

was. During the six weeks which followed his sentence, no one could show more anxiety for religious instruction. His bible was his constant companion; and how well he profited from it, was seen on that awful morning, when, not the fortitude of the heathen "stoic," much less "utter stupidity," but the humble hope that his sin, great as he ever expressed it to be, was pardoned by the atoning blood of Christ—supported him.

Dreading lest any one should presume to put off the preparation for eternity from anything that might be said, I yet am bold to affirm that during my ministry I do not recollect ever having witnessed a death-bed repentance which gave such satisfactory evidence of one having found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, than that which was witnessed during the last two weeks of James Webb's life. Hoping that the editors of the *Argus* and *Church* will insert this, I am, Mr. Editor, yours,

R. V. ROGERS.

St. James' Parsonage, Jan. 2.

[The paragraph alluded to by our Reverend friend, was copied by us from a Toronto contemporary, but by an overlook was omitted to be credited.]

Colonial.

GREAT MECHANICAL NOVELTY.—Mr.

Capreol has, at his own expense, caused to be made a model of the "Remington Bridge," which is considered one of the greatest novelties of the age, and intends to exhibit it to the citizens of Toronto, for a small charge, the proceeds to be devoted to a charitable purpose. A Remington Bridge has lately been constructed at Montgomery, Alabama, 406 feet span, 12 feet wide, and it carries out the idea of the inventor, that a bridge of that peculiar construction has no oscillating motion. The idea of Mr. Remington is this—we quote his own words:—"To illustrate more clearly this point, I will add that the tensile strength of timber, when in nearly a horizontal position, is made to sustain nearly the entire weight necessary to separate the fibres. This, I claim, is a new idea in Mechanics. I applied it in the use of timber in constructing bridges for the first time. The same fact does not apply in any suspension bridge, whether constructed of hemp or iron." This tensile strength is beautifully illustrated in Mr. Capreol's Model, which consists of two stringers of pine, 25 feet long and half an inch the side of the square. These stringers are supported in a peculiar manner at each end, and on them are placed steps or foot-boards of pine, let down upon the stringers by a groove of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch depth, and this is quite capable of supporting any person to walk along. We have seen a gentleman, perhaps not far short of being the heaviest in the city, walk along this feeble looking structure. It is really worthy the attention of all mechanics. There can be no doubt that an examination of this Model will exceedingly gratify them. For no one scarcely would believe that two strips of half-inch pine would carry a man 250 lbs. weight,—but such is the fact.—*The Globe*.

The Congregationalists have opened a new Theological Hall in Adelaide-street, in this city under the superintendance of Mr. Lilly. It was commenced on the 8th inst., with nine Students.

ANOTHER MINISTER PROVIDED FOR.—*The Globe* announces that the Provincial Secretary has been appointed Provincial Registrar, in room of Mr. Tucker, retired—he should have said PENSIONED. Mr. Hincks some time ago appointed himself to an office in the Endowment Board of the Toronto University, said to be worth £500 a year.—*North American*.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in this city, on the corner of Yonge and Albert streets, about nine o'clock, on the evening of Friday last. Immediately after the ringing of the different church bells, announcing the fact, a very large number of citizens and the city fire companies, with their engines, &c., were on the spot. For some time after the firemen arrived, they were unable to do anything towards subduing the flames in consequence of not being supplied with water, for which they had to wait until they received a supply by carters from the bay. When the water arrived, the firemen worked with spirit, and succeeded in saving some adjoining houses, the destruction of which for some time, appeared to be almost inevitable. The snow on the roofs of the houses also served to prevent the spread of the flames. In about a quarter of an hour after the fire commenced, the Oddfellow's Tavern kept by Mr. G. Renick, situated on the corner of Yonge and Albert streets, and the adjoining houses on Yonge street—a cabinet shop belonging to Mr. Mitchell, and a tin shop belonging to Mr. Murray, were totally destroyed. The flame produced by the burning of the Oddfellows' Inn was very great, perhaps owing to the quantity of spirituous liquors stored in the house. The fire was the result of an accident, and originated, we understand, in the stable of the inn. The total loss is estimated at about £600. The cabinet shop was insured for £125.—*Colonist*.

THE CURRENCY.—Last week we gave a paragraph from the *Montreal Herald*, relative to the new Currency Bill, we now give the following from the *Patriot*, on the same subject:—"The Act of 4th and 5th Vic. c. 93, has, since its passing, regulated the value of our gold and silver coinage, and the amount of each which might be offered in legal tender; but as the recent acts do not affect our gold coinage, but only apply to the silver, we shall confine our remarks to the latter. By the 7th section of the 4th and 5th Vic. cap. 73, it was enacted that the milled dollar of Spain, the dollar of the United States of America and of the several States of Peru, Chili, the other States of South America, Central America, and Mexico respectively, coined before 1841, and not weighing less than 17 dwts. 4 grains troy, should pass for 5s. 1d. currency each. The half-dollar of the same nations and of proportionate weight, for 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. currency; and the other silver coins of the same nations and date, being subdivisions of such dollars for proportionate sums and of proportionate weights, should pass—the quarter-dollar for 1s. 3d. currency; the eighth for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. currency; and the sixteenth for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. currency each. The respective value of these several coins has been altered by the Act 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 8, which enacts that from and after the first day of January instant, such dollars should only pass for five shillings currency, and such half-dollars for two shillings and sixpence currency, and no more, as also the dollars and half-dollars of the same nations and weights, but of later date, to which under the provisions of the 9th section of 4th and 5th Vic. cap. 93, the Governor-General or other Governor of these Provinces for the time being, might have extended the said seventh section of the said last mentioned Act, which when assayed at the Royal Mint, should have been found equal in fineness to those

therein mentioned respectively; but we cannot discover that any such proclamation was ever issued. The 10th Section of the 4th and 5th Vic. c. 94, fixed the value at which the several silver coins of the United Kingdom should pass current in this Province—that is to say, the British crown at 6s. 1d., and all the divisions of the silver coin of the United Kingdom lawfully current therein, of proportionate weight, and for proportionate sums—and provided that they should be a legal tender to the amount of £2 10s. 0d. currency and no more, until they should have lost one twenty-fifth in weight, when they should cease to be lawful money. Neither of the Acts of last session make any alteration in the hitherto received value of the coinage of the United Kingdom; and, except as above, they shall continue to be taken as hitherto. Neither have the recent acts made any alteration in the value of the five franc silver piece of France, coined before the passing of the above mentioned act, and of the weight therein specified. The dollars and half dollars of the several nations in the 4th and 5th Vic. c. 93, above specified, are by that act declared to be legal tender, by tale, to any amount if of the specified weight; and the various coins less than the half-dollar and of proportionate weight shall only be a legal tender by tale, to the amount of £2 10s 0d. currency; but when they shall have lost one twenty-fifth of their weight they cease to be lawful money. The 13th and 14th Vic. c. 8, provides that nothing therein contained shall be construed to make said coins a legal tender as the rates therein mentioned, and now fixed as the respective value thereof, in any case in which they would not have been a legal tender under the 4th and 5th Vic. c. 93, at the rates therein assigned to them. The acts of last session do not make any alteration in the value of gold coinage or in the enactments as to the tender thereof.

An inquest was held the 29th ultimo, on the body of Timothy McCombs, a carpenter, who was found on the morning of that day, lying dead in the mill-race of Messrs. Kingsbury and Chamberlain, in North Pelham. He was lying on his back, in water about eighteen inches deep, and on the bank of the race, which is about three feet high, stood his jug, holding about three quarts, nearly full of whiskey.—*St. Catherine's Journal*.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday, Mr. Coroner Duggan, held an inquest at the Gardeners' Arms, Yonge Street, on the body of Fanny Ward, an aged woman, mother of the landlady of that house. It appeared in evidence, that on Saturday morning the deceased, while crossing King-street, found herself in perilous proximity to a one-horse waggon belonging to Mr. Armstrong, butcher, which a boy was driving at a moderate pace. She became confused, was knocked down and run over, and although she was conveyed home immediately, and received medical attention, she expired on Monday.—Two medical gentlemen admitted their inability to speak positively as to the cause of death, without a post mortem examination, which was not deemed necessary; their belief was, that the accident only operated as a secondary cause, prior ailments being the principal. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time exculpating the driver of the waggon from all blame.

RAILWAYS.—The Town Council of Port Hope have unanimously approved of the efforts to establish a Railway communication between Montreal and Toronto. The Council for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell have adopted a report in favour of the Lachine and Prescott Railroad. The tenor of the report was the advantages to be derived by those counties from the construction of the road, the facilities for making it—the importance of the Ottawa trade—the certainty of its being remunerative, and a recommendation that the Council do take stock therein to the amount of £40,000; and that of that sum, that £4,000 be invested in the stock of the proposed railroad from Bytown to Prescott, should the same intersect the Montreal and Prescott road at Cambridge or Finch.

The Municipality of the County of Two Mountains have been recommended by a meeting held at St. Andrews on the 29th ultimo, to take stock to the amount of £30,000 in the projected Montreal and Prescott railroad, provided the said railroad pass through the County of Two Mountains.

ASSIZES.—Saturday 11th January, 1851.

Russell vs. The Gore District Mutual Assurance Company.—The cross-examination of Fraser, the principal witness for the defence, who swore positively, that he had been instigated by Mr. Russell to set fire to his factory at Ancaster, was entered upon by counsel for the plaintiff, for the purpose of showing that he had before the magistrate on his first examination that he knew nothing whatever of the causes of the fire, which he subsequently contradicted by affirming under oath, that he had set fire to the building himself. Evidence was then brought to show that there was no appearance of any premeditated plan for causing the destruction of the building; that it originated in one of the chimneys, at the top of which the fire was first seen; that although the fire was very strong, the soot remained unburnt in the other chimney, whereas it was completely burnt out of the chimney which was seen on fire; therefore, that the fire was accidental, and the defence set up by the company was invalid. The learned judge, in summing up, informed the jury, that the evidence of Fraser was not entitled to consideration, and that they must find a verdict on the testimony of the other witnesses. After an absence of twenty-five minutes, the jury returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff for £2,000.—*Patriot*.

On the 7th instant, a man named Whitley committed suicide, in the township of Nelson, by cutting his throat.—*Colonist*.

Scarlet fever is at present very prevalent in the city of Kingston.—*Ibid*.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 11th Jan., 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Honourable James Leslie, Secretary of the Province, to be also Registrar of the Province of Canada, in the place of the Honourable R. A. Tucker, resigned.

The Honourable James Leslie has appointed Thomas Amoit, Esq., to be Deputy Registrar of the Province of Canada, with the sanction and approval of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada, to the following gentlemen, under certificates from the Medical Board, viz.:—Amos McCrea, of Merrickville; Hart Proudfoot, of London; Charles Gardner, of Toronto; Robert Gibbins Westropp, of Toronto, and Samuel Miller, of Markham.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 10th Jan., 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been

pleased to appoint Charles Du Berger, Esq., to be Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the Saguenay Circuit, in the room and stead of Antoine A Vanfelson, Esq., removed.

DISMISSAL.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dismiss Lieutenant Richard Kneeshaw, of the 5th Battalion, Toronto Militia, from the Militia service of Canada.

By command, D. MACDONELL, Lt. Colonel, Deputy Adjt. General of Militia.

Secretary's Office, 11th Jan. 1851.

The Gentlemen Gazetted to Offices for Kent and Lambton, in the official *Gazette* of the 29th ult., have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General to similar offices for the County of Kent, a Proclamation being about to be issued uniting the Counties *Essex and Lambton*, in place of Kent and Lambton.—An extra official *Gazette* of Tuesday Jan. 14, contains a proclamation dated 13th January, uniting Essex and Lambton, in place of Kent and Lambton.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Jan., 15th, 1851:—Rev. W. Arnold, Gaspé Basin, rem. J. G. Vidal, Esq., Port Sarnia, sub. and rem. The Lord Bishop of Quebec. The paper referred to did not reach this office, and the delay arose from having to wait till a copy could be obtained.

NOTICE.

Our subscribers West of Toronto, are requested to take notice, that the publisher will leave Toronto in a few days, and will call on them for the dues to this paper, when it is hoped all in arrear will be prepared to meet their accounts.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1851.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—WHY STAND YE IDLE HERE?

We have now fully brought before our readers the leading features of the "secret plan" of the jesuits and papacy for bringing all countries, and more particularly those in which the supremacy and faith of the Romish Apostacy is repudiated, wholly under their sway both temporal and spiritual; and we have developed as far as necessary for our purpose, the means by which it was proposed to effect this object. We have shown how the primary steps necessary thereto were entered upon immediately after the assembling of that conclave in the year 1824. We gave some of the many instances of the "new varnish" put upon popery, "to beguile the leading statesmen of Protestant Lands," and win their support. We have shown how, step by step, that support was won,—how they were brought to yield to their fears what reason would withhold; and when the outworks of our noble constitution were thus carried by the Ecclesiastical leaders of the Popish army, we have seen the blind and ignorant hosts whom they led on, sweep away, many, too many, of our best and most venerable institutions with all the impetuosity of a headlong mountain torrent. We have seen that when "the equilibrium" was destroyed, all the "new varnish" was cast off, and the masses of Romanism were led on by their clergy and hierarchy, who almost to a man, openly proclaimed their ultimate aim. And we have seen how a weak and unprincipled government purchased their support by yielding to them, all that they dared to have yielded, without their own heads paying the forfeit. It is now a matter of history how some of the very men ruling the country, went so far in the career of revolution as to incite an infuriated mob to acts which, in one district, laid in ashes a considerable part of one of the principal cities and parts of the kingdom; and in another, the lordly castle of one of the greatest opponents to their views. We have seen this followed by a sweeping measure of so called parliamentary reform, which raised poverty, and ignorance, and crime, by means of political privileges (which those to whom they were granted were incompetent to the due exercise of), over the heads of the property and the intellect of the country. By means of a House of Commons thus constituted, and thus controlled, our Bishops were decimated—the word of God forbidden to be taught even to ourselves, in our public schools—our Municipalities wrested from our grasp and transferred to the popish allies of our priest-ridden rulers—the property of the Church confiscated to nearly half its amount—our clergy massacred with little short of impunity, or hunted down like beasts of the forest for the holiday pastime of these, their inveterate foes. These objects attained, we have then seen "the faithful pushed higher and higher over the shoulders, over the heads of the heretic dogs." We have seen every countenance and encouragement given to the slaves and the tools of the Romish hierarchy in Ireland. We have seen the ramifications of that hierarchy extend "like the windings of a river" through our colonial dependencies,—and Ecclesiastics, aliens, alike by birth and feelings, actually assume the titles of our venerable Bishops; whilst one more daring than his colleagues, has claimed the right to exercise a temporal as well as spiritual jurisdiction over the vast territory, so strangely, if not illegally, obtained by him from the ignorant red man. We have seen the same Clergy insinuating themselves into the families of the wealthy, and day by day, using the influence of the confessional upon the weaker sex, and the priest-ridden dupes of their masculine votaries, to sever the dearest ties of blood—to cheat

the offspring of the property, whether real or personal, accumulated by the parent,—and to transfer it from its natural expectants to the coffers of this insatiable Clergy, to pander to their profligacy or their ambition. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and untold personal property have thus passed or are rapidly passing to these aliens in blood; whilst no subterfuge—no evasion—no falsehood on their part, is too daring or too paltry to conceal the facts from the public at large. In short, we have seen, that to whatever part of the British dominions we turn, the policy of the Romish Ecclesiastics is aggressive, and steadily tending to the establishment amongst us of their favorite THEOCRACY, in which all power both temporal and spiritual shall be swallowed up, and Romanism alone left standing in the midst of this wreck of nations. Step by step, has she advanced to the attainment of this object with a success almost unprecedented, until the only impediment apparently in the way, was the imperfect organization of the Romish Ecclesiastical power in England. She knew and felt, that although in Ireland the supineness and mistaken toleration of James I. permitted the establishment of two Vicars-Apostolic in that country, and that, although the Romish tendencies of his unfortunate son, Charles I. induced him to counterbalance an addition to this embryo hierarchy, which was finally organized under James II.—yet, that with the experience which the people of England had of all the miseries which that hierarchy entailed upon unhappy Ireland, and of all the demoralization and distress which this same ecclesiastical body caused, aggravated, and to the utmost of their power perpetuated, there was hitherto in England an apparently insuperable barrier in their way. But the treachery or the timidity of men within the ranks of our Church, and the Romanizing tendencies of our rulers, seemed to present a favorable opportunity for the final struggle. To meet it, Rome has of late been concentrating all her energies, and having ascertained, as is now proved, that the establishment of a Romish hierarchy was not likely to be displeasing to the infatuated ministers of our Queen, it was determined to throw down the Papal gauntlet to the British Sovereign, and hurl the papal defiance at the British people. How complacently our rulers looked on at first! But how did they tremble for the consequences of their perfidy, when they saw our British Queen fearlessly advance, and as she took up the gage of battle, as fearlessly exclaim, "I am Queen of England—I will not bear this!" Still more did they tremble and truckle, whilst an indignant nation girded itself for the combat!

Yes, this ecclesiastical invasion must be resisted to the death. We have already reaped the bitter fruits of the introduction of a Romish hierarchy, and the prevalence of the Romish Canon Law in unhappy Ireland, and surely we cannot be so infatuated as to allow the experiment to be repeated in England. As members of the pure Catholic Church, if we mean to preserve its Catholicity and its doctrines, we must resist it—nay, for the sake of our Romish fellow-countrymen—to save their properties from the fangs of an insatiable clergy—to save their children from that poverty, ignorance, and degradation which that clergy would establish and perpetuate at their expense—to preserve to them the full, free, and unrestricted enjoyment of all the civil rights and privileges of British subjects—and save alike the wife of their bosom, the much loved sister, and the daughter of their hope, from that which would blight their fairest prospects, and make a loathsome plague-spot of a once happy home,—in short to save them as well as ourselves and our children from a return to the ecclesiastical despotism of the middle ages with all its ignorance and superstition, popular crimes and ecclesiastical profligacy, the British soil, whether at home or in our colonies should be forbidden ground to every or any thing in the shape of a Romish hierarchy.

Legislation is now inevitable—nay, imperative to protect all classes of her Majesty's subjects in all parts of her dominions from the consequences of the papal aggressions whether past or contemplated. In that legislation we would wish to see that the civil privileges which have been conferred upon our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen should be confirmed and inviolate, whilst it should be our future care to raise their intellectual state so that they may truly appreciate these privileges and duly use them for the public good, instead of abusing them for the purpose of aggrandizing an ecclesiastical body, inimical not only to the crown and constitution of this kingdom, but to every principle of liberty whether civil or religious. The line of legislative distinction between the Romish laity and the Romish clergy must now be clearly laid down. The former we would have as free as ourselves, but we would bind the latter hand and foot—we would enact and enforce the most stringent laws against the entrance in or residence of Jesuits within the British dominions and its dependencies. We would also wish to see laws, such as even in Romish France have been found necessary, to prevent the alienation of private property by devise or otherwise in the name of charity, but in reality to swell the overflowing coffers of the Romish hierarchy and the Jesuits, and in expelling these latter, and the hierarchy from the British dominions, we would transfer the vast properties they have accu-