed for such meeting, and shall be sent by post to such members thereof as reside elsewhere, proerly directed, according to any general instructions in writing left by such members respectively, at the office of such Bursar, or other officer, for that purpose, or, if no such instructions shall have been so left, then directed as correctly as such Bursar or other officer can, with easonable diligence, ascertain; and at every meeting of uch Board some member thereof shall, by the me present, be appointed to preside, and the Bursar of the said University, or such other officer thereof as any statute of the said University may direct, shall act as Clerk to such Board, and the proceedings of such Board shall be bound to authenticate and give effect to the same, according to the direction of the said Board: Provided always, nevertheless, firstly, that not less than twelve members shall be a quorum of such Board for the dispatch of business: And provided always, also, secondly, such Board, having once met in compliance with any such warrant, may adjourn from time to time, till the

V. Manner of passing University Statutes. XIX. And be it enacted, that every Statute of the said University shall, in the first instance, be proposed by the Caput to the Board of Control in the shape of a draft, and having been approved or modified by that Board, shall, in its approved or modified form, be submitted by the Caput, if they shall deem it expedient so to do, to the Convocation of the said University, and be passed by them, after which it shall be presented to the Chancellor of the said University for his assent thereto, and if he shall give such assent, under his hand and seal, at any time within twelve calendar months after the same shall have been passed by the Convocation, such draft shall then, and not otherwise, become a Statute of the said University, and be enrolled as such in the archives thereof.

cation, the draft, with such amendment, shall be returned to the Caput, and shall not be further proceeded upon by the Convocation, unless again submitted to the Convoca

Children at Church.

Children at Church.

The control inson; Lord Archibald Napier.

We spoke in our last of the novel and impracticable character of a University, the governors of which be character of a University of the lands than are at present exacted the water of the lands than are at present exacted the water of the lands than are at present exacted the water of the lands than are at present exacted the water of the lands than are at present exa VI. Visitors

XXIV. And be it enacted, that the Judges for the time

VII. Educational Machinery.

Statute of the said University, passed as hereinbefore provided: Provided always, that one of such ProfessorThe basis upon wh

ships shall be a Professorship of Agriculture.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the Professorships, Lecturerships, and Teacherships in the said University, established by Statute of the said University, and proviany such Professorship, Lecturership, or Teachership, or after any subsequent vacancy in the same, then, by appointment, under hand and seai of such Chancellor for

general designation.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be in the for that purpose, to attach any other duties connected with the said University, or the government or discipline very favourable opinion of the spirit and ability of the work.

or Servants thereof, to any other Professorship, Lecturership or Teachership, on the foundation of the said University, without the said University, or to any office of the said University, without the said University or to any office of the said University, without the said University or to any office of the said University. We very sincerely congratulate the rising Institu-tion of McGill College on the arrival of their Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, W the same for the time being, shall be bound to perform such duties, whether they were attached to such Profes-

sorship, Lecturership, Teachership or office, before or after his appointment to the same.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that the said University shall make special provision, by statute, for the matriculation, discipline, and superintendence of all such persons as shall be matriculated in the said University, without being on the books and subject to the discipline of any College of the said University: Provided always, that nothing in this section shall be held to limit or restrain the power of the said University over any College or Hall, or over any of the Professors, Officers or Members of the said University, or of any College or Hall thereof.

VIII. The establishment of Independent Colleges, and their Incorporation with the University.

XXX. And be it enacted, that upon her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, conveying, or procuring to be conveyed, to competent Trustees, in due form of law, property either real or personal, of sufficient value, in the opinion of the Board of Control of the said University, for the endowment of a College in the same, and producing a certificate, signed by a majority of the Members of the being, of his or their having done so, it shall and may be lawful, in any charter of incorporation or other letters patent which it may please her Majesty, her heirs or successors, for that purpose, to grant under the great seal or incorporated with such University, unless the endow-Governor, or person administering the government of this

lawful for the Founder or Founders of any College in the said University, the charter of which shall provide for, this continent. allow, or require the appointment or establishment of a Professorship of Divinity therein, to appoint, prescribe and require at his, her or their discretion, any and such tests, religious, doctrinal or literary, or of any other nasaid University, according to the provisions herein contained for that purpose, and the same with all such rules most profitable and inexhaustible fisheries on the globe tained for that purpose, and the same with all such rules fit to prescribe, touching or concerning the same, shall be recited or set forth in the charter for the establishment that of the parent state, if shorn of her Colonies. be recited or set forth in the charter for the establishment of the said College, and in the incorporation thereof with the said University, and shall by such charter be contained that the British possessions enfliade, and therefore command the whole coast of North America. With fleets at the contained and Bermuda, no ship, firmed and established; whereupon the same and every part thereof shall be binding and obligatory upon the said intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the same were Statutes of the said University, passed by the Chancellor and Nor is this all. Open

IX. The conferring of Degrees.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that the conferring Degrees in the said University, shall belong to the Convocation thereof, and that every Diploma conferring any such de gree shall be under the Common Seal of the said University, and be authenticated by the signature of the Chansame shall be called, and which letters shall be left at the place of residence of such members of the said Board as shall preside in Convocation, when the same was confercellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Pro Vice-Chancellor, who fessors of the said University as may think fit to sign the

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that there shall be six Examiners for degrees in the said University, who shall be appointed annually by the Chancellor of the said University, by warrant under his hand and seal, on the adation of the Board of Control of the said University, and in case of the death, resignation, refusal to act, or incapacity from mental or bodily infirmity of any one of such examiners, his place shall be filled by a like pointment, upon a like recommendation.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that no Degree other than

be conferred by the Convocation of the said University

ersity.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that upon the production to the Convocation of the said University, by any person business for which they were called shall have been having a degree in such University, of a certificate under the seal of any College of the said University, in which there shall be established a Professorship of Divinity setting forth, that such person had undergone such an exthat can offer no equivalent advantages in return that can offer no equivalent advantages in return. amination, under the authority of the said College as according to the Statute of such College entitle him to the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, or to the Degree of Doctor of Divinity as the case may be, the said Convocation shall thereupon confer the Degree mentioned in such

certificate upon such person. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

OBSERVATIONS ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE

Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A.D. 1839.) LETTER I.

INTRODUCTION. Some of the most enlightened men in both the Canadas. and I believe in the other Provinces, have for many years and East of Asia, and North of America.—Possessed by considered a general union of the British Territories in North America, a measure of the greatest importance; and East of Asia, and North of America.—Possessed by the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, she commands the passage to India. With Gibraltar and Malta, she tions—they have transmitted the sum of £74 as the fruit and not only highly expedient, but likely to produce the commands the navigation of the Mediterranean, and se- of their labours.

most beneficial results, both to the Colonies and the

The policy of such a measure had frequently engaged projected; but since that has been in agitation, I have set myself to examine it more minutely: and it certainly appears to me that every argument that can be adduced in favour of the partial, applies with much more force to the general union, and that the probability of its success is much better founded. Indeed many persons of great intelligence are apprehensive that the advantages expected from uniting the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada will not be realized. And their dislike to the measure arises not from its principle, which is certainly good, nor my attention before the Union of the two Canadas was projected; but since that has been in agitation, I have set arises not from its principle, which is certainly good, nor from any personal or selfish motives, but from the fear

in my opinion, certain to follow its adoption.

In regard to danger from the United States, of which many speak with much fear, I am not under the slightest apprehension. But since it is a danger which may be felt, as it has already been, when Great Britain is fully employed with other enemies, I may be permitted to indulge in a few remarks on its nature and the means of

States rests, is much narrower than is commonly apprehended. Her nursery for seamen is confined to a small portion of her coast and her fisheries. This portion of coast stretches from New York to the River St. Croix,

and are obliged to have recourse to Europeans, and chiefly to Englishmen, to complete their crews.

The fisheries which they are permitted to carry on along the coasts of the British Provinces and on the Banks

formidable or extensive navy.

Were the United States in possession of the British Provinces, matters would be very different: for then they would possess a more extensive coast than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the finest fisheries in the world.

But as matters now stand, it is only requisite that we consolidate the Provinces, in order to make them exceedingly powerful. Unite their interests by judicious measures, and you promote enterprise and encourage the fisheries on the coast, and commerce and agriculture in

Every advantage is in our favour. All that is wanting s a strong and united government, which would attract capitalists, urge improvements, connecting more inti-mately the different Colonies by canals, roads, rail-ways and steam navigation, and thus render their resources a kind of common stock, by which they would become more intimately acquainted, and by which a most important and valuable internal commerce among themselves would be produced. Fisheries alone present an inexhaustible mine of wealth and strength. Our people can dry their fish upon their own shores, and many of the fishermen may carry on their business with profit and even sleep in their own houses at night.

The magnitude of these fisheries and their inestimable value, are perhaps best seen by looking at their impor-tance to the United States, not merely as their chief nursery for seamen, but as a most productive source of

wealth and commerce. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the Americans had upwards of 1500 fishing busses, most of which, on the breaking out of hostilities, were transformed into privateers, to prey upon our trade; and with such effect, that they captured nearly one-fifth of all the merchantmen then belonging to Great Britain; and so much discontent was produced by commercial losses and misfortness as the search by the search of the searc fortunes, as to pave the way for the dismemberment of

of this Province, to declare such College incorporated with the said University, and thereupon such College Now, had we a general government of sufficient weight shall, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, be incorporated with and form part of the said University, and and to call forth our numerous resources, the Canadas become one of the Colleges thereof, with all the privileges attached to such Colleges in general: Provided always, nevertheless, that no such College shall be admitted into, more convenience and advantage than the Americans; ment thereof, so conveyed to Trustees as aforesaid, shall and, being able to sell cheaper, would first rival and then appear to the satisfaction of the Governor, Lieutenant gradually drive them out of the market. At the same time, the fisheries, ever increasing, would become an Province for the time being, in Council, to be of such abundant nursery of seamen, capable of checking at any value and to be so invested as to insure an annual income moment the naval power of our neighbours: and this in money, equivalent to the then current value of one thousand bushels of wheat, or upwards.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be the British North American Provinces possess the

Place before you the map of America. Mark the vast extent of sea-coast which these Colonies enjoy. Pass your eye round the Bay of Fundy—along Cape Sable— the Rocks of Nova Scotia and the Shores of the Gulf of ture or kind whatsoever, which he, she or they may think expedient, as a qualification for being appointed to, or holding any such Professorship, or as a qualification for foundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Anticosti, and receiving any certificate, to entitle the party receiving the same to any degree in the Faculty of Divinity in the said University, according to the and regulations as such Founder or Founders shall think Here are materials of power and public wealth, which are

Halifax, St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, no ship, University, and all the officers and members thereof, as without our permission, durst put to sea from Cape Sable to New Orleans, nor any part of this immense coast or sorships, and all others whomsoever, as absolutely to all any West India Island be safe from the attack of this

Open the St. Lawrence for a ship Convocation thereof, in the manner prescribed by this and the convocation thereof, in the manner prescribed by this navigation,—join the Lakes of Canada, works already nearly completed, and you add nearly five thousand miles of coast, and a fertile country nearly equal to the half of

LETTER II.

What would Great Britain be without Ships, Colonies

Had the mischievous paradoxes in which several writers on Political Æconomy have lately indulged, only produced contempt for that branch of knowledge and proved that with a few trifling exceptions it had gone back since the publication of Dr. Smith's famous Treatise on the Wealth of Nations, it would have been matter of merriment rather than of complaint. But when we find it gravely asserted that the British Empire is independent of foreign commerce,—that she would be much better shorn of her colonies, which are a burthen without profit—that trade should be entirely free and allowed to take not only credited by many, but are leading to serious blunders in legislation, it is time to expose their wicked-

upon any person, without the production of a ceruncate from the Examiners for the year, or of the majority of them, of such person having passed an Examination before them, which, in their opinion, entitles such person nations such as Sweden, Denmark, &c. the advantage would be against her, while to them it would be positively at the same time her general commerce with all nations, would yield a favourable balance. But so long as other nations continue their restrictions &c., it is unwise in Great Britain to remove hers in respect to such. under such circumstances, reciprocal treaties with nations that can offer no equivalent advantages in return.

Great Britain and Ireland are inferior in climate and fertility of soil to many countries in Europe: but their position affords them advantages far more than sufficient to counterbalance this inferiority. The sea coast which they possess, admitting in our estimate the numerous small Islands attached, and the sinuosities of the land, is not perhaps less than four thousand miles. Their situation is truly admirable for trade and commerce. West and South of Europe—West and South of Africa, and East of Asia, and North of America.—Possessed by

cures a permanent influence over Sicily and Sardinia. The Ionian Islands have given her the power of directing the councils of Greece, and the power of opening or shutting at her pleasure, the Straits of the Dardanelles. In

mountains and rivers, deserts and the ocean.

What have the Colonies made her? The centre of civilization of the whole world. Foreign nations, however remote or barbarous, derive light and heat from her industry, enterprise and knowledge. By calling forth her skall and energies, they have enabled her to embrace in her gigantic grash the circuit of the globe, and by their that the collision of parties will be so great, and so nearly balanced, as to paralyse every effort to promote the prosperity of the Provinces.

In this scheme it is not my intention to enter very minutely into the subject, but to confine myself to a brief outline of the constitutional powers to be conferred on the local terms and similar that the collision of parties will be so great, and so nearly her skill and energies, they have enabled her to embrace in her gigantic grasp the circuit of the globe, and by their means she has become the emporium of universal commerce. Her career has indeed been glorious, and is still proceeding with accelerating swiftness in promoting the improvement of the human race. She sends Letters, beginning a few of the advantages which are. minutely into the subject, but to confine myself to a brief putline of the constitutional powers to be conferred on the egislature—subjoining a few of the advantages which are, egislature—subjoining a few of the advantages which are, solven to follow its adoption.

has united in one common bond of allegiance.

She has established Colonies in every quarter of the world, and has thus fulfilled one of the noblest and most beneficial purposes of a great nation. She has peopled uninhabited regions, brought savage nations within the pale of order and law, and taught them to feel the dignity of their nature, and to exert the mighty energy of their minds. By her Colonies she provides for the redundancy of her population, and presents to meritorious enterprise and industry the means and opportunity of successful ex-ertion.—Moreover, they have enabled her to form at intermediate points, links of communication between the remotest lands to which her commerce extends, and to part to all the vast benefits of her talents and labour.

The most cursory inspection of the map of the vast ossessions of the British Empire, suggests the idea of a boundless theatre, offering infinite opportunities for the most enlightened policy.

'What has Great Britain done? Rather ask, to what

what has Great Britain done? Rather ask, to that nation does Europe—the world—owe its liberty? Did the not stand alone the safeguard of nations, and meet with increase. Never was a contest seemingly so uneand America? Never was a contest seemingly so uneand the safeguard of the qual maintained, and never in the annals of time was such qual manual and acquired, by any people. But could Great Britain and Ireland, without Ships, Colonies and merchant or national, we seldom find a sailor from the States south of the Hudson, the inhabitants of which are, sacrifices so lofty? Next to the moral courage of her people and the justice of her cause, we discover her strength, activity and power in her insular situation—in her commanding position and her forty Colonies, which prevent the possibility of shutting her out from any quar-

Her Arts and Manufactures, her industry and astonishing commerce, her enemies could neither diminish nor make less profitable.

of Newfoundland, produce more native seamen than all their other navigation. Nevertheless, the numbers from both sources are quite inadequate to the manning of a formidable or extensive navy.

Were the United States in possession of the British presents the most beneficent and formidable Empire that the world has ever beheld.

Deprive Great Britain of her Ships, Colonies and Com-

nerce, (and they must stand or fall together) and the sun of her glory is set. She will soon lose Ireland, and from being the most powerful nation in the world, take her place in a few years by the side of Denmark. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. At a recent meeting of the Central Board of the Church

Society of the Diocese of Quebec, at which the Lord Bishop as usual presided, several matters of interest were introduced and considered. The Lay Committee reported through its Chairman, the Hon. A. W. Cochran, the "Rules and Regulations" which had been prepared for

the government of that Committee. They were acquiesced in by the Board, and a copy of them ordered to be sent to each member of that body.

The important subject, respecting an application to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation of the Society, had been, at a previous meeting of the Central Board, referred to the Lay Committee. They presented a draft of an Act of Incorporation, and of a Petition founded thereon to the Legislature, which were satisfactory. The Board then laid on them the further duty of having the petition engrossed and signed, and forwarded to two honourable gentlemen, life members of the Society to be honourable gentlemen, life members of the Society, to be presented respectively to the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. The President reported that he had communicated with his Excellency the Governor General and the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Propagating the Gospel, requesting them to become Patrons of the Society; that his Excellency had acceded

directed, that the thanks of the Society be conveyed to his Excellency for his munificent donation.

The Rev. W. Dawes was appointed Secretary of the Society and of the Central Board thereof, and the thanks of the Board were unanimously voted to that gentleman for the services which he has rendered up to this period. The Board sanctioned the appointment of the Rev. D. B.

Parnther, as Assistant Secretary.

Some difficulties having been suggested, in reference to the interpretation and operation of certain Articles of the Constitution, it was decided, that an annual subscription of £1 5s. to a District Association will constitute person so subscribing a Member of the Society. Also, that subscriptions to District Associations, if given for specific objects within the limits of such districts, to be holly applied to those objects, and be paid by the Trea-

It was declared desirable, that the annual sermon for the Society should be preached throughout the Diocese on Quinquagesima Sunday; and it was accordingly re-commended to the Clergy, in forming their Parochial Associations, to appoint the annual general meeting to take place on the Wednesday preceding that Sunday, agreeable to Article 12 of the Constitution.

In reference to the same Article, it is to be understood, that the whole of the proceeds of such sermons are to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Society, to pass to the

A standing Finance Committee of the Board was appointed, to whom are to be submitted all applications or grants of money; who shall report upon the cases eferred to them, and shall recommend to the Central Board only such applications as shall appear to them deserving of attention. The Committee to consist of eight members, four to be resident in Quebec and four in Montreal; three to be a quorum. Any vacancy that may arise in the Committee to be supplied by the Central

In reference to the important subject of the "Clergy Reserves," a Sub-Committee was appointed to conside and report to a special meeting of the Board, to be called e purpose, whether it is expedient to adopt any, and if so, what measures, to arrest the immediate sale and sacrifice of such share of the Clergy Reserve Lands in Lower Canada, as will correspond with the share which the Act of the Imperial Parliament, of 4th Victoria

assigns to the Church of England out of the proceeds of the sale of the Reserves. Some other business was transacted, and several applications for aid were read, and referred to the standing

Extracts from the Report of. 1843.

The contributions have in many instances been liberal

and encouraging, as a reference to our accompanying list will abundantly testify. Amongst others, we would parwill abundantly testify. Amongst others, we would particularize that of the Right Rev. the President, of £25 per annum, with a parcel of land, about 500 acres, appro priated towards the endowment of Lennoxville C also of that munificent friend of the Church, Majo Christie, who, having already erected two Churches at his sole expense, now presents us with £25 annually-and a donation of 1,200 acres of land; the Baron d In regard to Free Trade, it may be conceded, that were it left by all nations completely without restriction, the advantage on the whole would be in favour of the British Empire, because of her various possessions, productions, capital and knowledge. But even in this case, it would be a question of debtor and creditor. With poor nations such as Sweden, Denmark, &c. the advantage. With poor Worth, Esq., 200 acres; Major Gen. Heriot, C.B., 400 advantage acres; Mrs. Salter Mountain, 800 acres; Miss Purcell and Miss Scott, each 400 acres; Rev. G. K. Mountain, Rector of Havant, Hants, 200 acres; Miss Mountain, 200 acres. Under the heavy difficulties with which the So had to contend during this first year of its establishme more especially the distressed condition of the commercia and agricultural interests, the Central Board have satis faction in presenting the gross amount of contributions

Life Members, 16£200 0 0

two principal Islands are of irregular forms, full of deep Gulfs, Bays and Harbours, favourable to a communication with a great many portions of the world. On one side they open to the vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. On the other, they command the entrance of the Baltic, On the third, they present an easy access to the Continent of Europe. The possessions of the British Empire are of Europe. The possessions of the British Empire are dispersed through the whole world. In the North and its effects are to be traced beyond the limits of this Diocese. It was reprinted in England by his Lordship's sons, and assisted them in their laudable endeavours to