their inefficacy. Those who had the cure of souls not only neglected their duty with regard to preaching and instructing the common people, but most of the higher stations in the state were held by Churchmen*; many filled menial offices in the establishments of their patrons; and their ignorance was frequently so excessive, that num-bers of them were unacquainted with the Ten Commandments, and could hardly pronounce correctly the words for the performance of the sacraments. These causes gave rise to the mendicant orders, who infested the church chiefly in the thirteenth century. They pretended to an extraordinary call from God to reform the world, and correct the faults of the secular clergy. To this end they put on a mighty show of zeal for the good of men's souls, and of contempt of the world; accused the secular clergy of famishing the souls of men, calling them *dumb dogs*, and cursed hirelings; maintained that evangelical poverty became the ministers of the Gospel; that it was unlawful for them to possess anything, or to retain propriety in any worldly goods. As for the public orders of the church, they would not be tied to them, alleging that themselves ing wholly spiritual could not be obliged to any carnal dinances. They broke in everywhere upon the paroordinances. chial clergy; usurped their office; in all populous and rich places, set up altars of their own; withdrew the people from communion with their parish priest; would scarce allow the hopes of salvation to any but their own disciples, whom they bewitched with great pretences of sanctity, and assiduity in preaching. These artifices had raised their reputation and interest so high in a few years, that they wanted very little to ruin the secular clergy, and therewith the church. But in less than an age the cheat of these impostors became manifest to all men. They procured to their societies incredible riches; built to themselves stately palaces; infinitely surpassed the viciousness of which they had themselves (perhaps unjustly) accused the secular clergy; and long before the Reformation became the most infamous and contemptible part of the church of Romet. than the political or private characters of the churchmen.

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Idolatry had become excessive, the people neglected the weightier matters of the law, and placed their hopes of acceptance with God on pilgrimages[‡], which were es-teemed the more meritorious in proportion to the difficulties which were to be encountered on the way. Another method by which the beguiled multitude hoped to obtain for themselves the favour of Heaven, consisted in their purchasing an absolution for their sins from the chief minister of the church, who claimed to himself the power of binding and loosing, without reference to the conduct of those who made themselves the objects of these papal remissions: not that the infallible head of the Chris community could act contrary to the ordinances of God. out that the Almighty would ratify his servant's decree whatever might be its nature. The doctrine of transub-stantiation must not here be omitted, which subsequently formed so ordinary a subject of persecution. It was as-serted, that under the form of the bread and wine, the very same body of Christ was presented which had been born of Mary, and had suffered on the cross, and that the elements after consecration no longer retained their ma-terial substance, while it was added, that he who would not believe this, would have disbelieved'Christ to be the Son of God, had he seen him in the form of a crucified servant.

These numerous abuses§, much as they must have injured the commonalty, and offended those who from their situation were most capable of judging of their destruc-tive tendency, seemed to admit of no remedy, since the interests of the parties concerned appeared to be so much at variance with each other. Whatever might be the wish of her conscientious members, the church of Rome was little likely to reform abuses productive of so many temporal advantages to herself. If anything were conceded to the remonstrances of the prince or people, it was as readily withdrawn when occasion admitted of its resumption. Severity in the canon law becomes nugatory, whenever the power of dispensing with it is lodged in the hands of the same body against whose irregularities it was framed; and that balance of mutual advantage, which with such an anomaly; in fact, the profit on the dispensation seems sometimes to have been one object in framing particular canons ||. Against these abuses did Wieliffe stand forward as the

champion of Christianity¶. We must not indeed esteem him to have been first in the glorious path; for in his writings he often refers to Greathead and Fitzralph**; but he took so conspicuous a lead in the contest, that he may well be deemed one of the grandsires of the Reformation.

• Vaughan, i. 298. † Henry Wharton

averted. For instance, we may be spared the total Constitutional Charter, or that they possess anything cerned; a sacrifice which, according to the system for some time pursued, we have demonstrated before variance with the assertion in the *Globe* just quoted, based the progress of the bill till that day fortnight. The bill was then read a second time. Committee on that to be inevitable. It must be quite obvious that the that the Resolutions in question are the "joint act of beget an impression of nearly equal respect. plan adopted of late years for their disposal will, if the Imperial Government and of the Legislature of persevered in, leave nothing whatever for religious pur- | Canada. poses : "cup and all" must be swallowed up, and that travagance of expenditure, we have a host of inspecting in the Act of Union, Clause 45 :---Commissioners, whose daily stipends, in the needless and circuitous process of valuation which has been adopted, must drain well nigh the last shilling of their

proceeds. For the averting of these complicated evils a Petition, numerously signed, is at this moment ready to be laid at the foot of the Throne,-deprecating this ruinous expence, and, for the redemption of the little esidue, praying that the Church may be permitted, nder any restrictions which the Government might hink it right to impose, to have the disposal and management of her allotted share of the property. The granting of this reasonable prayer will be an earnest, which we shall be glad to welcome, that the recent declarations of Lord Stanley are meant as something more than declamation, and that the principle thus enunciated,-or rather re-asserted,-is to be carried out, as far as possible, in practice.

Connected with this subject, we have another remark to offer. By the Imperial Act, passed in 1840, which settled the question of the Clergy Reserves, provision was made for the Curgy Reserves, provision was made to the Curgy Reserves, provision was made to the Consolidated Fund of the Empire being pledged to make good any deficiency that might arise in the amount of \pounds 7,700 per annum, tequired to meet the present expences of that esta-blishment. This enactment was, in all quarters, construed to mean, that, if any circumstances should strued to mean, that, if any circumstances should could not be paid from the funds from which it has be chargeable on the revenue of the Mother Country, tion, in his place in the House:so that that annual amount at the least should remain. without diminution, available to the service of the branch of the National Church planted in this Prowhich that annual revenue has been drawn were always virtually pledged to its full amount,-all vacancies that occurred being allowed to be filled up at once, provided that the new incumbent received no more than £100 Sterling per annum from that fund. And that the same interpretation was felt to be the correct one in the Mother Country, is evident from the following observation occurring in the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign arts for the year 1840 :- "Although the portion of the property assigned by the Legislature to the Church of England is much less than that to which she was supposed to be entitled, there is reason to rejoice, under the circumstances of the case, that a fixed income of not less than £7,700 has been guaranteed, and that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been chosen as the channel through which this sum should be expended for the support and maintenance of public worship and the propagation of religious knowledge among the members of the Church of England in Upper Canada."

Circumstances, however, have arisen which either render that enactment a dead letter, or shew that in its construction it is most seriously liable to misinterpretation. About eighteen months ago, we believe. it was discovered, -or thought to be discovered,that when vacancies occurred in the ecclesiastical establishment of the Church of England in this Province, the fund from which the incomes had previously been derived, was no longer fairly chargeable with the stipends attached to livings thus falling vacant. And this discovery was mad after the very reverse had been acted upon for years but after several vacancies, occurring subsequently to this enactment, had actually been filled up in the absence of all apprehension of such difficulty. Now the usual course, in such cases, is to state the difficulty before acting upon it,-certainly not to give a newly discovered interpretation of a law or enactment a re trospective effect, and induce disappointment and dis tress without the warning which would have averted it In the face, however, of this reasonable and equitable rule, several clergymen appointed to such vacancies, have not been permitted to draw for their usual stipends, and the inconvenience and injury to them is indescribable. In the presumed correctness of this Colonial view of the subject, an appeal was made to the proper quarter in the Mother Country,-praying that the deficiency thus created might be made up from the Imperial Treasury in correspondency with the provision, already referred to, in the Clergy Reserve Act. The answer, as we understand, has been, that the case is not one which comes within the limits of that provision, and consequently the destitution and suffering of the individuals to whom we have adverted, remains : while an ulterior misfortune must be, that no vacancy whatever can henceforward be filled up, unless the parish so supplied guarantee the payment of the entire stipend of the clergyman. We cannot understand, however, how such a difficulty as this should be considered beyond the means of remedy; and certainly if remedy can be applied, it must be most in the power of the Imperial Government to do so. We take courage from recent, declarations elicited in the debate upon the Bishopric of New Zealand, and we cannot but hope that, in consistency with this avowal, not a moment will be lost in averting the very lamentable consequences with which any delay in the settlement of the difficulty we have stated, must be attended.

of opportunity of observing these great principles in nency are so numerous, that their very number proves sacrifice of the Clergy Reserve lands, as far as any like authoritative sanction or effect. That we are their proper and legitimate phases, and apart from the sacrifice of the Clergy Reserve lands, as far as any benefit accruing from them to the Church is con-right in entertaining this view of the case, facts them-the control which the strife of parties has engendered, and whose nearly equal strength might, to most minds that cerned; a sacrifice which, according to the system selves must prove, facts which are most decidedly at whose nearly equal strength might, to most minds that

The Church.

As to the latter part of the affirmation above quoted, we shall venture to believe that Mr. Ryerson is mis-

The Imperial Government, in all the reference to taken, --mistaken at least in the motive which, by imthe question which can be assumed as prescriptive or plication, he assigns to the Governor General in the And as if not enough was engulphed by previous ex authoritative, has put forth the following declaration course of action which, upon that particular subject,

"That all powers, authorities and functions, which by the said Act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, or by any other Act of Parliament, or by any Act of the Legislature

pectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any number of the Members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor of the Province of Canada, with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction, as the case may require, with such said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and or in conjunction, as the case may require, with such recutive Council, or any members thereof as may be pointed by Her Majesty for the affairs of the Province Canada, or by the said Governor of the Province of

ever. To shew that we are sustained in this opiniot be a standing monument of weakness and folly and Will it be credited, that after this nation nobly and readily arise by which any portion of this sum of £7,700 by competent authority, we quote the following re- mischief. marks from the Quebec Gazette, the Editor of which hitherto been derived within the Province, it should if we mistake not, assented to the resolutions in ques-

CANADA "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT" RESOLUTIONS ply,-to bring them down, in short, upon grand and -There is no doubt but the Resolutions proposed by Mr Harrison, had the assent of the then Governor, Lord essential points, to a level with the doctrines of the branch of the National Church planted in this Pro-vince. Such was the interpretation naturally placed upon it here, because the Provincial resources from vindicating the Governor General from the aspersions sentative of the Sovereign," "under orders, instructions vindicating the Governor General from the aspersions or directions of Her Majesty." So far as the House is of his late Councillors, we have not a shadow of doubt: concerned, they are binding, and no further. The idea that they have the force of law, or form a "Constitution," as sometimes expressed, is an absurdity. As if resolutions passed by, and recorded in the Journal of one branch of have the force of law, affect the lawful prerogatives of the Crown or the liberties of the subject. No law passed by the Legislature of Canada, could alter the 59th clause of the Union Act, which declares that "all powers and tohim, with which the public are now so familiar. authorities," under the Act, "shall be exercised by the Governor, in conformity with and subject to such orders, instructions and directions as Her Mejesty shall, from time to time, see fit to issue," or the 45th clause which expressly refers to cases in which the Governor may exercise his "powers, authorities and functions," individ-ually and alone."—Feb. 16th, 1844.

Supposing these Resolutions to have obtained the sanction of the Minister of the day,-Whig or Tory, 1838 to executions on mesne process, and to release debtors the purpose of argument, we consent to the full loss veys to them no prescriptive authority,—nothing which authorizes us to include them as a recognized portion of our Constitutional Charter. That must be regarded as a mere expression of individual opinion, and, however weighty and respectable as such, can have no force of charter or law. To place these and, however weighty and respectable as such, can have no force of charter or law. To place these Resolutions in the authoritative position that is contended for by the Globe, and which we are blamed for denying to them, we require the same formality of ject down to the act by which arrest upon mesne process had anction which is given to the Act of Union itself,--nothing less, in short, than a joint enactment of the Imperial Government and of the Legislature of Canada."

day fortnight. Their lordships then adjourned.

TAN INCOM

THE FACTORY QUESTION.

(From Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.) The agitation of this subject has at length assumed an aspect course of action which, upon that particular subject, he may deem it necessary to adopt. We feel just as finortance in the manufacturing districts in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and has seized upon the minds of the masses, with strongly persuaded as Mr. Ryerson, of this, -- that the a fervour somewhat similar to that which attended the carrying Governor General, looking, on the one hand, to the of the Reform Bill. That the new Bill introduced by Sin great and fundamental principles of religious truth and James Graham will be carried, the Administration having, it other Act of Parliament, or by any Act of the Legislature of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, are vested in or are authorised or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces, with the advice or with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of such Provinces resasent of the Executive Council of such Provinces res-as expedient to cast aside, or adopt, at pleasure, -- and the effect of limiting the labour of women and children to ten as expedient to cast aside, or adopt, at pleasure, —and looking, on the other hand, to established rules of moral equity and prescriptive right, would *prefer* that the will be in obedience to a wish to secure what, upon that rence, and ingenuity; the accumulated and increasing means will be in obschence to a wish to secure what, upon that point, has been needlessly, and as we fearlessly declare, wickedly disturbed,—the tranquillity of the country. Canada individually and alone, in cases where the advice, consent or concurrence of the Executive Council is not That Sir Charles Metcalfe in all he does will be animated by feelings that are humane and conscientious, are admitted on equal terms.

granted twenty millions of pounds for the emancipation of the black slaves in our colonies, we now hesitate about making a We regret, we repeat, the attempt, for which there probable annual sacrifice of £730,000 a-year, which we may we regret, we repeat, the attempt, for more down can be neither authority nor justification, to lower down the public principles of Sir Charles Metcalfe to so mean a standard as the allegations of Mr. Ryerson would im-the probable annual sacrine of 2750,000 a year, that we are markets, when we shall have reduced the human labour of our white slaves to ten hours a day !! The writer, to whom we are alluding, puts forth the following calculation in his last

week's publication : "We find, that when in the year 1842 the price of sheep's wool stood somewhere about tenpence the price of sately s trade of goods made from it was exceedingly languid and bad; but that now, when the price of wool stands at about fifteen pence the pound, goods can hardly be made fast enough to meet the export demand—the price of sheep's wool, at the same time, The idea in the minds of honest and loyal men generally, that verdict has already been assigned; and we sincerely branch of hore that the arguments of Mr. Ryerson may have branch of hore that the arguments of Mr. Ryerson may have heir due weight in opening the eyes of all others, who cent,-and more than that, taking the aggregate of exportable. manufactures, it could not be enhanced-is the rivalry brought have not been convinced by the masterly Replies of hs Excellency to the numerous Addresses presented to so nice a balance as to turn any trade in favour of our fore competitors, which trade would not pass over to them under the existing regulations of labour? Again; another point bearing on the commercial and financial part of the question, is the fol-lowing—England exported in the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, of cotton, woollen, worsted, mixed silk and linen goods less than 35,000,0002, a-year. We learn from intelligent manufacturers that the amount of human labour, such as would be affected Lod COTTENHAM, in moving the second reading of his bill or amending the relations of creditors and debtors, explained that goods, is estimated at about one-tenth of that sum. Let us, goods, is estimated at about one-tenth of that sum. Let us, however, call it one-eighth, or 4,375,000*L*; and suppose, for is object was to extend the remedy which had been applied in from inprisonment in any shape. The bill was founded upon reports, the one made in 1832, and the other in 1840, to which labour compared with twelve hours of continuous labour, what

the House on the third reading of the Bill, he will no doubt be beaten. It will be a memorable division, in regard to the charwas not necessary as a protection to the commercial interest. He then entered into a review of the legislation upon the subacter of those who have previously voted and twice placed the ject down to the act by which arrest upon mesne process had been abolished, exposing the inconsistency of the bankrupt and insolvent laws, and contended that imprisonment, while inflict-ing great and most unjust cruelty upon the debtor, had entirely failed as a safeguard to the creditor. Under the proposed bill the debtor would be comprised to great the creditor while the proposed bill acter of those who have previously voted and twice placed the Ministers in a minority. It will be a very close division, no doubt; but Lord Ashley and his supporters will be in such a respectable and highly honorable a minority, as must lead to certain success in no small space of time. Before we conclude, we would subjoin a Decree already is-

the debtor would be compelled to give up his property for the benefic of those to mean rival Powers whom the manu-

Lord CAMPBELL said it was monstrous that a debtor should family educated for the same money at Gower-street. Inbe incarcerated where no fraud had been proved against him, and he rejoiced that a better system was about to be introdu-of London, who live in the full light of science, and actually see perfection itself erected in Gower-street sensibly before their eyes, even they shut their eyes to the overpowering fact; and the old academical streams of Isis and Cam still continue to parade along their banks the flower of the young gentlemen of the metropolis, as if out of wanton and deliberate spite and malice to Lord Brougham and the Committee in Gower-street.

We cannot but offer our sincere condolences to Lord Brougham, upon this perverse and inexcusable state of public opinion; but we are afraid that it will be some time before such old-standing prejudices give way. We do not see any symptoms at present even of a change appearing. The insti-tution in Gower-street has now been going on for some twenty years, and it is, if anything, rather less a favourite with the ublic now than it was at first starting. It still remains a seble, tottering, paper structure of education, just going on from day to day, displaying the natural weakness of a system that is essentially un-English, and preserving an abortive, am-bigious existence outside of the genuine national mind. It was only saved from utter dissolution by an Act of Parliament: general opinion pronounced it to be going, when the new University Act just stepped in. And now Lord Brougham would almost seem to be taking up the cudgels again, and compelling the citizens of London to send their sons there. This would be a further step in legislation certainly, but quite necessary. we think, to put the College on the desired footing-should not Parliament maintain what it rescued? Why Try it. my Lord? Bring in a bill for fining all citizens of London who refuse to send their families to Gower-street College. It would be quite in harmony with a great many liberalizing schemes of the present day; and the model of educational ac-tivity, Prussia, could be appealed to. It is really too bad that these citizens should be giving themselves such airs Give their plebeian shoulders a touch of the whipcord. What right have they to turn up their fastidious noses at what an ex-Chancellor and a peer of the realm, Lord Brougham and Vaux, patronizes?

And now we will, with his lordship's permission, humbly and now we will, with his foreships permission, humby suggest one (we fear he will think it) trifling alteration in the system of Gower-street, which we cannot but think a necessa-ry one to be undergone before that confidence and popularity can be obtained for the institution, which is so much coveted. There should be some element of religion in any educational institutions which the English public mind is to support. University College is without this element. It has no religion. We need say no more. People in this country will not endure an un-religious education.

But here the prejudices of Lord Brougham and the Gowerstreet committee come in. His lordship has delivered himself of some queer sentiments on this subject, in the very speech to which we are alluding :- " They (the University College) had no religious observances. They had been blamed for this, and told they had too little religion. He (the Chairman) differed from those who held that opinion. It was because they had so much religion that they considered it too sacred a subject to be lightly dealt with. At the other places medical students com-ing from Portman-square and the West-end, at two o'clock, to hear lectures, were not allowed to enter the room unless they had been present at prayers at ten in the morning. He (the chairman) thought this a clumsy way of going to work. Whether medical students were the most likely persons to relish this compulsory attendance at prayers, he did not exactly know! (Loud laughter !)

Well done, Lord Brougham and the Gower-street meeting! We think, for persons "who have so much religion," and are so scrupulous about "so sacred a subject being lightly dealt with, you give yourselves pretty considerable liberties. A sly sar-casm and loud laughter at the mere idea of medical students being expected to say their prayers, is going some lengths in what would ordinarily be considered profaneness. We do not profess to sound all the religious depths of the Gower-street system, and perhaps this shout of laughter may have been We can only made on a new and refined principle of religion. say, that if it is so, it is unluckly that the principle should pro-duce effects apparently exactly the same with what Atheism would. But we will not misinterpret the development of an esoteric piety. Yes, we see their principle ; it is indeed a refined, a subtle, a highly spiritualized one. They think pi far too sacred things' ever to be said; and their religious They think prayers cacy and sensibility make them positively afraid of meddling at all with religion.

[We need scarcely state that the London University, which it will be seen is thus shunned as a "Pest House," by the Christian people of England, is the model on which it is sought to DEFORM our own Colonial University of King's College.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

An annual court of the proprietors of King's College was held yesterday in the theatre of the institution. The chair was taken by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Radstock, Sir R, H. Inglis, M. P., and Al-derman Constant derman Copeland, were present, as were also the heads of the

various departments of the college. Mr. Smith, the secretary, read the 13th annual report of the ouncil. It congratulated the proprietors on the continuea rosperity of the institution, and stated that the number dug the last term of matriculated students in the College in departments of general literature and science, en arts and manufactures, and of architecture, was 163; that the number of students in the medical department was 131; n occasional and various classes, 80; and in the boys' school, 465: total 839. A vote of thanks to the Archbishop of Canterbury, having been proposed by Lord Radstock, for his kindness in presiding over the meeting, which was seconded by Sir Robert Inglis, and carried amidst loud applause. The Archbishop of Canterbury said, he received with great the bad satisfaction the demonstration of respect and kindness that had just been offered to him. After the very satisfactory and detailed etailed account which they had heard of the prosperity (college and the details of its financial management and other affairs, nothing was left for him to do but to offer his congratur lations on the continued—he might say increasing—prosp of the institution. Those whom he addressed were per "young persons employed, by establishing and maintaining "a school upon his premises. The judging of the fulfilment and it had already reached a degree of prosperity which could and it had already reached a degree of prosperity which contact have been expected in so short a time. THAT PROSP THAT PROSPER-ITY WAS OWING TO MANY CONCENTRATED CAUSES-PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH THE COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED, THE ADVANTAGE OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE, COMBINED WITH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, ALL OF WHICH MUST BE STRONG RECOMMENDATIONS TO EVERY PERSON WHO DESIRED THE WELFARE OF HIS CHILDREN, AND TO EVERY LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY WHO WAS SENSIBLE OF THE INFLUENCE OF RELI-GION UPON THE MORALS, AND, CONSEQUENTLY, THE HAPPI NESS OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS. Another cause of its prosper had been the care which was bestowed upon it by the and the judicious management of the financial concerns, gether with the liberality with which they had provided the means of instruction for the pupils (applause). He might add further, the judicious selection of the officers who had the management of the several departments of the college; and he should a several departments of the college; and he should do injustice to the students themselves if he did not state that the success of the institution was in a great measur to be attributed to their regular and orderly couduct, and their constant attention to their studies. The ability and efficiency of the students of King's College had been evinced in connection with many of the institutions of the country, and in the Universities in particular, where they had often been the suc-cessful candidates, although opposed by gentlemen who had been educated at places with greater pretensions (applanse). The general result was, that this institution had character-not a temporary reputation, which might b even as the case has been represented by the Government; and that for the two following cogent reasons, derived from expe-rience and scientific authority: ded upon some ordinary cause, but a permanent characte doubt, would continue to actuate them in all future times. was impossible for him to enter into all the details of the instinificant exceptions, the universal rule of measuring human strength in labor in all the old established pursuits of industry in England; a rule which is still strictly enforced by porters, miners, smiths, carpenters, measure, hicklasers and other here. established there had been four of these officers. Two of them, of their late principal's (the Bishop of Lichfield) services had been required in a higher station in the Church. He could not state what he not state what he thought in his presence, but he knew that ved from his services by the institution was correct (applause, While they all joined in lamenting his loss as an of that the Twelve Hours Bill would be a decree to lower, for the purpose of gain, the physical and moral character of the people for generations to come " guished member. Of their p resent principal he would say nothing more than that he was fully persuaded, from a thor rough knowledge of his attainments, his talents, his judgments and his temper, that he was not inferior to any of the men who had hitherto held the situation. His grace again thanked the court for the compliment conferred upon him, and the proceedings terminated.

Vaughan, i. 298.
Heary Wharton's Defence of Pluralities, 9, 10. 4.D. 1692.
Yordsworth, E. B. J. 165.
An abstract of the more offensive abuses (Fox, Acts and Mon, Acts) about this time, the Complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the complaint of the ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of th

ers. I Clement V. by way of favour to Archbishop Reynolds, 1313, gave a power to grant the following dispensations. To dispense with own visitations, which might be performed by proxy; to absolve b hundred excommunicated persons; to grant one hundred days' tolution, for hearing him preach; to ordain one hundred bastards; allow twelve minors to hold preferments; and forty priests to hold trailities. The severity of a canon thus became a bank from which pope might draw. Wilk. Cons. ii. 433-444.

at pope might trans. T Lewis, Life. ** For Greathead, see § 65. a. Richard Fitzralph was educated in the for Greathead, see § 65. a. Oxford, and after wards became in succession architector of Litchfiel commissary or chancellor of Oxford, and architector of Armagh; fro whence he is often called Armachanus. About 1355 he maintaine nine conclusions against the begging friars before Innocent VI.; it died in banishment. Fox's Acts and Mon. 1. 464, &c.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Poetry.—The old Elm Tree. The Monarch's headship in the relations of Church and State. The word "Person" as spplied to the Trinity. Romish Corruptions in Wiel time. Fourth Page. Lattmer's Preaching. English Eccles. Intelligence. Romish Corruptions in Wicliffe's time.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the thirtieth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate their intention to offer themselves, without delay, and to be present for Examination on Wednesday, the 26th June, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

Our readers would have remarked, with much satisfaction, the observations published in our last number from the London Times, as elicited by declarations of Lord STANLEY in the course of the Debate upon the ecclesiastical establishment in New Zealand. The great principle which has been so steadily contended for in this journal, was, on that occasion, very emphatically asserted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies,-to the effect, as stated in the Times, that it is not only expedient as a matter of policy, or of social order, to plant in every Colony a branch of the National Church, but that it is a grave and preposterous error to neglect a duty, the fulfilment of which has been the foundation of all Christian kingdoms.

In connexion with this, we must remind our readers of a concurrent remark in the St. James's Chronicle,in other words, the Standard,-in the course of some very pertinent observations upon Colonization. The following is the passage to which we refer :-- " The earliest and the most indispensable condition of colonization is, the establishment of the religion of England upon a commanding and an immoveable basissurely is not less apparent than the policy of a religious establishment in harmony with our own Church."

It is sincerely to be wished that this sound principle had uniformly been acted upon by the British

Our very energetic contemporary of the Globe is

pleased to animadvert upon a late article in this journal, for repudiating,-as in duty bound it was called upon to do,-the principle of "Responsible Governnent," as promulgated by the individuals whose sentiments the Globe and Banner may be considered to represent. We have no objection whatever to such a principle in the abstract,---to the principle, which we could shew, was recognized and acted upon in this Province long before the term now employed to Sir Charles Metcalfe below the standard commonly define it, was invented,-that in a country in which a Legislative Assembly is allowed, in short in any tempt that seems to be indicated in the following lanappendage of the British dominions, the governing Executive should yield a becoming deference, and therefore be generally amenable, to public opinion egitimately expressed. But we object to and repudiate , when laid down as a system,-when made to usurp a position which only befits an independent State, and which, if carried out, must wholly set aside the supremacy of the Mother Country .- But we allude to our contemporary at the present moment, mainly to correct the erroneous statement which is contained in the following paragraph :---

"If the High Church organ has a right to decline reand this, looking to the question in merely a secular light. If we take higher and larger views, the duty anarchy must follow as a matter of course.-

We again deny that the Resolutions of September 1841, so often appealed to, possess any other autho- IF HE CANNOT GOVERN CANADA, IT CANNOT BE GOVERNrity than what can be assigned to them by the existing Government, and that, in the more early maintenance | Parliament of the Province; while it is manifest that of what is now so unequivocally asserted, we should the circumstances under which they were begotten are, have been spared the sad and blighting consequences as little as possible, calculated to give them an aspect of the needless contest which was so long permitted of impartiality, or prove that they fairly represent the to rage concerning the Clergy Reserves, - a question sense of the country. There may be much in the tish Statesman, and to evince, if this portrait be not which was identified with, and actually involved in the principle of those Resolutions to which no serious principle thus plainly affirmed, but then practically objection may be felt, and with an allowable liberality repudiated by leading statesmen in the mother country. of construction they may altogether be innocuous; tion just as cordially as he could maintain the esta-It is too late to remedy all the evil which has grown out of this controversy, but much of it may still be but we protest most decidedly against the assumption, blished religion of Scotland; a deficiency which, if it make any deed of conveyance not accompanied by an actual of their sons at Oxford or Cambridge," to having their whole of the society of their sons at Oxford or Cambridge," to having their whole of the society of the society

We have perused the first portion of Mr. Ryerson's romised Address to the people of Upper Canada, in indication of Sir Charles Metcalfe against the asper-tions of the "Reform Association." Although a good deal of interest will naturally be excited by this publication,-not so much, perhaps, from any very general expectation that it will be stamped by peculiar or innerent excellence, as from the notoriety acquired by its judges writer,-we cannot think of transferring to our pages series of essays which, until completed, would occupy fully a fourth part of our available space.

Mr. Ryerson expresses himself with much confidence as to his past achievements, and with similar anticipations of a successful issue to his present undertaking : we think he is scarcely warranted in the directness of assertion with which he speaks of the former; and ime alone can shew what is to be the reasonableness sistent than the law as it at present stood, viz., that ther of the latter. We apprehend it will be found no difficult task to shield our excellent Governor General from the assaults of the vacillating gentlemen who composed his late Executive Council, and the partizans of every hue who have confederated with them in seeking to agitate the country; but it would be an ungracious attempt, even if it could be successfully effected, to prove that, on all the great principles of government and legislation, civil and religious, the opinions of Sir Charles Metcalfe are consentaneous with those usually promulgated by Mr. Ryerson.

We have said that this gentleman, as we think, speaks with an unwarrantable confidence as to his past achievements; and most certainly it would have evinced more modesty as well as greater truth, if he had limited his affirmations respecting his interposition in the case of Messrs. Bidwell and Howard, to an attempt to clear them from the imputations which politically attached to their name. Much misapprehension may have prevailed, and probably does still prevail, as to the conduct of these two gentlemen in connection with the political troubles of 1837 and 1838; but very many will be found unprepared to adopt the conclusion which is thus positively stated by Mr. Ryerson :---

"I relieved the name of an injured James S. Howard from the obloque that hung over it, and rescued the character and rights of exiled Bidwell from ruthless invasion, and the still further effort to cover him with perpetual infamy by expelling him from the Law Society. In behalf of these classes and individuals, every member of the Toronto Association was as silent as the grave and as powerless as he was silent."

There appears to us, too, to be not a little unfairness in the attempt to liberalize the mind and opinions of maintained by respectable British Statesmen,-an atguage of Mr. Ryerson :---

"But of the need of such an advocacy there cannot be a moral possibility while Sir Charles Metcalfe holds the sceptre of government. He has spent his forty years public life in a colony, and has therefore all the habits and feelings of a colonist. He has spent all that time not in the atmosphere of an exclusive ecclesiastical hierarchy, but in a country where equal civil and religious rights are recognized, and has therefore all the habits and feelings of religious equality—an adaptation of experience and views for the government of Canada not possessed by any other statesman of his rank in the British Empire. And I am as satisfied as I am of my own existence no one of the Toronto Association has a more fixed desire and determination to employ his utmost power to place the University of King's College upon terms of equal ad charles Metcalfe himself. Sir Charles Metcalfe's spirit, like his charities, is limited to no one sect or party, but expansive as the wants and interests of humanity; AND ED AS A BRITISH PROVINCE."

If the first part of this affirmation,-as designated in italics,-be correct, we must venture the expression of our opinion that it argues a deficiency in the great elements which combine to form an accomplished Brimore than fanciful, that our honoured Governor General could be the patron of the "Free Church" disrup-

as fraud, for which parties may be tried by a jury and punished of political economy make to this? insolvent to the bankrupt law by rendering the future property acquired by insolvents free from their former creditors, and ontemplated that all proceedings in bankruptcy and insolvency should, after this assimilation, be conducted before one set of

That Mr. Ryerson, however, will be successful in

From our English Files.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

House of Lords, April 30.

The LORD CHANCELLOR .- His noble and learned friend was quite correct in saying that the subject had been very maturely considered by the learned commissioners to whom the matter had been referred, and that they had reported distinctly favour of the present bill, so much so, that when the bill t mend the bankruptcy law was introduced by his nuble and learned friend, the present bill had been made a part of that measure. Unfortunately his noble and learned friend had not the opportunity of carrying it into operation, because he has ceased to hold the great seal. Nothing could be more incon should be two systems of law existing in the country, with respect to two descriptions of insolvency, the bankruptcy law and the insolvent law. These were diametrically opposed to each tant particular which rendered the insolvent debtor (after h property had been taken from him, and when he con the world in business again) liable for the payment of those debts from which he had supposed himself previously discharge Another great absurdity was, that these two descriptions of law were discharged by two descriptions of judges; they had bankruptcy commissioners to administer the one description of law, and another set for the law of insolvents. He heartily approved of the bill, and he would suggest that the bill be read a se

time, and let it then stand over for a short period before it went into committee, until another bill which his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) had in contemplation, was laid upon the table

Lord BROUGHAM entirely agreed in the observations of his noble and learned friend. He hoped that fraudulent conveyances of property would be treated as misdemeanors, and that a due punishment would be awarded in cases where bills of sale had been given without a real transfer of the property, and where goods had been secretly pledged for the purpose of with-holding the property from the creditor. A most important document had been prepared, under the most able and learned superintendence, to which he (Lord Brougham) had contributed his humble endeavours, containing a body of information, and the greatest possible amount of valuable information for the reform of the law of debtor and creditor, compressed in the rrowest compass. In the course of a few days this document would be in the hands of his noble and learned friend on he woolsack, and in it would be found the details of 15 sysems of foreign mercantile law, examined and digested, derived e, from Amerm information furnished by the Foreign Offic ica, France, the Hanse Towns, Germany, Holland, Venice, Genoa, and Tuscany.

The Duke of RICHMOND expressed his gratitude to the no-resulting from imprisonment for small sums were crying evils, its victims. Although the sums for which these individuals were incarcerated were small, the costs were great, and their lordships would find that at particular seasons of the year gaols teemed with persons sent there from the Courts of Reuests, because it was known that certain funds collected by charitable individuals were periodically distributed for the re-lief of these unfortunate persons; and, although the creditors would not come forward in the case of such small debts, they placed their affairs in the hands of professional men, who sent the debtors to prison because they knew that at that particular period they would be sure of their costs.

Lord DENMAN thought he could assure the noble duke that He had known cases in which a debtor sued for a claim of 12s. n a county court had come before him for a debt of 721, on account of the excessive expenses to which he had been sub-This was a subject which demanded a most complete and sifting examination with the view of supplying a remedy to the enormous abuses resulting from the present law. With regard to obtaining goods on credit in a case where the party had no means of payment at the time of contracting the debt, a provision existed in a recent statute punishing acts of this

nature where the debt had been contracted by individuals in a ppeless state of insolvency. The question of fraudulent bills of sale was a very extensive subject, and of great importance, because at the present time, no sooner had an execution cred-itor laid bis hand, by virtue of a judgment, on the goods of a debtor, than the bill of sale started forth to claim the property; and it was by no means an uncommon precaution with person over their heads, by which their property was made over to an individual who might at any time claim the property. He should be somewhat jealous of a provision making a fraudulent bill of sale a crime in itself. It would be quite enough to making a fraudulent to bill of sale a crime in itself. It would be quite enough to in a small way of business to begin the world with a bill of sale

Con- of youthful labour. What an example is tracting debts without prospect of payment it proposed to treat them ! What answer will the disciples of the Utilitarian school "PRUSSIAN REGULATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF

THE YOUNG OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTORIES.

No child, who shall not have completed his ninth year, "shall be employed in daily labour in any manufactory or in "the works attached to mines. "2. No one, who shall not have completed his sixteenth year,

"shall be employed in any of the before-mentioned works, "unless he shall have received during three years regular ol instruction, or shall have, by certificate fro "school arthorities, that he can read his mother tongue with fluency, and has made a beginning in learning to "No exception from this regulation shall be allowed, unless "the owner of the manufactory shall secure education to the of this condition shall belong to the pr ncial governments, "who in this case fix the proportion between the time for "school and the time for work

3 No young person, who shall not have completed his six-"teenth year, shall be employed in any of the before-men-"tioned works for a longer time than ten hours in any one "day. But the local magistrates are empowered to grant an nsion of those hours when the regular employment in "the before mentioned works shall have been interrupted, ei-"ther by natural causes or by accidents, when a making up "of time lost thereby is required. But this additional time " shall not exceed one hour in any one day, nor be continued "for a longer period than four weeks at most. 4. During the hours of work fixed by the foregoing regulations

eratives shall have an interval of a quarter of an "hour's rest in the forenoon and the afternoon; and at noon "one entire hour besides; and on each of those occasions "they shall have the opportunity of taking exercise in the

We are surprised that neither Lord Ashley nor any member f his party has alluded to these benevolent and paternal reguns of the Prussian Monarch.

"Seeing that the whole question of the additional cost of roduction," says the intelligent writer from whom we have porrowed the above Decree, "is reduced to a point (730,000L) which accounts to about one-ninth of the annual taxation for the poor of England and Wales, the claims of humanity and of expediency and sound policy demand the sacrifice to be made,

"1. Because, practically the limitation of daily labour to twelve hours, including meals, has ever been, with very insigniners, smiths, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, and other han-of daily labour is by usage allotted, taking all seasons into ac-

"2. Because, on the authority of the most eminent medical practitioner in the metropolis-one who would be so placed, if the suffrages of all the medical men in London were collected -it is stated, that as a rule no woman can breed and rear healthy esulting from imprisonment for small sums were crying evils, and inflicted serious misfortune. The gaols were crowded with that the Twelve Hours Bill would be a decree to lower, for the for generations to come.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY. (From the London Times.)

The "annual distribution of prizes in the medical depart-ment of University College," the other day, was graced by the presidency of Lord Brougham. The noble lord delivered him-self on that occasion, as he does on all others, of a variety of splendid, sublime and magnanimous sentiments. He extolled the whole system of University College to the skies, and prounced that Oxford and Cambridge were not to be named in the same day, nor spoken of in the same breath with Gower-st. He was perfectly certain that the College in Gower street wa the first College in the world. Considering the great deal that Lord Brougham has had to do with it, it certainly ought to be. It is not the noble lord's fault if it is not. Yes; Lord Brougham is the first man of the day; and Gower-street College or University is the first University of the day. and Gower-street is the centre of the world of science and education, and all persons should come, as a matter of course, to be educated at Gowerstreet.

Unfortunately, however, self-evident as is this fact, Lord Brougham discovers, to his surprise, that it is not generally admitted in the world at large. He finds that persons will— yes, will obstinately, blindly indulge their own infatuated pre-tion in the surprise, that it is not generally applied to more popular purposes by the Camden and Societies, has now been extended, with most benefici to more in the surprise in t pridge. Lord Brougham regards, he tells us, such persons a moderate annual contribution, works of standard extended with the greatest scorn and contempt : he annihilates them by a look. But still such is the fact. And even the citizens of London, of all preserve and other causes, would not be under

THE ANCIENT CONCERTS .- The third concert of the sea on took place on Wednesday, under the direction of his Grace the Archbishop of York. The venerable Prelate always shows his musical taste and judgment in the concerts under hi trol, by a selection from the works of the greatest sacred co posers including some of the choicest morceaux of Handel; and posers including some of the choicest morceaux of Handel, such was the character of the concert on Wednesday evening Her Majesty the Queen Dowager honoured the concert with her presence. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington and a method buchess of Cambridge, the Julio of Wellington, and a number of other noble and distingupersons were also present .-- John Bull.

THE WORKS OF HANDEL .- A New Edition. the Members of the Handel Society.— The principle of literary publication, introduced by the great Roxburgh Club, and the Bannettene Club in Section 2010 Bannatyne Club in Scotland, and more recently adop applied to more popular purposes by the Camden and ices-will go on sending their sons to Oxford and Cam- to music. By forming an association, and providing fun